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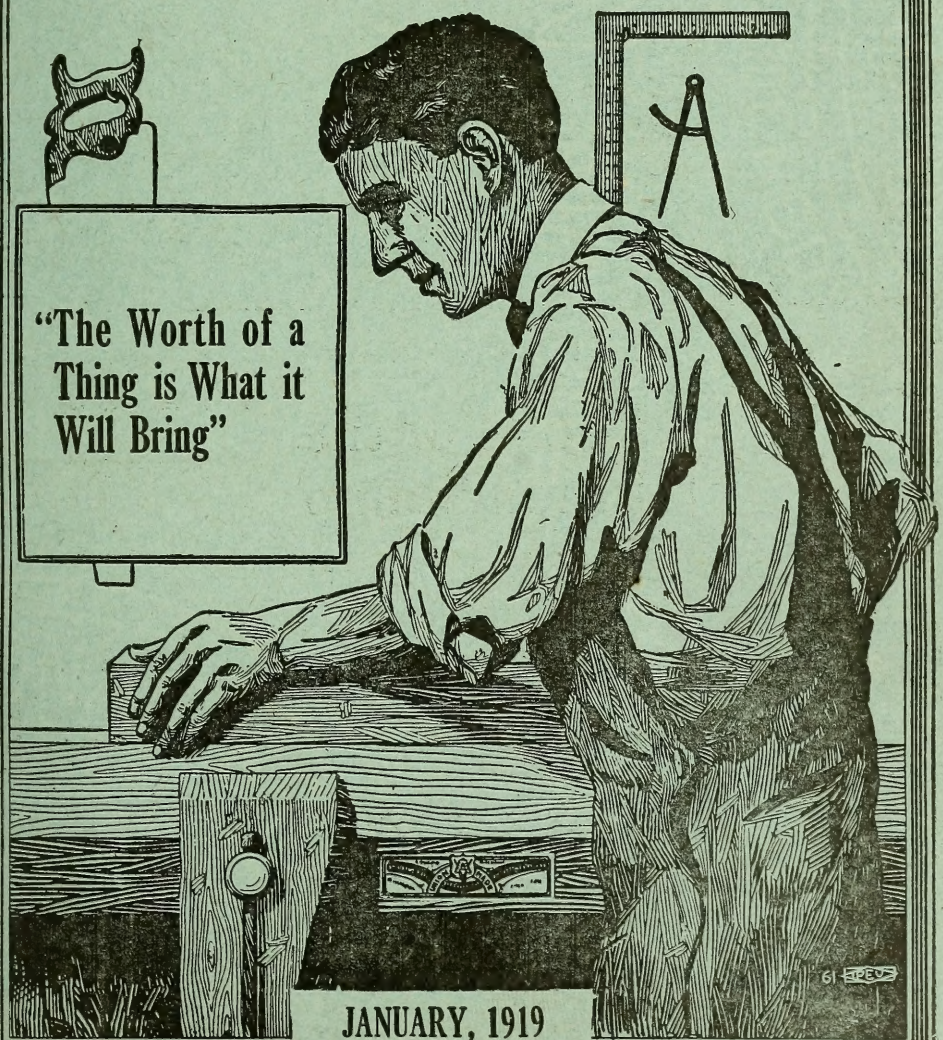
The Carpenter



JANUARY, 1919

Physician Explains Who Should Take Nuxated Iron

Practical Advice on How to Help Build Up Great Strength, Energy and Endurance.

Commenting on the use of Nuxated Iron as a tonic, strength and blood builder by over three million people annually, Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and The Westchester County Hospital, said: "Lack of iron in the blood not only makes a man a physical and mental weakling, nervous, irratable, easily fatigued, but it utterly robs him of that virile force, that stamina and strength of will which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life.

It may transform a beautiful, sweet-tempered woman into one who is cross, nervous and irritable. I have strongly emphasized the great necessity of physicians making blood examinations of their weak, anaemic, run-down patients. Thousands of persons go on year after year suffering from physical weakness and a highly nervous condition due to lack of sufficient iron in their red blood corpuscles without ever realizing the real and true cause of their trouble. Without iron in your blood your food merely passes through the body something like corn through an old mill with rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind.

For want of iron you may be an old man at thirty, dull of intellect, poor in memory, nervous, irritable and all "run down," while at 50 or 60 with plenty of iron in your blood you may still be young in feeling, full of life, your whole being brimming over with vim and energy."

The accompanying article of Dr. Sullivan should be carefully read by every man and woman who wants to possess perfect health, great physical endurance and a strong, keen mentality. Dr. Sullivan tells how to increase the iron in our blood and thereby gain greater physical and mental power, brighter intellect and better health.

But in my opinion you can't make strong, vigorous, successful, sturdy iron men, and healthy, rosy-cheeked women by feeding them on metallic iron. The old forms of metallic iron must go through a digestive process to transform them into organic iron—Nuxated Iron—before they are ready to be taken up and assimilated by the human system. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this subject by well-known physicians, thousands of people still insist on dosing themselves with metallic iron, simply, I suppose, because it costs a few cents less. I strongly advise readers in all cases to get a physician's prescription for organic iron —Nuxated Iron—or if you don't want to go to this trouble then purchase Nuxated Iron in its original packages and see that this particular name (Nuxated Iron) appears on the package. If you have taken preparations such as Nux and Iron and other similar iron products and failed to get results, remember that such products are an entirely different thing from Nuxated Iron.

Manufacturer's Note—Nuxated Iron, which is used by Dr. Sullivan and others with such surprising results, and which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians, is not a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated and does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Lest We Forget

Let us say a prayer at bed-time
For our soldier over there,
Who answered the call to duty
With no selfish thought or fear.

Let us say a prayer at bed-time
For our sailor on the sea,
Who when battles' storms were raging
Fought on for LIBERTY.

Let us say a prayer at bed-time
For the mother left behind,
Who gave her all at duty's call
To make peace for all mankind.

Let us say a prayer at bed-time
For our countrymen brave and true,
Who without pause followed Democracy's cause
Neath "Old Glory," the Red, White and Blue.

—J. G. NANTZ.

DO WE MEAN IT?

(By James M. Lynch)

WE have heard much in recent weeks of the "basic" eight-hour day, but very few people have realized just what the phrase means. President Wilson has said that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience speak for the eight-hour day. Yet Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina, in a recent decision as umpire for the War Labor Board, asserted that the basic eight-hour rule does not establish a real eight-hour day, but is merely a wage agreement. Henry Ford, also acting as umpire for the War Labor Board, declares, in a decision, his very deep conviction "that the straight eight-hour day is much better practice than the so-called eight-hour basic day, where the latter is continually and almost uniformly being parctically exceeded in the number of working hours." A Government committee in England declares that the maximum legal working day should not be more than eight hours if men and women are to take part in the intellectual and social activities of the community. The War Labor Board has announced as its policy that, in accord with the views of Justice Clark and Mr. Ford, it will hereafter insist on a straight eight-hour day, allowing overtime only in emergencies to be determined by committees made up equally of representatives of employers and employes.

Now having gotten back to our eight-hour moorings, it behooves the toilers to cling closely to the genuine eight-hour day and not to yield to temptation of overtime with its dazzle of present high remuneration. A principle may not be compromised for profit.

It is again a case of practicing what we preach.

LABOR AFTER THE WAR

(By J. G. Nantz)

LABOR will have to give considerable thought on its position after the war, both as to the adjustment of industrial conditions and as to the say-so labor will have in the matter. There can be no question that labor will have more to say of its relation to capital than it has heretofore enjoyed, but in order to do so it must be thoroughly organized, so that it can concentrate its energies properly to the end that wages and service conditions will not be subordinate to the will of the employer who is not inclined to accept the new order of industrial affairs confidently expected. We would herewith quote from a Labor Day address made by the Secretary of the Navy, who in part says:

"The world after peace shall have been won will not go back to conditions such as existed prior to our entrance into the mighty struggle.

"The people will take on a new dignity. What labor earns will find its way into the pockets of labor. New conditions will impose new duties. Statesmanship of vision will create new opportunities for American commerce and guarantee to labor the bread that it has earned.

"This war is fundamental. Its effect will be to change everything. Trade and commerce and finance will seek new and broader fields. Men will set up nobler standards. The large returns from farm and factory will not go to the few, but will be apportioned to men of brain and brawn in proportion to the value of their contribution.

"There will be a more equitable division between capital and labor. There will be no place in this new world for the leadership either of timid men or those who grasp at the shadows of issues which the war has relegated to the scrap heap."

We heartily agree with the Secretary in sentiment, but unless we get together in a more practical way we cannot expect to produce something more effective than pleasing generalities.

The country is now facing the most profound problem, next to the war, that has ever confronted the nation—the era of readjustment is inevitable and must be met in a broad and common-sense manner.

Organization and well-directed effort have had much to do with the success of America in the war, the same combination must help labor in the adjustment of industrial conditions in the future. The new era is at hand; the old-time business autocrat and the old-time open-shop employer are both non-essential in these times; labor, like the tub, "must stand on its own bottom," that the world may come to know its motto "Labor—Omnia—Vincit."

THE FULL MEASURE OF SERVICE

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

"Honor has come back as king to earth
And paid his subjects with a royal wage;
And Nobleness walks in our ways again
And we have come into our heritage."

LITTLE reckoned the pioneers of the labor movement, in those days of old, what vast issues and wide spread influence should eventually develop from the expression of their ideals of brotherhood for working people.

Looking forward, hoping for a greater according of social justice and higher standards of life for the world's burden-bearers, they never dreamed of the colossal proportions organization was destined to assume.

Now, looking backward upon the work accomplished for humanity through this agency, we realize, though this vision was great for the future, results have far exceeded the most sanguine hopes.

This wonderful labor movement that has swept the whole civilized world with an irresistible force was planned in the interest of human welfare and builded upon principles that must survive through the ages.

It is the human element that furnishes organized labor its marvelous vitality.

A full measure of service helps morally the one who gives and the one who receives.

Thus co-operation and education have been linked together, a spiritual combination in the history of organized labor.

Their aim has always been construction rather than destruction. An today co-operation, hearty and sincere, is bringing employer and employes nearer together in harmony than they have ever been before.

This crucial time of war has made men more reasonable on disputed points of personal opinion.

War work must have men at any cost. Working men realize this and while giving generously of themselves to their patriotic duty, it is only fair that they should have a part in arranging the conditions of their own indispensable service.

Our country has gone with the allies, intending to win the war, and a full measure of service from all the people is requisite.

Rich and poor, employer and employe, master and man, now recognize one common cause. Any foe to liberty is a menace to every man's home and family.

Now as never before the strength of union must be tested and the whole force of a united people must be put into practice.

Capital and labor are smoothing over grievances and hushing up their domestic wrangles to fight the outside foe together.

They may fly at each others' throats and fight each other to a finish in times of international peace, but when a common foe threatens, they are brothers, marching side by side beneath the Stars and Stripes.

Co-operation is manifest everywhere, and this spirit is encouraged and endorsed by the head of the nation.

Our country must not be like a house divided against itself. For self-preservation, capital associated with labor to feel the same anxieties and share the same ordeals—having the same purpose; harmony must become a fact as well as a theory.

Essential industries must keep adequately supplied.

And now that the war is won, there is no doubt, the relation of employer and employe will be permanently harmonized by the practical law of brotherhood applied to all human affairs of readjustment.

Labor verily comes into its own through the natural process of the general evolution of the race.

The union label commands the respect and protection of the courts and the state.

LABOR MAKES HISTORY

(United States Department of Labor)

WHEN the history of the great war is written, the splendid record of the workmen of America will be worthy of publishing beside that of the gallant fighters for democracy on the battlefields of Europe.

American labor has performed truly wonderful works in the great conflict. It has been the hope of the world, the one reliance of the hosts of democracy abroad.

England's man power and that of France were called for the building up of armies to a point where both countries were dependent on America for many raw materials. America was also called upon to furnish a great army; but those who remained in the factories redoubled their efforts, knowing that upon them depended the safety of those who had gone, and life itself for the unfortunate war-stricken nations allied with America.

Labor has not failed in its gigantic task. With practically the whole world to feed, clothe, shelter and arm, one could hardly have wondered if the men at home had considered the contract almost too much for them; but the American workman is not of that type.

Senator McKellar recently declared that the lion's share of the credit should go to the workmen. And when peace finally dawns, with America triumphant, it is to American labor that the victory will be largely due.

Few persons realize the magnitude of labor's task in the great conflict. What actually has been done almost staggers the imagination.

American labor has built the ships to carry American soldiers and supplies to Europe.

When the war began there were rather fewer than 100,000 shipbuilders of any skill or training in the country. Many times that number were needed. The workmen of America, with no motive but the patriotic desire to be of service, came forward to offer what skill they had gained in like occupations—blacksmiths, carpenters, sheet metal workers and men of a hundred other trades. They did not know much about ships, perhaps, but they were eager to learn. How well they learned and how well they wrought are illustrated by the proud figures America recently gave to the world, showing that American shipping is now greater than ever before in history and that the United States is in a fair way to become the greatest maritime power in the world.

The building of the ships, however, was but a small part of the great program. To construct the great fleet that America has put upon the waves, enough yellow pine was required to have built a bridge from here to France, with 4,000,000 feet of timber left over. Getting this timber out of the primeval forests of the great Northwest, hauling it to the railroad, transporting it 2,000 or 3,000 miles to Gulf and Atlantic Coast shipyards, formed an epic feat that labor may always point to with pride.

Moreover, America had to get ready to make the ships. The building of the great shipyards was a race against time and the German submarine, but they were completed through American genius and the devotion of American labor, and the submarine menace no longer exists.

The nation's 50,000 factories next needed help; those and the farms. While the wheatfields of the West were clamoring for men to harvest the great crop that must feed not only this country but its armies and the civilian population of the allies, the munitions works in many parts of the country were beginning to feel keenly the losses they had sustained through the draft. Here was a double problem, which the United States Employment Service was at once called upon to solve.

This great organization, through its farm labor officials, succeeded first of all in mobilizing all the spare labor of the wheat country—the older men and the boys who could give effective service. Next, men out of jobs or expecting calls to the army within a month or so were collected from all parts of the country. In one way and another, a great harvest army was created, which worked its way north through the Mississippi and Missouri valleys to the Canadian border with all the precision of a victorious army on the battlefield. The American wheat crop was saved and that of Canada as well. Before the army was mobilized, the American corn crop was also gathered.

Labor has kept the stream of guns and

projectiles, of foodstuffs and clothing, moving forward steadily during the past year and a half. So efficiently has the American workman performed his task that America has practically supported the world.

Coal presented one of the great problems of the war. Coal is a vital necessity to all forms of war work—to the factories that produce war materials, the homes of the workmen, the railroads and ships that transport goods to all parts of this country and to our soldiers abroad. Many miners had been called into the army; the depleted number that remained must produce more coal than had ever been mined before, to supply the war-time need.

Miners who had long considered themselves "on the shelf," who had accumulated money enough to tide over their declining years, volunteered to come back to the mines to help defeat the German. Miners in the South gave up their Labor Day holiday—a day which means more to the workman than almost any other in the year. They remained steadily on the job and have accomplished a great task.

But the job is not finished. The processes of production must go on and on; there must be food, coal and clothing enough for the world.

In all these mighty feats of labor—the production of the world's supply of wheat, the building of countless tons of shipping, the mining of coal for thousands of industries and a great army and navy.

The men who work with brain have done their full share with those who gave their brawn. There have been, of course, a few employers who have refused to move forward and who have closed their eyes to the trend of the times. There was, for example, the man who asserted his right to burn his factory rather than let the nation or the workmen have anything to say about its operation. There was also the large New England firm which, by its autocratic methods of dealing with the help, forced the nation to act in its own behalf. But such employers are as rare as the irresponsible agitator. The old type of business man who considered his own interests against the world has seen his day and will never return.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE REPUBLIC

(By the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the U. S. Navy)

IN the crucial days through which we are passing, American patriotism and confidence in victory mainly rest upon the knowledge that American toilers are loyal to the core. I say knowledge, for wherein we must needs have exercised faith sixteen months ago, at this hour we stand upon the sure foundation of works that have justified our faith. The full and complete enlistment of labor in this country has not only heartened America, but it has as well cheered and strengthened the heroic men fighting for liberty across the sea. The magnificent reception of Samuel Gompers, in Great Britain, hailed there as the labor apostle of the doctrine "Win the War," shows that labor loyalty here has stimulated the spirit of fighting to victory in all allied countries. The full consecration of men of toil in our country has been demonstrated in their doffing overalls and donning the military uniforms, in their increase in production in field and factory of everything needed for the maintenance of army, navy and civilian population; in their robust patriotism applied in building ships in the coldest winter ever known at a speed without parallel; in the rapid production of munitions and all war materials and in their eagerness to prosecute the war by investing their earnings in Liberty Bonds, and in all causes that contributed to war needs. But we owe more to the spirit of whole-hearted devotion to this free land and its free institutions by organized labor, to which we owe the Labor Day holiday, than to any and all contributions of skill and savings. It is well known that of all men, peace is dearest to men who earn their bread in the sweat of their face. Before liberty was imperiled by Prussian Junkerism, every labor organization was a peace society, but every one was a peace society based upon the paradox of Buck Fanshaw: "We will have peace if we have to fight for it."

With three million men under arms from field and factory, the farmers of America this year have furnished 878,000,000 bushels of wheat as against an average crop of 600,000,000 bushels,

enough to feed our own population and export 278,000,000 bushels to feed our allies. The increase in barley and rye has been as large in proportion. The farmers have produced 13,600,000 bales of cotton as against 11,300,000 bales last year. After exporting many thousand horses and mules to the war zone, the number at home has increased 454,000. The number of milk cows has increased 390,000, other cattle 2,000,000, sheep 1,300,000, swine 4,000,000. These figures illustrate what labor has done on the farm with hundreds of thousands of its most vigorous men in the army and navy. What labor has done in producing munitions, in shipbuilding and other industrial lines is an illuminating story of Amercan skill and untiring industry, commanding the admiration of all people. The average production of steel ingots and castings, which represents the total steel production, from 1907 to 1916 inclusive, in those peace times, was 27,210,181 tons. The production in the first year of the war mounted up to 45,800,000 tons. The average production of pig iron from 1907 to 1916 inclusive was 27,184,330 tons. In the first year of war it increased to 39,000,000 tons. In 1917 the total coal mined in the United States was 654,728,000 tons, as against an average of something over 500,000,000 tons for the previous ten years. These increases in basic materials are even surpassed by the record in the construction of ships, the production of munitions and other war material, evidencing that labor, reduced by hundreds of thousands of enlistments, has surpassed in production the high-water record of all past history. This, too, in the face of the desertion of the I. W. W. leaders and certain other slackers who took advantage of higher wages to reduce the working days, failing to realize that every able-bodied man should give himself as continuously and effectively in forging the weapons for the men in the army and navy as do the men in trenches or on the deck of fighting ships.

When war came there were people across the seas, and some people with no real knowledge of the American men in factories, who asked: "Will labor in America meet the test? Will they be ready to make the supreme sacrifice?" Nobody has asked that question since organized labor, under the leadership of William B. Wilson and Samuel Gompers, voiced the Americanism of the unions and expressed as well the loyalty of labor without as well as within organizations. The answer is written in deeds that none may question.

There are no distinctions in America in devotion to country. The man on the farm, the man in the mines, the man in the factory, the man in offices or counting house, have by their vigorous response to every call since April 6, 1917, proved to one another, proved to their land, and proved to the whole world that America is a union, one and indivisible, a nation of one spirit, one mind and one destiny.

The tragedy of war has given one compensation in that all Americans feel that they are brothers and that nothing counts except the victory that shall give a new faith and larger opportunities to men who toil, and destroy alike the autocrat of privilege along with the autocrat of government. Labor is fighting against German aggression and against all forms of injustice. When that victory is won it will have also won its age-long battle for justice—for such rewards for those who labor as their skill and toil have earned.

The world, after peace shall have been won, will not go back to conditions such as existed prior to our entrance into the mighty struggle. The people will take on new dignity. What labor earns will find its way into the pockets of labor. New conditions will impose new duties. Statesmanship of vision will create new opportunities for American commerce and guarantee to labor the bread it has earned. Political shibboleths that men heeded in 1916 are as dead as the mummies of Egypt, and public men who try to galvanize them will be interred in the catacombs that overlook Salt River.

This war is fundamental. Its effect will be to change everything. Trade and commerce and finance will seek new and broader fields. Men will set up nobler standards.

The large returns from farm and factory will not go to the few, but will be apportioned to men of brain and brawn in proportion to the value of their contribution. There will be a more equitable division between capital and labor. But no Bolshevikism, no failures to protect alike property and labor, no class domination that lends itself to injustice or wrong can flourish on this continent. Justice presides over both the rights of man and his rights of property. There

will be no place in this new world for the leadership either of timid men or those who grasp at the shadows of issues which the war has relegated to the scrap heap. The man who prates of doctrines good in an isolated country will have empty benches for an audience. During the war we have not hesitated at any action, however radical it was regarded by conservatives in other times, that would help to win the war. We have employed weapons both ancient and modern. Some of our men are wearing coats of mail, others are mounting the heavens. The javelin of the cave-dweller has its place with the latest concoction of poisonous gas. Even so, in the new time now shortly at hand, our real leaders will be those who will not reject a method or a principle because it is old or embrace it because it is new. We will prove all things in order that we may hold fast only to that which is good for a heritage to be handed down by the generation that stood in its lot in these days and saved the civilized world.

Already the demands of national necessity have required that we take the railroads, the telegraph, the telephones and the canals. We have abandoned for the war voluntary service and mobilized the whole country to one end and occupation. We have told men what they shall eat and what they shall wear and when and how much they shall ride. We have made transportation on land and sea a virtual monopoly. We have put aside our century-old fear of entangling alliances with European nations. We have had but one principle since the President in the halls of Congress gave expression to the national conviction that the course of the German Empire demanded that America must make the world safe for democracy. We are enlisted with all that we have and are until the objects stated by the President shall have been achieved. And then — and then what? Will we return to the methods and thoughts and policies of pre-war days? The man who supposes he will ever again live in a world like that which existed prior to the war has read history to little purpose. We will not be afraid in peace to do revolutionary things, seeing we have become accustomed to doing them during the war. What shape will our after-the-war radicalism take? No man is wise enough to prophesy; but it is safe to say our first and imperative duty here in America is to make democracy safe for the world. It would be the tragedy of tragedies if after our sacrifices to make the world safe for democracy, our democracy would not be of a brand to bless the world. It must be purged of all class distinction, of every vestige of privilege, of every hoary bearded tradition that fetters justice. It must be a democracy such as Jefferson formulated and Lincoln enforced. Its standard must be equal rights to all, special privileges to none. But this generation must live in the spirit of Jefferson and Lincoln, and not be bound by policies which suited their day. We will not be called upon to fight primogeniture and the union of church and state and foreign control which Jefferson successfully opposed. Human slavery, which Lincoln ended for the good of both races and the glory of his country, no longer needs to be opposed. But let us not doubt that there will be lions in our path if we tread the hard road of duty. Profiteers in war, worse than slackers and cowards, will not be easily routed in peace.

Invoking the spirit of patriotism, giant evils will follow this as all other wars. Eternal vigilance will still be the price of liberty. Men, more careful to preserve the status quo of 1914 than to secure equal and exact justice, will not be wanting. There will be as much need for courage to fight for real democracy when peace smiles as there is need now to oppose German aggression. But the spirit of hostility to absolutism will burn strong in the breasts of the millions of the young men returning victorious from the Rhine. They will have cut their way through shell and barb-wire to Berlin and they will come back home with the high resolve that America shall give them and their fellows the kind of country that is worthy of their heroism. This is our faith: The heroes of today, in the trenches, must be heroic in civil life, at the ballot-box and in the halls of legislation tomorrow.

Who will control America for the next generation? It will be the men who fought on land and sea, delved in the mine, ploughed the furrows, built the ships, forged war weapons, and in other ways were fully enlisted in the war, forgetting ease, comfort, profit, remembering only that they were enlisted in the war and for the war. Only they will be worthy to control America. Understand me; I would not be so unjust as to give

exclusive credit to those who wear the uniform of the army or navy, or those who are doing the herculean labors back of our soldiers and sailors. We have another class to which we must do honor. I refer to the good men and women, the boys and girls, who would readily take up arms if their country would call them, or who would take their places by forge and furnace, or in mine or deck, were they so assigned, but whose places are less conspicuous. Many of these, I know, are longing for more emphatic connection with the war; but let them be comforted—if in their daily labors they are doing what our country desires them to do, and doing it with all their might, they too deserve the name of patriot.

The housekeeper at her canning and knitting, the father on the downward slope of the years, the daughter, the son, each has a duty, each a place in this great struggle, and the test is after all—not what station did one occupy, but did you occupy the station where your service was greatest, and did you do therein your full duty?

That world in which we shall live will apply the acid test to every man who asks trust or confidence. "What did you do from April 6, 1917, to win the great victory?" And woe to the man of strength and health who can not say: "I gave myself, my life, my all in the service where the selective draft placed me." If he can not truly say this, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the midst of the sea.

What will these men who have wrought well in furnace or trenches or on the sea do when they come into their own? They will stand for justice, for law and order. Anarchy, bolshevikism, privilege, predatory business can not escape their wrath. They will have a world vision and will demand a treaty with all self-governing nations to preserve the peace of the world, and will maintain a powerful navy to help to enforce the decrees of the tribunal they will set up. They will continue to enlarge the merchant marine so that American bottoms will carry American goods and exchange products wtih every nation and with all the isles of the sea. They will be less concerned as to whether this is by public or private ownership than with securing and enlarging world-wide commerce. The odds are that they will see in government ownership and direction the best agency, but they will discard that if private ownership insures the best results.

They will never return to duplication of railroad transportation and competition in terminals and facilities. All the benefits which government operation of railroads have given will be continued, whether the railroads are in public or private ownership. The telephone and telegraph will probably be a permanent part of the postal service, though the men who will then rule America will be open-minded enough to discuss the best method of communication. The lessons of sanitation, and war on drink and immoral disease will insure to the civilian population as great care and as strenuous effort in the methods of prevention and cure as war has taught are needed for the men under arms. These men will have ilttle patience with the how-not-to-do its and the better-stick-to-the-old-way apostles and apologists. Men who have dug trenches under fire of the enemy, stood on destroyers, unafraid when struck by torpedoes, endured privation in the armies, and toiled to weariness on farm and in factory to win the war—these men will base their creed upon the Declaration of Independence and the Treaty of Peace, and the men who wish to build high walls to make an isolated America or turn national wealth into selfish channels will be little heeded in the forward march as these men make America truly democratic, where all men have equal opportunity, and where no man can take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, or challenge the worth of one who in such a time as this did his duty in the cause of mankind.

In the golden age of the republic now soon to dawn, when only men who have made sacrifices will be deemed worthy of a seat in the council chambers, labor will come into its own. It will not seek anything for itself that it has not earned. It will ask nothing that will take what belongs to others. It will not foregather only with men of its own craft, but will keep America free from class consciousness and from class political action. It will claim for itself justice and equality, and will demand that all Americans alike shall have no less—the equal enjoyment of the birthright of all citizens of this free republic.

EXTENDING THE HOURS OF LABOR

(By Frank P. Walsh)

IN commenting upon the speech of William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, before that organization in New York recently, in which he maintained that the eight-hour day in American industry should be abolished and wages reduced to a pre-war level, Frank P. Walsh, joint-chairman of the National War Labor Board, said:

"I consider it most deplorable that immediately following the patriotic outburst of our people over the victorious close of the war that a man, assuming to speak for large employers, should have for his first utterance that the workers of America must be deprived of the eight-hour day, implying that the eight-hour day was something that was extended to labor as a war measure.

"The fact is that the fine thought of this country, in both the ranks of workers, employers and the general public, is with the declaration which President Wilson made almost five years ago, to the effect that society had reached the point where it was insistent in its demand that no man should be compelled to work over eight hours a day in order to earn a living.

"This was not, even at that comparatively early date, an arbitrary announcement, but simply a declaration of a palpable economic and physiological fact: That men's best effort and fullest life can only be accomplished when he is not taxed beyond his physical strength by his daily task and when he has sufficient time for his mental development and recreational needs, all of which are a necessary basis for useful citizenship.

"The so-called basic eight-hour day, which is criticized as being a mere scheme for raising wages, will disappear when the actual eight-hour day is installed with a fair living wage for eight hours work. When men insist upon working more than eight hours a day it is because they cannot make enough to live upon in comfort during eight hours.

"As to wages: It may be a startling fact to some, but nevertheless the research of our Government shows conclusively that prior to the war the great majority of the common laborers of the country were earning far below enough to live upon. The deficiency was made up by public and private charities, so that the community as a whole carried the heaviest burden of the cost of industry. With the increased cost of living during the war, it was found that the lowest possible wage upon which a worker and his family could subsist in health and reasonable comfort was 73½ cents per hour; this, of course, based upon the actual eight-hour day.

"The National War Labor Board fixed the minimum rate for common labor at 42½ cents per hour, a bare subsistence wage. If the industries of the country are to be on a self-sustaining basis after the war and common laborers are not to be forced to live in part upon charity, it is obvious that there can be no reduction of wages, at least in the field of common labor.

"Likewise, as to the wages paid skilled mechanics, considering the preparation for the work and the value of the product turned out, as well as the colossal fortunes gained by others from their energy and skill, in my opinion no disinterested person who has made a careful study of the question can honestly say that wages of skilled craftsmen in general are too high today, even for peace time.

"The fact is that on account of economic repression of various kinds, workers prior to the war were not in a position to secure anything like the fair fruits of their efforts from employers. War necessity, shortage of labor supply, accelerated movement in trade union organization and a desire upon the part of the Government, as well as many large employers, to deal justly with workers, all have operated to bring wages to the present general standard.

"When the cost of necessities of life diminishes to a pre-war level (which I doubt will occur within less than five years), then the workers in the average industry will be receiving only a fair return for their work if present wage standards are rigidly maintained. Otherwise not.

"The reconstruction problems in industry are manifold and must be met in the highest spirit of fairness and accommodation. To throw the whole subject into the realm of bitter controversy at this time will make the task of allocat-

ing the industrial structure exceedingly difficult. None but the thoughtless have failed to observe the sweep of ultra-radicalism throughout the world; call it what you will. That it has roots in this country cannot be denied, and the situation must be faced by our common citizenship in a spirit of breadth and clear understanding.

"If America can handle its industrial and economic problems with justice and fairness and in the period of reconstruction establish a constructive program which will lead us along a broad highway of consideration and justice for the producing masses, it will not only bring enduring contentment and happiness to our people, but make our country the exemplar of the rest of the world. I confidently believe that this great end can and will be attained.

"If, however, these self-constituted spokesmen of industry (who I refuse to believe typify the enlightened employers of the country), in their fatuous disregard for things as they are, insist upon reaction as expressed in their threatened extension of the hours of labor, wage cutting and like practices, the industrial workers of the country may take their threats seriously, make common cause with the farmers and agricultural laborers, and through peaceful political means take charge of and operate the Government solely in the interests of the producing masses, changing our present industrial and economic regime with a thoroughness and swiftness unparalleled in the history of nations."

RECONSTRUCTION WORK CONFRONTS A. F. OF L.

RECONSTRUCTION problems are beginning to engage the attention of the American Federation of Labor, now that the end of the war is in sight. In view of the prospect of an early parliamentary triumph by the labor movements of England, France and Italy, as well as by the working class in Germany, this does not come as a startling bit of news. On the face of the political map the American labor movement stands to have less influence in the making of national legislation in the coming two years than does the labor movement of almost any other first-class nation.

Yet so little discussion of after-the-war conditions has been had in this country that even the modest proposal today of a few fundamental conditions for the wage workers during the next few years seems to be resented by the anti-labor lobbies that eat their $4 meals in the chief hotels of the city of Washington.

Henry Sterling, who has come to the legislative committee at A. F. of L. headquarters after fifteen years of lobbying at Boston for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, points out that after all the wage worker has a vital concern in this business of reconstruction. The labor movement has grown up to voting age, so to speak, during the war. It represents the element that will suffer most from any bungling of the job of reconstruction. If millions of men are discharged from the army and navy in the next two years without any provision being made beforehand for their getting jobs, or if men unfitted for farming are planted on the land, those mistakes will bring suffering to all with whom those discharged soldiers and sailors must compete for jobs, and to all who must buy the products of farms that are not efficiently operated.

So, during the coming session of the outgoing congress, the legislative committee of the federation, along with the legislative committee from the railroad brotherhoods, will watch with keen interest the fight between the Republicans, who want to put a bi-partisan committee of the senate and house in charge of all reconstruction plans, and the administration, which wants to establish a reconstruction commission which would be named by President Wilson. Organized labor is not at all pleased with the Republican scheme. It knows that the bi-partisan joint committee would be run as a sort of political joint debate, which would give no show at all to real reconstruction such as the labor movement demands. President Wilson, on the other hand, would name a commission that would perform its task, probably, as well as the Industrial Relations Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, or the National War Labor Board have performed theirs.

For example, there are the merchant marine and the new government shipyards. The politicians want to sell them. Organized labor sees a chance of getting

a better wage standard, better hours, better conditions in every way, through having the government operate its own steamship lines, its own docks, its own shipyards. When the war is past the issues must be fought out. The organized employers are going to demand that the government sell its properties. At the same time they will demand the abolition of the rules for American industry set by the War Labor Board. Labor will be in a dangerous position if the employers gain both points.

Government operation of railroads will proceed for 21 months after the war, but then it will stop unless congress shall vote to continue it. The brotherhoods and the federation men employed in the railroad service are not at all convinced that government operation has brought the millennium, and certainly they have been very resentful of the order issued by the Director General forbidding them to exercise the right of running for political office, but still they do not want to go back to the old scheme. They are going to have something to say to congress, when the return of the roads to private hands is threatened.

What shall be done in order to fit the returned soldiers and sailors, after the war, into the most appropriate jobs in American life, is a question that the labor legislative committees have not yet really tackled. They are studying the plans drafted by British and Australian labor, and the proposals made in France and Italy, but since American conditions are unlike the conditions anywhere else, the question cannot be answered so easily.

For one thing, they are favorable to a constructive scheme of improving the arid lands, and the cut-over lands, and the making of great numbers of farms ready and equipped for use by practical farmers when the farmers take off the khaki or the navy blue. The more real farmers are helped to start raising food, the easier will be the living problem for city workers, and the greater will be the incentive to congress to meet the industrial problem in the same big constructive way. If congress is to prepare farm jobs for soldiers after the war, then congress can prepare shop jobs for shop men. Once get the thing started and a nationwide program of common-sense reconstruction, without any unemployment panic, will be developed.

In the meantime, Sterling and his associates are going to try to clean up the legislative docket by pushing to passage four labor bills—the Nolan-Johnson minimum wage bill for federal employes, the Keating child-labor bill, the Booher convict-labor bill, and the McKellar retirement pension bill for federal employes. These measures really belong to the period before the war, when the labor movement was thankful for anything at all at the hands of congress. They are extremely conservative by comparison with the labor legislation that is being drafted for most of the parliaments of Europe today—but for lack of labor men in congress they are the best that can be put through.

PRESIDENT WILSON CHAMPIONS "A LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN"

(By George Rollman, Local Union 101)

MUCH has been said and is being said on this subject, and the eminent political leaders and scientists of a majority of countries are weighing the question carefully and many agree as to its thorough practicability. Few indeed would credit that one cradled in a miner's home, reared in poverty and sent at the age of nine into the mines to assist in keeping the wolf from the door, has been lecturing and speaking of this very same "league of nations" for the past ten years.

David J. Lewis, former member of congress from the Sixth district of Maryland, better known as "Davy" Lewis, "father of the parcel post," is the one referred to in this article.

Before this war was thought of, David J. Lewis, in a lecture delivered at Baltimore, said:

"Let one of the nations of Europe set aside a small tract of land to be known as an international capitol. Those countries agreeing to form the league adopt a form of government modeled after the United States, i. e., a lower and upper house, each country to be represented in the upper house with two delegates and

in the lower house according to population.

All standing armies to be demobilized, only retaining enough troops for home policing duty.

All fighting ships of whatsoever class to be done away with, except those in use in home waters for custom service.

The league to maintain, on the high seas, such force as to insure safety in all respects, also patrolling the sea lanes for dangers of icebergs and any other that may arise.

After the formation of the league, any country having a grievance must bring the same, through its representatives, before the congress and, after being acted upon by both houses, abide by the result.

The sovereignty of no country to be abridged save that of declaration of war.

It would be folly for even the largest country to endeavor to refuse obedience, as the preponderance of the remaining countries could overwhelm the objector.

In our country the Virginias have had differences for years; may they resort to arms?

If Pennsylvania and New York should have trouble, are they privileged to make war?

The cost of maintenance of the league would be paid by all represented, and the amount would be but a small percentage of what it now is for each to maintain their own army and navy.

While all nations spend billions for the upkeep of fighting material in preparation for war, they spend nothing in endeavoring to keep from going to war.

Others may have dreamt of a league of nations, but David J. Lewis, a miner and a member of organized labor, was the pioneer of this vision which may bring universal peace and father the brotherhood of man.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE Federal Board for Vocational Education is charged with the duty of assisting to satisfactory employment all discharged soldiers and sailors who have been physically rehabilitated, if they are able to enter employment, and of re-educating them for a new occupation if they are unable to enter an occupation successfully without that training.

This grave respensibility is of concern not only to the Federal Board, the governmental agency for carrying out the details of this work, but it is of interest to all our citizenship. Especially is it of deep concern to those who are engaged in occupations or trades that these disabled soldiers and sailors have chosen to be retrained in. We are, therefore, giving in detail the:

Tentative Statement of Principles of Procedure of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Administering the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Providing for the Return to Civil Employment of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

> In dealing with the disabled man the Board expects to treat him throughout as a civilian needing advice and assistance, to approve his choice of occupation unless, after careful investigation, sound opinion shows it to be in the end not advisable, to train him to meet the needs of the occupation he has elected, to urge him to make the most of his opportunity to overcome his handicap by taking thorough-going instructions, to help him to secure desirable permanent employment, and to keep in close touch with him after he goes to work.

1. As soon as the Army authorities have decided that any disabled man is to be discharged from the hospital and returned to civilian life, it becomes the duty of the Federal Board, through its vocational advisers in hospitals, to deal with the problem of training him and of placing him in civilian employment. This task involves five possible steps:

(a) Election by the disabled man of a course of training.
(b) Preliminary training to fit him for a definite occupation or pursuit.
(c) A probationary period of employment in that occupation or pursuit.
(d) Placement in suitable employment in the occupation or pursuit.
(e) Follow-up work to safeguard his interests.

2. **Election by the disabled man of a course of training.** Representatives of the Federal Board will confer with each disabled man before his discharge from the hospital. If he is able to resume his

former occupation successfully, or to follow some new occupation without special training, the Federal Board will assist him, if he so desires, to secure employment therein. Should he elect, even under these circumstances, to take additional training for his occupation before he enters upon employment, the law provides that he may do so at the expense of the Government, under conditions determined by the Federal Board. If, however, he is unable to pursue his old occupation or to enter successfully upon a new occupation, he may be trained by the Federal Board for any vocation or pursuit that he desires to follow and in which, in the opinion of the Board, he is likely to become proficient.

In advising as to future employment, representatives of the Board will equip themselves with information concerning the requirements and opportunities of the various occupations. Much of this information will be furnished to the men in printed form. The representatives will also be informed concerning the kinds of occupations from which certain types of handicap are shut out.

Every effort will be made to assist the disabled man towards that occupation in which he is most interested and for which, because of his aptitude and experience on the one hand and his handicap on the other, he is best suited. In order to utilize previous knowledge and skill, the disabled man will be advised—other things being equal—to elect training, should he need it, for the industry, business or pursuit in which he was engaged before the war, or for one akin to it.

As a general policy, a handicapped man will not be directed towards an overcrowded or a waning occupation in which present or future competition might make permanent employment uncertain. In order, however, to realize fully upon the man's interest and ability, he will be given the widest possible range of choice among those desirable occupations in which, in the light of the best medical and vocational knowledge available, he can, with his special handicap, successfully engage. In this connection, the Board will seek advice from those experts in the hospitals who have effected the man's physical rehabilitation.

The disabled man, with the approval of the Board, may elect to be trained in agriculture, commerce, industry, transportation or the professions. The length and character of the course of instruction will depend upon the requirements of the vocation, the ability and interest of the man, and his previous training and experience.

After the Vocational Adviser has assisted the handicapped man to choose a suitable occupation, his case, with full information, will be referred to the office of the District wherein the man has received physical rehabilitation. Every case will there be considered individually on its merits by a local board made up of two representatives of the District Office, one of whom will be a physician; and two representatives chosen from the locality, one of whom will be an employer and one a representative of labor. If necessary, the man himself, accompanied by the Vocational Adviser, may appear before the local board.

3. **Preliminary training fitting him for a definite occupation or pursuit.** After physical rehabilitation, the discharged soldier or sailor becomes a civilian, to be trained for and placed in civilian employment by the Federal Board. As a learner and student it is proper that he be supported by the Government; therefore, the same allotment and family allowance for his dependents will be paid as were received by them while he was in the military service. As a student, moreover, he will have the same freedom as any other civilian attending school or college. He will be "on his own," meeting such expenses as are not covered by the Board from the compensation provided in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and sent, monthly or semi-monthly, direct to him.

Through the District Vocational Office, where a medical officer will be stationed, the health of the disabled man will be cared for, while in training, by the Board. After he secures permanent employment he, as a beneficiary under the War Risk Insurance Act, will be cared for by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, should there be any recurrence of disabilities due to military service.

As a student supported by the Government while taking instruction, the disabled man will be expected to pursue the work in a satisfactory way and to obey reasonable rules and regulations. Continued failure to do so will result in dismissal. Where it is found advisable to shift the student from one course of training or from one class or school to

another, this, with his consent, will be done.

The disabled man will be given his preliminary training in a variety of ways. As far as possible existing facilities will be utilized. While the plant, equipment and staff of existing schools and colleges will, in many instances, be used, there will have to be in many cases special arrangements to meet the needs of the disabled man. Manufacturing establishments, offices and farms will be employed to give preliminary training, especially for those occupations not yet regarded as being within the school or college field. In every case, however, the Federal Board will require the course of instruction to be adapted to the interests and needs of the disabled man, to be definitely planned for him as a learner, and to be arranged, or approved, as well as to be inspected and supervised, by its agents.

The length of this course of preliminary training will vary greatly according to the ability, ambition and handicaps of the man and the requirements of the work itself, or to the skill and knowledge required for present and future success.

4. **A probationary period of employment in the occupation or pursuit.** In assisting the disabled man to secure desirable employment the Federal Board, as authorized and directed by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, will utilize as far as may be practicable, the facilities of the Department of Labor under some plan of co-operation to be determined. Where the man has been given preliminary training outside the plant, office or farm on which he is to be employed, this probationary period will begin when he is transferred, as a beginner, into the occupation or pursuit. Where the preliminary training has been given within the plant, office or farm, the period of probation will start at the point, in the case of each individual, where he becomes capable of entering upon the occupation or pursuit as a worker.

As a probationer he will be perfecting himself in processes, adjusting himself to the demands of commercial production and gradually fitting himself to become a permanent employe at the prevailing wage, either in the place where he is serving his probationary period or elsewhere. During this period, the Federal Board will regard him as in training and subject to its inspection and supervision; but any wages he may receive as a probationer will be over and above the amount paid to him by the Government while he is in training.

5. **Permanent employment in the occupation or pursuit.** This will begin at the point when, in the opinion of the Board, the probationer has adjusted himself to the requirements of the occupation or pursuit as a workman. The shifting from probationary to permanent employment may be made in either the same or another establishment, and the disabled man will have the same freedom of choice and action as any other workman "on his own." Support by the Government of the man as a student will cease at the close of the probationary period.

As a beneficiary under the War Risk Insurance Act, however, he will be entitled to the compensation allotted under that act. In most cases this will be less than the support received from the Federal Board under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

The aim of the Board will always be to direct the disabled man towards and to provide him with training for an occupation in which he can become as proficient as the normal man, yet it must not be overlooked that some of the disabled men will not become fully competent to earn the prevailing wage. Therefore, where a disabled man is unable, because of his handicap, to earn the full prevailing wage for his occupation, an adjustment, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the shop, is to be made. Where working agreements are in effect between employers and employes, the regulations thereof shall govern the procedure in adjusting such partial wages. Where there are no such facilities, the adjustment is to be made by conference between the man, his employer and a representative of the Federal Board. It should be fully understood that the disabled man himself, as a free contracting agent, may in every case accept or reject any terms or scale proposed.

The disabled man should, however, receive equal pay for equal work, and under no circumstances will a wage for a disabled man be approved by the Federal Board where it appears that decreases have been made because he is receiving a compensation for his injury from the Government.

6. **Follow-up work to safeguard the**

interests of the man. As the official friend and adviser of the disabled man, the Board will keep in touch with him, through its representatives, for such period after he enters employment as may be necessary to complete, in each individual case, his re-establishment as a civilian worker. The Board will protect him against injustice or exploitation by the adjustment of difficulties and, if need be, by aiding him through further training or assistance to secure other and more desirable employment in the same or another occupation.

A NATION-WIDE CALL TO SERVE YOUR RED CROSS

AGAIN the people of America are to be given the opportunity to enroll with the American Red Cross. The Christmas Roll Call will, it is hoped, register the name of every American, both at home and in foreign parts. It is to be a nation-wide registration for the cause.

That such universal support has a psychological effect on the Allies was evidenced by the reaction on the general morale when news of last year's membership drive reached them. They immediately took new heart for they knew that America's civilian population was indeed behind them in the waging of this war.

As our boys advanced on the Western front they were constantly being upheld by the thought that the American Red Cross was following close behind. It stood ready to give both personal service and material supplies.

The growth of the organization since the war has been tremendous. Membership in this national agency for military and civilian relief has grown from some three hundred thousand in 1916 to something more than twenty millions.

Its activities and expenditures have grown in proportion. It has equipped hospitals, trained nurses, established diet kitchens, supported canteens, sheltered the refugees, cared for little children and aided in all matters of mercy and relief.

From April 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918, the women of the Red Cross supplied 231,332,000 surgical dressings. In addition to this there were 8,200,000 hospital supplies; 10,600,000 hospital garments; 10,000,000 knitted garments; and 1,100,000 refugee garments; a total of 261,000,000 articles furnished by the American Red Cross. This stupendous accomplishment shows the spirit of service being displayed by the women of America.

By the end of this year the Red Cross will have spent in France alone some seventy millions of dollars. Of fifty base hospital units that have been organized, nineteen are now seeing service in France. In France there are three classes of canteen work — at the front, en route and in Paris. There are Red Cross Station, a Red Cross Ambulance Service, Red Cross Libraries, and now through the Bureau of Communication there is being established a Casualty Service which will help identify and send letters in regard to the killed, wounded or missing.

Convalescent houses are being erected at the camps and cantonments which will also receive the relatives of any soldier who is seriously ill. The department of Civilian Relief maintains at each of these camps one or more representatives who are always at the service of the soldiers. Representatives of the Red Cross visit the hospitals at the camps, cantonments and naval bases to render such comfort and assistance as is possible.

It is a comradeship of service. "I summon you to the comradeship," President Wilson has said. The Christmas Roll Call is an invitation to every American, both here and abroad, to join in this comradeship of service. America should respond as with one voice.

OUR DEATHS' TOLL IN NOVEMBER

(By J. G. Nantz)

FOR the first time in the history of the Brotherhood attention is called to the inroad into our organization made by the Grim Reaper for the month of November. While it is with sincere regret and feeling this is done, yet, from a statistical basis, it should be of interest to our members, as it shows not only the strain put upon the finances of the General Office but the amount of work imposed on our General Treasurer, who had to pass on the claims.

The records show there were 657 claims passed on for the month, beneficial, semi-beneficial, wife and disability; of these, 636 were approved and 21 disapproved—netting a total amount in claims paid of $100,308.25. Of those 339 died of influenza and 101 of pneumonia, of which, no doubt, influenza was the contributing cause, showing about 70 per cent of the deaths for that month were caused by the epidemic which recently swept the country.

It is gratifying that the forethought of the membership in "taking time by the forelock" by raising the per capita tax, has enabled the General Office to meet this indebtedness that would otherwise have resulted in a general assessment.

To examine and pass upon the present abnormal number of claims individually is a stupendous task, and while the General Treasurer is exerting himself and his clerical assistants to full capacity to maintain the splendid record of his office for promptness, local unions and members are urged to be patient in the event settlement of a claim apparently is delayed. At the same time it would frequently expedite matters if persons applying for donations would forward with the death certificate (issued by the General Office), properly filled out by the attending physician at time of death, a duplicate certificate, as issued by the Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, or certified record of death. In the event a member dies in a locality where such certificate cannot be secured, then a certified statement should be obtained from the undertaker who interred the remains.

When filing a claim for wife's funeral donation, the membership book of the member must be forwarded with the claim papers, to be retained on file at the General Office, and a duplicate membership book issued to the member.

War Facts

American records for daily production of ammunition for rifles and pistols were broken on June 27, when approximately 27,000,000 cartridges of every description were produced in plants for Uncle Sam's soldiers in France.

* * *

The men in the United States Navy subscribed over $18,500,000 to the last Liberty Loan. — From the "People's Home Journal."

Extract from a Speech by John J. Finlay

(New York State Com. of Education)

"Education cannot be cast in a single mold and remain adapted to the needs of a free people. It must be so flexible, so many sided, so rich in opportunity, that no talent is lost through lack of care, or occasion for use. It is the spirit of sympathy, the spirit of tolerance, the spirit of understanding, and the spirit of insight, that make central administration and supervision real and vital."

I Wonder Why

BY DONALD HAMPTON

I wonder why we whirl about as though all time was spent,
I wonder why we quite forget for what our life was meant;
I wonder what our thoughts will be when the evening stars are set
And all the madding crowd forgot, save but the love we've met.

I wonder if those sunset days, in the hours of long review,
Will bring us thoughts of stocks and bonds or of the friends we knew;
I wonder if the rivalries to be as others are
Will then seem vain futilities, obscuring our life's star.

I wonder why we cannot seek Reflection's conning tower;
I wonder why we seem afraid to be alone an hour.
Is it because we fear to lose the latest Broadway show?
Or does not "business" chain our feet and make our spirit slow?

I wonder why, I wonder why we need so many things,
So many homes, so many cars, so many clothes and rings;
I wonder why we cannot live as our fathers did before
With a humble cottage o'er their heads and their children at the door.

Is it because we are more wise or more advanced than they?
Are finer satisfactions felt in this our newest day?
Does love mean more to modern folks than in John Alden's time?
Is pleasure better nowadays? My home more truly mine?

Is childhood in our busy times so glad, so bright, so free
As when it swung its cares away 'neath the country apple tree?
I wonder why we cannot have the simple joys again,
When Love and not the Dollar ruled in all the homes of men

I wonder why we have to fight and give our finest sons
To deck the beds of oceans and to be the food of guns.
I wonder if the fife and drum will bring us once again
Simplicity and freedom, as it did the "minute men."

I wonder, when the strife is o'er and our tired bodies fail,
Shall we see some 'vision splendid"? Shall we grasp the Holy Grail?

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1919

Re-Educating the Wounded

Wounded soldiers and sailors and crippled mechanics have a new foster-father in Uncle Sam. Thanks to legislation enacted by the present Congress, new trades will be taught to all workers who, by reason of injuries received while serving the country in the shop or in the field, can no longer continue in their old vocation.

Congress has appropriated $1,860,000 for the payment of teachers who will give all their time to re-educating workers who wish to take up the new trades.

By law, the several states will meet this appropriation, making a total of $3,720,000 for teachers to help wounded soldiers and sailors, crippled mechanics and boys entering trades. These appropriations increase each year, widening the scope of the work.

It is interesting to note the amount the Government will be required to spend to meet with this contingency: By 1926 the Government will be spending for teachers of agriculture $3,027,000; for teachers of trades and industries, $3,060,000; and for the training of new teachers, $1,090,000 annually.

While, at a glance, this might seem an enormous sum to be spent annually, and a consequent tax on the people of this country, when we consider the great value that will accrue to the wounded soldiers and sailors returning from France, it will seem a mere bagatelle.

Special courses are already organized whereby men who have lost an arm, or a leg, or an eye, or both eyes, may learn new trades or vocations by which they can support themeslves.

It would be well here to note the statistics prepared by the Senate committee handling the vocational bill:

"There are at present approximately 13,000,000 wounded and crippled soldiers in the belligerent countries of Europe, including 3,000,000 cases of amputation. In Germany alone, it is reported, 500,000 men are under treatment in the hospitals, the number of leg amputations during 1916 being 16,000.

"Without taking account of more remote contingencies, it seems not improbable . . . that 100,000 disabled Americans will be returned during the first year of fighting and that at least 20,000 of these men will require total or partial vocational re-education in order to overcome handicaps incurred in service.

We know that the conservation of labor in all its branches is a necessity, and the nation which does not conserve the vocational skill of its trained workers will to that extent weaken its recuperative and competitive power and to that extent will consequently fail to achieve the immediate national rehabilitation of its industrial, commercial and agricultural power.

"The return to civil employment of large numbers of men under the abnormal conditions of the period of demobilization will occasion far-reaching economic disturbance and maladjustment of labor supply to demand, unless that return is made under some comprehensive scheme of administration. Vocational re-education will provide one means of so directing the return of men into civil employments as to occasion the least possible disturbance, and will go far to avoid impairment of established standards of living."

The American Federation of Labor Delegation to Europe

We thought by this time we would be in Europe, but circumstances over which we had no control prevented us. We expect to sail on January 8th, 1919, to take part in the settlement of the war and the great issues that disturbed Europe in the past.

We realize the responsibility resting on us, but at that we feel we will be able to meet and cope with it. At least we will do our best for those we represent, and no man or set of men can do more than that. We are proud of our country, our flag and our people. We will protect them and their interests to the best of our ability at all times.

Before the United States entered the war she was a debtor, now she is a creditor. A writer in the Wall Street Journal tells us that formerly we owed abroad something like $4,000,000,000, about three-quarters of which sum we have bought back. Moreover, Europe now owes us about $9,000,000,000—on private account, about $2,000,000,000 in securities, in United States Government, obligations over $7,000,000,000. The world is under obligations to us in interest alone of between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 a year. We must add to this not only our usual credit balance in world-trade, but the fact that for several years our manufactures and exports will be stimulated by the demand for goods in the rehabilitation of Europe. For years to come we will be able to count on an annual credit balance of from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000.

We are now on a footing financially above and beyond that of any other nation.

The United States is the market place of the world.

With all the progress that has been made, it seems that advantage of the wage workers will be taken at every opportunity, especially now under the guise of reconstruction. In fact, employers have already made an effort to stop work, curtail employment and reduce wages, thereby causing not only unfavorable comment, but dissatisfaction and discontent in many instances.

We fought for freedom, liberty and democracy, for a fair show and a square deal, but if we are to be taken advantage of at every turn in the road, all our efforts will avail naught.

It is well that the delegates of the American Federation of Labor to Europe know these things, so that when the great settlement is under way "over there" they will have them in mind and do their best to remedy them.

* * *

Fifth Annual Convention of the Iowa State Council

After experiencing considerable difficulty on account of the "flu," the fifth annual convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters convened at Eagles Hall, Mason City, Iowa, the morning of December 5, at 9 o'clock. Acting President Wm. H. Griebling of Local Union 1313, Mason City, called the convention to order and, after a few opening remarks, introduced Mr. Garfield Bruce, city solicitor, who, in a welcoming address to the delegates, in part says: "In reading the paper last night telling of the account of your coming, I noticed that you tried to get into several other towns first and that these, somehow, refused to take you in. Of course, we are second, or third, or fourth, and if it was not for the fact that you were mighty good fellows, we wouldn't accept you after you had insisted on trying to get into another town first. The only conclusion I could draw was that Mason City has the reputation for being dry for over thirty years."

After addresses had been made by Hon. Art Rule, state representative, and the Hon. Simon Miller of Dubuque, Executive Board member of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and state representative elect, Acting President Griebling then thanked the speakers in behalf of the Iowa State Council for their remarks of welcome and expressions of good wishes, after which the convention was declared formally opened and ready for business. After the usual order of business the resolutions adopted in part follow:

Providing for raise in per capita tax to six cents per month;

Providing for the universal eight-hour day, same to go into effect throughout the state May 1st, 1919;

Providing for the adopting of a minimum wage scale of 75 cents per hour.

During the session of the convention the Secretary presented the delegates with a card case and lead pencil bearing the label of the U. B., with the compli-

ments of our First General Vice President, John T. Cosgrove.

The following candidates for their respective offices were declared elected:

President—Wm. H. Griebling, L. U. No. 1313, Mason City.

Vice-President—T. N. Stufflebeam, L. U. No. 1835, Waterloo.

Secretary-Treasurer — Thos. P. Menton, L. U. No. 315, Boone.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District—C. M. Miller, L. U. No. 106, Des Moines.

Second District—E. L. Schweppe, L. U. No. 641, Fort Dodge.

Third District—S. N. Fulton, L. U. No. 948, Sioux City.

Fifth District—Frank Swartz, L. U. No. 1835, Waterloo.

Sixth District—H. L. Currier, L. U. No. 1039, Cedar Rapids.

Seventh District—C. T. Jones, L. U. No. 534, Burlington.

After a successful session, lasting three days, which was confined strictly to business and to the interest of the Brotherhood at large, the convention adjourned, to meet in Burlington, Iowa, on the first Wednesday in December, 1919.

* * *

The General President's Report to the G. E. B., October Meeting

In connection with the quarterly report General President Hutcheson made to the G. E. B. at the October meeting of that body and published in the November issue of "The Carpenter," the General President made the following explanation to the G. E. B. on December 16th, 1918:

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers:

As you will recall, in making report to you in October, reference was made to the situation existing in various localities relative to the membership working in shipyards, and I expressed myself as believing it would be to the best interests of our entire membership to consolidate or assimilate all Local Unions in a locality into one District Council.

That thought as expressed has caused considerable apprehension in many of our Local Unions, particularly those composed of unions whose members are engaged in ship construction. Apparently they have interpreted same to mean that the Local Unions composed of members who are engaged on ship construction and commonly known as Marine Local Unions would lose their identity and standing in our organization, and several protests have been received in reference to consolidating or assimilating the District Councils.

In giving expression to the thoughts quoted above I had no intention of conveying the idea that any of the Local Unions of our Brotherhood or any of its membership should be discriminated against or that the conditions as enjoyed by any of the members of our Brotherhood, regardless of the particular branch of the trade they might be following, be in any way retarded or prevented from further progressing. My purpose being to bring together more closely the members who are working at various branches of our trade and to eliminate as much as possible any reasons for controversy over matters of jurisdiction, working cards, transfering, etc., as now so frequently occurs.

The above is submitted for your information in reference to the matter and I trust same will be given due consideration.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

General President.

* * *

Classification of Apprentices

As many of our Financial Secretaries do not seem to understand the proper way to classify members when admitted as apprentices, we are giving herewith instructions along that line:

When an apprentice is admitted to membership in our Brotherhood, he must be classed as a semi-beneficial member. He retains that classification until he has served four years at the trade and is competent to command the standard scale of wages for a journeyman carpenter in that district and proves that he is, at the time of transfer to the beneficial class, in good bodily health. The transfer should be made by a vote of the Local Union, and the General Secretary immediately notified, so that our records can be corrected accordingly, in accordance with the provisions of Section 42, Paragraph "L" of our General Laws.

* * *

Don't surrender your Liberty Bonds conditionally or unconditionally. Hold fast to that which is good. Keep your Liberty Bonds.

Inter-Allied Labor Conference on Unemployment After the War

The Inter-Allied Labor Conference which met in London last February, and again in September, declared that it is the business of every Government to prevent the occurrence of widespread unemployment due to demobilization through the absorbtion of surplus labor in the construction of public works.

It will be seen that labor approached the question with the view that unemployment is a social disease for which society is responsible and which society therefore should cure.

The conference says:

"It can not but be anticipated that in all countries the dislocation of industry attendant on peace, the instant discharge of millions of munition makers and workers in war trades, and the demobilization of millions of soldiers—in face of the scarcity of industrial capital, the shortage of raw materials and the insecurity of commercial enterprise — will, unless prompt and energetic action be taken by the several Governments, plunge a large part of the wage-earning population into all the miseries of unemployment more or less prolonged.

"In view of the fact that wide-spread unemployment in any country, like a famine, is an injury not to that country alone but impoverishes also the rest of the world, the conference holds that it is the duty of every Government to take immediate action, not merely to relieve the unemployed, when unemployment has set in, but actually, so far as may be practicable, to prevent the occurrence of unemployment.

"It therefore urges upon the labor organizations of every country the necessity of their pressing upon their Governments the preparation of plans for the execution of all the innumerable public works (such as the making and repairing of roads, railways and waterways, the erection of school and public buildings, the provision of working-class dwellings and the reclamation and afforestation of land) that will be required in the near future, not for the sake of finding measures of relief for the unemployed but with a view to these works being undertaken at such a rate in each locality as will suffice, together with the various capitalist enterprises that may be in progress, to maintain at a fairly uniform level year by year, and throughout each year, the aggregate demand for labor, and thus prevent there being any unemployed.

"It is now known that in this way it is quite possible for any Government to prevent, if it chooses, the occurrence of any widespread or prolonged involuntary unemployment, which, if it is now in any country allowed to occur, is as much the result of Government neglect as is any epidemic disease."

* * *

The Awakening

Mexico at last has a labor code since the Government is passing laws regulating industry. We all know that labor conditions in Mexico were extremely bad at the beginning of the present administration, but they have been much improved through the advanced measures taken by the Government, according to the advices received from Yquacio Bonillars, ambassador from Mexico. Although wages were also low and working conditions almost intolerable, the situation was remedied by the enactment of a code of labor laws which at first seemed drastic, but which are now proving highly satisfactory. At present, workmen take so much interest in Government affairs that much of the legislation proposed is suggested by the great labor organizations of Sonora, Coahuila, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Yucatan and the other states.

HAVE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The present laws provide for an eight-hour day and for seven hours' work at night. In unhealthy occupations six hours constitutes a day's work, as it does for children between the ages of 12 and 16 years. No child under the age of 12 may be employed. There must be one full day of rest each week for every worker.

Equal wages must be paid to workers of both sexes, and all wages must be paid in legal money. Overtime is paid for at double rates, but must not exceed three hours in any day. Women may not work overtime at all, and the same provision applies to children under 16.

GOOD HOUSING DEMANDED

Employes in mining or agriculture must be suitably housed, and it is the employer's duty to see that this is accomplished. He must rent houses at a

cost not exceeding 6 per cent annually of their assessed value. The employer must also provide schools, hospitals and markets if they are necessary, but he is prohibited from establishing barrooms or gambling rooms. Employers are liable for all industrial accidents.

Conciliation and arbitration boards are provided in cases of labor disputes, and compulsory arbitration is enforced by fining the employer who refuses to arbitrate three months' pay for his employes, and by depriving workers of all their contract rights in case they refuse.

Strikes, without violence, are permissible, unless they take place in time of war on government work. Lockouts are permissible only when overproduction makes them necessary.

* * *

Don't Be a Quitter

Wherever the English tongue is spoken, people know the meaning of "sportsman." "A fair field, no favor and may the best man win" is the supreme law of all our games and sports. And that law, observed as a matter of honor, on every baseball and football field, accounts in no small measure for the magnificent victories of the allies on the western front. Our national spirit makes us despise "quitting" and the "yellow streak."

We do not believe there is a man, woman or child in this land of ours that the term "quitter" could be applied to and made to stick. While we realize and feel the hardships and privations the necessities of the war have placed upon us, the economies we are called upon to endure, we are, however, assuredly confident that not a single American would shirk a duty to his country when his or her honor has been pledged. A "quitter," to our way of thinking, is "a never has been and a never can be." He is not American.

Every man, woman and child in America who subscribed for Fourth Liberty Bonds on a deferred payment plan is in honor bound to live up to the terms of the subscription pledge. Nothing but "dire necessity" can possibly excuse "quitting" and failure to carry through the plan. Make all the payments, receive the Liberty Bonds and hold them fast until the Government repays the principal.

Fight down any selfishness. Combat any disposition to quit or accept defeat. Be honorable and play the game like a man.

This is the program that Liberty Bond subscribers are in honor bound to carry through. No matter how much self-denial it may call for—no matter how hard the "scrimping" and economizing may seem—every subscriber is bound by the law of patriotism and by the "honor rule" of good "sportsmanship" to accept the sacrifices and make good the subscription pledge.

Any other course throws a burden on the Government and interferes with the best interest of the army and navy, and is a stain on one's personal self-respect.

Be a good "sportsman." Be a patriot. Have "nerve." Pay for every Liberty Bond you signed for, and above all don't get in the class of "quitters."

* * *

Reconstruction

At this stage of the war's crisis it is well to note the many plans put before us for our consideration and we herewith publish Canada's plan for reconstruction, based on the old adage "Following the line of least resistance." Canada's work in the re-establishment of disabled soldiers has long been recognized as a model, and consequently any feature of it is worthy of consideration.

One of the fundamental principles of the Canadian system is that the disabled man should be induced where possible to enter his old occupation, or, if he is incapacitated for that, to train for work in which his previous experience will be of value to him. For example, the physical qualifications of a miner are essentially the same as those of the soldier, and if a man is unfit for further service in the trenches the chances are that he is also unable to take up the pick and shovel again. But a coal mine has a large staff of officials, and it is the aim of the vocational officers to persuade a disabled miner to undertake a training course that will fit him to occupy a staff position, for his experience in the mine makes him an apt pupil in a course for such positions as shot firer, fire boss, underground manager, or manager of collieries, provided he has the necessary personal characteristics.

Difficulty has been experienced at times in inducing men to follow the advice of the vocational officers. Certain occupations, of which that of chauffeur is an outstanding example, seem to

fer a strong attraction to the returned men, quite without regard to their fitness for the work. In most cases, however, the vocational officer is able eventually to induce a man to return to his old job, or to take up analogous work, by showing him that thus he will be able in a much shorter time to place himself in a self-supporting position.

To return to the example of the disabled miner. If he is unable to take up any of the work already mentioned, he is given re-education to prepare him for new but similar employment. The positions named require a Government certificate, and hence the aim of the instructors is to fit the man to secure such certificate. Very badly disabled men may act as gate tenders, watchmen and relighters. There is room for a few in the position of check weighman, which offers good pay. Other ex-miners take courses in the technical schools maintained by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission in preparation to be machinists, pattern makers, pneumatic-tool repairers, or electrical machine repair men. Still others are taught harness, or boot repairing.

If the returned man has been a steelworker there are several opportunities for re-employment with his old associates, in positions where his previous experience will be of value. These men may be absorbed, for instance, by the electrical repair shops or machine shops, or may be educated as welders, armature winders, repair men, or garage employes. Others are educated for drafting or office work, and some, without re-education, become watchmen and gate tenders.

Similar plans are followed in all industries into which returned men are inducted. The success of the system is indicated by the fact that practically all the men given training are able to earn as much as before they enlisted, and very many are filling places which probably they never would have attained had they not had the benefit of vocational training.

* * *

Peace

For more than four years we have talked war. For more than a year and a half we have been in the war.

Now we emerge upon the calm of peace.

It is a calm, however, that is to be more figurative than real. We shall probably know no calm. We shall have little opportunity to contemplate our victory in serenity.

If our fighting is at an end, our work is not. There is much to do.

The war to us was not an end; it was one of the things to be done on the way to the end. We could not go on until we had removed the obstacle. The obstacle has been removed.

The road is clear. We can go on.

But we cannot go on as we used to.

The war has left us in a new condition. But few essential things are as they were. The great fire has burned deeply.

So we have new problems.

Our great hope in meeting these new problems lies in the fact that the war taught us to meet new problems without fear.

But fearlessness alone solves no problems. Hard work and honest, hard thinking solves problems. Work and thought together.

Work without thought avails little. Work without thought is slavery, conscious or unconscious.

Thought without work goes astray and becomes filled with absurdity.

In our great war we have held thought and practice together. We have been practical with an idealism that has inspired the world. We have given the greatest exhibition of co-operation between work and thought, between hand and brain, that the world has ever seen.

In going about our new problems in the same way lies our great hope.

If our thoughts are merely thoughts we shall lose. If our labors are merely labors we shall be fair prey for whoever comes to conquer—and conquerors need not always come across the seas.

If our thoughts guide our labors, and our labors hold our thoughts in workable channels, we shall build in advance of the world.

We have great national ideals. Let us be worthy of them and let us be practical and ambitious enough to build them into the structure of our future.

* * *

Organized Labor Will Resist Wage Cuts

We heartily endorse the stand taken by President Gompers when, in the closing hours of the Pan-American Labor Conference, held in Laredo, Texas, in November, he served notice on wage reduction advocates that labor will not ac-

cept this policy, and that it will not surrender one point of its advanced position. President Gompers, in part, says:

"The trade unionist's statement was an answer to the claim of William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, that lower wages and longer hours are necessary to permit American industry to meet foreign competition.

"Notice is given here and now," said President Gompers, "that the American people will not be forced back either by Barr, his association or all the bourbons in the United States.

"There are some people who will not understand; there are some people who do not understand all that is meant by the willingness of the people of the democracies to fight and make the sacrifices in order that a better time shall come to the worker.

"The American labor movement will co-operate with all other agencies to help in this reconstruction time. Our movement is not to destroy, but to construct. And all may just as well understand now as at any other time that the advantage which the workers of America and of the allied countries have gained, and which we hope to extend to the people even of the conquered countries, are not going to be taken from us. And we will resist that attempt to the utmost."

* * *

Influenza at Work

With the influenza epidemic working havoc on the finances of old-line and fraternal insurance societies the country over, closely following a long succession of claims paid on account of casualties sustained in the world war, the membership of the United Brotherhood, while congratulating itself upon the wise policy of having built up a substantial mortuary and disability reserve fund, should give earnest consideration to the figures contained in the "Claims Paid" for November, 1918.

The payment of over one hundred thousand dollars in a single month to relatives of deceased or disabled members, yet leaving a splendid balance against future unknown liabilities (present indications being the claims for December will equal those of the month under review) attests the judgment, prudence and conservation of the carpenters' organization in a manner which cannot fail to gain increased respect and admiration not alone by kindred societies but employers in general.

There is, however, a sad condition in connection with the "Benefits" report published monthly in this Journal, and one which merits, nay, demands, the earnest reflection of the members. Month by month, readers find printed in these columns the names of recipients, accompanied by a never missing number of "Claims Disapproved," the cause generally being "Three or more months in arrears."

Probably by far the most unpleasant duty of the General Treasurer consists of denying benefit claims on account of the neglect of individual members, but it has to be done or there would remain no funds to meet the claims of those who faithfully carry out the details of the obligation taken.

In view of the fact the benefit accruing to relatives of deceased members, five years in good standing, amounts to $300, representing the total amount he would pay into the Headquarters treasury in 62 years at the rate of 40 cents a month, out of which sum all other running expenses and benefits have to be paid, it seems incredible men would allow their payment of dues to run in arrears.

Yet such is the case, and the month in question, during which $100,308.25 were paid, 14 claims were disapproved on the grounds of arrears, this should certainly serve to remind delinquent ones of their duty to those at home and to the union in which they hold membership. Just how many die in arrears, but on whose account no claims are made, we do not know, but the figures, could they be collated, would probably prove startling.

Send in the News

"If you have a bit of news,
Send it in.
Or a joke that will amuse,
Send it in.
A story that is true,
An incident that's new,
Send it in.

Will your story make us laugh?
Send it in.
Send along a photograph,
Send it in.
Never mind about your style,
If it's only worth the while.
And will make the readers smile,
Send it in."

—Exchange.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this, immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Liberty Bonds Held by the U. B.

The total amount of Liberty Bonds bought up to date, as reported, are as follows:

From International funds....	$225,000
From local unions.....	345,500
By individual members.....	1,526,700
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought from International funds	200,000
Canadian Victory Bonds bought from International funds	50,000
Total amount subscribed.....	$2,347,200

This statement only covers the amounts subscribed by the locals that have reported, numbering 536, or about one-fourth of the number of locals in the United Brotherhood.

Local Unions Chartered in November

Malad City, Idaho.
New Orleans, La. (Ship Liners and Fitters.)
Greenville, S. C.
Nashville, Tenn. (Box Makers)
Nashville, Tenn. (Millwrights.)
Green River, Wyo.
Hailey ville, Okla.
Orange, Texas. (Fasteners.)
Spartanburg, S. C
Total—Nine unions.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33110	Maude D. Myers	132	18	4	Influenza	$75.00
33111	Grace M. Mulloy	132	1	3	Influenza	25.00
33112	Beulah A. Brill	132	4	0	Influenza	75.00
33113	Nettie M. Whittington	132	7	3	Influenza	75.00
33114	Michael Myers	208	6	11	Hemorrhage	300.00
33115	Cora Blanch Fairchild	215	6	3	Influenza	75.00
33116	August P. Bluhm	522	13	4	Pulmonary embolism	300.00
33117	L. P. Johnson	538	3	4	Influenza	150.00
33118	Harry L. Fields	595	9	11	Hemorrhage	300.00
33119	Albert Wilson	608	5	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33120	James S. Anderson (Dis.)	759	50	6	Accidental	400.00
33121	Alma M. Lysander	626	13	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33122	Grace E. Schuette	756	5	8	Paralysis	75.00
33123	Margaret Eberhardt	1566	9	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
33124	Emma Franklin Hickey	1846	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33125	Harman Obitz	150	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
33126	Sarah C. Farmer	122	35	2	Influenza	75.00
33127	Geo. W. Skinner	203	17	1	Pneumonia	300.00
33128	Mrs. A. L. Powers	208	14	1	Goiter	75.00
33129	Mrs. Marie Cummings	241	6	10	Internal obstruction	75.00
33130	Lee Johnston	274	16	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33131	Hersal J. Hover	301	7	1	Pneumonia	300.00
33132	Frank Bazil	426	2	1	Influenza	100.00
33133	Jennie Mehlman	441	5	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33134	Louis Lake	496	16	6	Typhoid fever	300.00
33135	Agnes Kohler	496	2	0	Influenza	50.00
33136	Phoebe Efford	547	2	2	Acute nephritis	50.00
33137	Caroline Lillian Martin	547	5	5	Child borth	75.00
33138	Vincenzo Marino	547	4	1	Pneumonia	200.00
33139	Sadie M. Ridcout	547	11	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33140	Rachael Miller	599	8	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33141	Ernest Martin	972	8	1	Influenza	300.00
33142	Michael M. Casey	1015	16	6	Pneumonia	125.00
33143	John W. Lennon	1691	15	0	Myocardial degeneration	300.00
33144	Erlick Perlick	1750	2	8	Pneumonia	25.00
33145	Gisella Hudacesk	1786	8	1	Chronic myocarditis	75.00
33146	Walter F. Hoss	1856	1	0	Uramia, acute	50.00
33147	Emma B. Warning	1922	16	4	Pneumonia	75.00
33148	Edward E. Miller	3	9	0	Pneumonia	300.00
33149	Agatha Uthman	3	19	5	Enlargement of heart	75.00
33150	Marie E. Atchinson	146	8	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33151	James B. Houck	146	19	2	Diabetis	300.00
33152	Homer E. Abel	186	3	11	Influenza	150.00
33153	Antonio Soares	223	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
33154	Anna Ruth	440	3	6	Influenza	75.00
33155	Mrs. Margaret M. McKinnon	547	5	5	Pneumonia	75.00
33156	Carl Herman Tornwall	547	10	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33157	Joseph Bolduc	547	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
33158	Wm. H. Wrights	580	4	0	Tuberculosis	200.00
33159	Bertha M. Merring	594	17	2	Cancer	75.00
33160	Matilda Earley	1108	3	1	Abortion	75.00
33161	Sam Witcken	1421	5	2	Cancer	75.00
33162	Leona A. B. Tirney	2	7	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33163	Harry T. Gauntt	8	3	6	Influenza	150.00
33164	Mary McNulty	18	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33162	Charles E. Brown	12	12	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33166	Frank W. List	122	8	1	Pneumonia	300.00
33167	Agnes E. Peterson	191	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
33168	Elizabeth Schmantz	350	2	2	Nephritis	50.00
33169	Anna Murray	350	18	6	Influenza	75.00
33170	Mary Ann Falk	416	21	5	Pneumonia	75.00
33171	Mabel O. Holt	914	6	3	Influenza	75.00
33172	A. F. Huesman	7	19	0	Influenza	300.00
33173	Hanna Fixen	7	17	7	Cancer	75.00
33174	Geo. McFarlane	11	36	0	Nephritis	300.00
33175	Charles Blackie	33	29	7	Consumption	300.00
33176	Wm. J. Walsh	33	7	10	Pneumonia	300.00
33177	Henry Weseman	47	6	7	Influenza	300.00
33178	Fred Eckartt	49	4	1	Influenza	200.00
33179	Serether M. Chapman	49	2	2	Influenza	50.00
33180	John D. Wilson	67	5	11	Influenza	300.00
33181	Lena A. Wetzell	101	2	0	Influenza	50.00
33182	Andrew T. Macneal	101	32	11	Chronic nephritis	300.00
33183	Fred D. Tootsell (Dis.)	111	14	6	Accidental	400.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33184	Elizabeth Valliere	111	9	10	Influenza	75.00
33185	Patrick McGrath	119	28	2	Influenza	300.00
33186	Alice H. Larrimore	122	7	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33187	Harry Wilson Grennell	145	14	1	Influenza	300.00
33188	Christiana Laufer	355	18	2	Influenza	75.00
33189	John G. Friedler	417	29	5	Apoplexy	300.00
33190	Geo. H. Simmen	425	26	2	Accident	300.00
33191	Lyman Runohr	440	8	3	Angina pectoris	125.00
33192	Alvarado J. Littel	481	13	1	Influenza	300.00
33193	Elizabeth I. Schoonmaker	488	26	0	Cancer	75.00
33194	George Malo	595	1	10	Bronchitis	50.00
33195	Jacob Denig	808	4	3	La grippe	200.00
33196	Edward Landers	847	5	7	*Killed	300.00
33197	Merton Roberts	1026	2	0	Heart disease	25.00
33198	Caroline Moschini	1059	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33199	Mrs. Katehrine Schweizer	1784	11	0	Influenza	75.00
33200	Franz Albrecht	1784	11	0	Suicide	300.00
33201	Wm. Rooker	1	9	10	Influenza	300.00
33202	Christian Froelich	1	11	10	Asthma	125.00
33203	Sophia Reiter	5	19	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
33204	Herman F. Rascher	5	12	8	Influenza	300.00
33205	Agnes Molander	58	12	7	Pneumonia	75.00
33206	Dominick Schneider	64	11	5	Influenza	300.00
33207	Mary J. Kennard	122	10	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33208	Virginia Vinton	132	13	9	Influenza	75.00
33209	Thomas J. Lewis	132	1	2	Influenza	50.00
33210	Armon A. Miller	132	7	1	Influenza	300.00
33211	Bernard J. Manthey	161	1	0	Hemorrhage	50.00
33212	Margaret Donald	171	5	2	Influenza	75.00
33213	Chas. Edgar Goodner	289	3	5	Hemorrhage	150.00
33214	Daniel S. Gray	306	15	5	Influenza	300.00
33215	Geo. Browning	377	5	3	Influenza	300.00
33216	W. A. Dewees	384	2	7	Typhoid fever	100.00
33217	Charles Coxe	401	9	8	Influenza	300.00
33218	Mrs. A. Lees	454	1	9	Intestinal obstruction	25.00
33219	Chas. G. Babb	755	4	4	Typhoid fever	200.00
33220	Wm. H. Murray	809	7	7	Apoplexy	300.00
33221	James A. Foley	1006	2	0	Influenza	100.00
33222	John McLean	1093	8	1	Influenza	300.00
33223	Martha Sundene	1184	9	1	Influenza	75.00
33224	John Laitnen	19	2	2	Influenza	100.00
33225	Carl Nikol	55	1	1	Influenza	50.00
33226	Alma Erlandson	58	11	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33227	Anna Peterson	58	9	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
33228	Frank Oscar Johnson (Dis.)	98	7	8	Accident	400.00
33229	Wm. Weir Oliver	162	16	5	Myocarditis	300.00
33230	Bertha Rysany	246	2	10	Influenza	50.00
33231	Peter Sandford	490	19	5	Heart disease	300.00
33232	Harry H. Gable	492	11	5	Influenza	300.00
33233	Knut Albin Berg	599	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
33234	Daniel C. Key	627	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
33235	Alvin Herbert Evans	627	5	1	Influenza	300.00
33236	Duncan M. Wilkie	759	1	9	Suicide	50.00
33237	Leslie M. Dewer	991	12	10	Typhoid fever	300.00
33238	Elizabeth A. Kimmel	1252	17	4	Heart disease	75.00
33239	Jos. C. Voode	1252	2	4	Influenza	100.00
33240	Fred Schultz	1307	13	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
33241	Sarah Beckman	1387	16	4	Influenza	75.00
33242	Chas. Mariett	1393	2	0	Tuberculosis	100.00
33243	Oliver D. Seitz	9	17	11	Bronchitis	300.00
33244	Patrick J. McAleese	13	1	8	Hemorrhage	50.00
33245	Allie LeRoy Scoville	24	9	8	Pneumonia	300.00
33246	Henry Klein	47	12	11	Influenza	300.00
33247	Wm. Mulvaney	165	17	9	Pneumonia	300.00
33248	A. W. Millquist	167	7	11	Influenza	300.00
33249	Allan W. Hauck	167	7	3	Influenza	300.00
33250	Alfred P. Durietz	181	10	7	Influenza	300.00
33251	A. M. Gonzales	226	1	0	Endocarditis	50.00
33252	Fred Pollitz	564	8	9	Influenza	300.00
33253	E. L. Greenleaf	743	6	9	Hemorrhage	208.25
33254	Lula Tillman	977	1	8	Influenza	25.00
33255	Sophia Senders	1073	2	3	Influenza	50.00
33256	Wm. A. Nicholson	1096	16	0	Influenza	300.00
33257	Owen J. Harpell	1096	11	9	Influenza	300.00
33258	Eva Bontin	1350	2	1	Hemorrhage	50.00
33259	Seaman J. Jacobson	1619	2	6	Influenza	100.00
33260	Minnie Oestrich	1670	15	3	Influenza	75.00
33261	Chas. Anderson Rhodes	1676	1	2	Influenza	50.00
33262	Andrew Scholtz	15	2	2	Tuberculosis	100.00
33263	Pearl M. Howard	110	8	3	Influenza	75.00
33264	Oscar H. Cowan	210	1	8	*Killed	50.00
33265	Thomas J. Mason	365	27	7	Influenza	300.00
33266	Frieda Neubert	612	16	5	Influenza	75.00
33267	Marie Elizabeth Bacon	637	1	8	Influenza	25.00
33268	Victor Sundholm	791	31	8	Cancer	300.00
33269	L. S. Gast	817	5	2	Heart disease	300.00
33270	Geo. R. Pummill (Dis.)	978	3	9	Accidental	200.00
33271	Mrs. Clara S. Sommers	1024	15	11	Influenza	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33272	Alice Louise Wing	1046	13	3	Influenza	125.00
33273	Harry W. Kouba	1051	3	8	Influenza	150.00
33274	Edwin S. Kinkaide	1093	15	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
33275	Jane Howarth	1287	9	6	Cancer	75.00
33276	Edmond Beaule	1699	2	4	Influenza	100.00
33277	John Koleszar	21	9	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33278	Emily Sanders	31	6	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33279	Robt. S. Doyle	33	8	2	Hemorrhage	300.00
33280	Ethel Kearney Wotton	33	7	4	Influenza	75.00
33281	Phillip R. Wolverton	31	17	0	Obstruction of intestines	300.00
33282	John W. Renn	37	3	11	Influenza	150.00
33283	Robt. S. Roth	37	1	1	Influenza	50.00
33284	Hannah L. Hankins	44	12	3	Influenza	75.00
33285	Marie E. Lorensen	7	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
33286	Sarah E. Tulk	76	4	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33287	John A. McMath	78	13	4	Influenza	300.00
33288	Catherine Leslie	78	9	4	Influenza	75.00
33289	John H. Kavannaugh	78	15	3	Diabetic coma	300.00
33290	Chas. Thomas Weeden	94	7	0	Influenza	300.00
33291	Dora Jackson	101	2	2	Pneumonia	50.00
33292	Agnes A. McQuay	101	14	1	Influenza	75.00
33293	Alberta G. Cole	101	2	2	Influenza	50.00
33294	Philip Valliere	111	13	10	Influenza	300.00
33295	Joseph J. Borell	122	3	5	Pneumonia	150.00
33296	Christian Therkelsen	161	6	3	Influenza	300.00
33297	Mathilda Neilsen	161	13	3	Influenza	75.00
33298	James Edson Hay	161	19	0	Influenza	300.00
33299	Daniel N. Faust	368	15	4	Influenza	300.00
33300	Jacob Rick	419	28	3	Nephritis	300.00
33301	A. L. Taylor	438	1	10	Influenza	50.00
33302	Andrew Martinson	438	9	4	Influenza	300.00
33303	Catherine Hennessey	438	3	3	Heart disease	75.00
33304	Josephine R. Ferry	444	14	9	Influenza	75.00
33305	Elizabeth Dora Neff	500	5	6	Influenza	75.00
33306	Peter M. Peterson	514	8	6	Influenza	300.00
33307	Carl Bender	522	2	5	Asphyxia	100.00
33308	Annie Lehte	522	1	0	Influenza	25.00
33309	Clara A. Wilson Guiney	587	1	5	Influenza	25.00
33310	Hulda W. Magneson	787	12	4	Influenza	75.00
33311	Mary Magdaline Radley	891	10	7	Acute indigestion	75.00
33312	Anna Frobel	898	8	11	Influenza	75.00
33313	Jacob Quick	1145	12	9	Endocarditis	300.00
33314	Ida Hendrickson	1456	6	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
33315	Anna Maisel	2	13	0	Influenza	75.00
33316	Charles Merkle	2	27	4	Accident	300.00
33317	Luke Gilsenan	31	8	5	Influenza	300.00
33318	Algrove S. Barbour	31	2	2	Influenza	100.00
33319	Joseph Medue	31	1	2	Influenza	50.00
33320	Emily C. Chum	62	17	1	Influenza	75.00
33321	Mary R. Lannan	62	13	1	Cancer	75.00
33322	Blanche Newlin	63	10	2	Influenza	75.00
33323	Thomas Martinsen	76	2	8	Influenza	100.00
33324	Laura Hughes	125	8	1	Influenza	75.00
33325	Arthur D. Capen	177	1	2	Influenza	50.00
33326	Wm. M. McKinney	211	4	10	Rupture	50.00
33327	Sarah Harnar	212	6	1	Gangrene	75.00
33328	Mrs. Candas E. Parr	213	3	5	Influenza	75.00
33329	Gertrude L. Anderson	229	9	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33330	John W. Edleman	239	3	3	Influenza	150.00
33331	Frederick Reiser	239	6	4	Influenza	300.00
33332	John S. Walter	239	20	3	Influenza	300.00
33333	Matyre Mayer	298	8	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33334	Ruth Stevenson	306	6	10	Pneumonia	75.00
33335	J. Claud Martin	384	9	4	Influenza	300.00
33336	Edwin V. Carr	407	9	2	Heart disease	75.00
33337	Ovide Roy	408	18	3	Cardio-renal disease	300.00
33338	Oramel S. Fulton	492	1	4	Influenza	50.00
33339	Robt. M. Mansbergh	526	7	2	Bright's disease	75.00
33340	M. B. Davenport	602	18	0	Pneumonia	300.00
33341	Phoebe Sims	637	18	6	Influenza	75.00
33342	Alfred Peterson	643	3	0	Influenza	150.00
33343	Catherine Quigley	791	15	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33344	Gunnar Knudsen	791	6	10	Cancer	300.00
33345	Matilda Anderson	791	13	4	Pneumonia	75.00
33346	Archie Bernier	859	9	0	Influenza	300.00
33347	Wm. E. Crofut	927	14	5	Apoplexy	125.00
33348	Harry Lynge	1082	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
33349	Octave Bellgarde	1125	9	1	Influenza	300.00
33350	Nanny Johnson	1242	4	5	Influenza	75.00
33351	Bridget Delia Michand	1305	9	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33352	Rose Laferriere	1305	8	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33353	Henry Tenhunfeld	1602	8	3	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
33354	Mary Ellen White	1671	6	9	Influenza	75.00
33355	Alice Chrisholm	1671	5	4	Influenza	75.00
33356	Frank Miksatka	1786	6	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
33357	Alice Maud Morris	27	2	0	Heart failure	50.00
33358	Hazel Lee	31	11	1	Influenza	75.00
33359	J. Elwood Lanning	31	6	1	Heart failure	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33360	Louis Levee	67	9	1	Influenza	300.00
33361	Mary Pflock	76	2	8	Influenza	50.00
33362	Calvin E. Jones	101	1	1	Influenza	50.00
33363	Wm. T. Byram	132	7	5	Influenza	300.00
33364	Mary Dunnavant	185	18	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
33365	Margarette Barley	251	3	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33366	M. H. Smith	259	8	3	Pallagra	300.00
33367	Catherine Dockerty	277	8	10	Heart disease	75.00
33368	Minerva Davis	277	19	10	Influenza	75.00
33369	Chas. C. Cooper	301	22	1	Prostration	300.00
33370	Alfonso Jacober	366	13	5	Influenza	300.00
33371	Susie M. Rogers	401	19	3	Influenza	75.00
33372	Harry Krauss	440	9	4	Influenza	300.00
33373	Anson Neronen	454	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
33374	Theresa Grill	514	4	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
33375	James A. Ryan	736	16	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
33376	Mathilda Jackson	808	21	9	Pericarditis	75.00
33377	Anna Savoie	888	7	10	Pneumonia	75.00
33378	Gust. Johnson	7	20	4	Cancer	300.00
33379	Anna Lein	7	3	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
33380	Peter J. Fox	8	18	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
33381	Edw. C. Culbertson	8	2	3	Influenza	100.00
33382	Mary R. McLean	8	11	7	Influenza	75.00
33383	Mattie Demerly	9	8	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33384	Hannah Granberg	11	4	3	Influenza	75.00
33385	Henry Chas. Gahrs	22	12	3	Bladder trouble	300.00
33386	Blanche E. Emerick	37	10	4	Influenza	75.00
33387	Catherine General	37	7	7	Influenza	75.00
33388	John Freedland	63	9	4	Influenza	300.00
33389	C. H. Beardsley	63	10	1	Influenza	300.00
33390	Alvin Humphrey	213	11	6	Influenza	300.00
33391	Karl Ptacek	237	4	5	Pneumonia	200.00
33392	John Maurer	287	6	0	Influenza	75.00
33393	Louise McKee	323	31	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33394	Russell W. Flack	897	1	11	Influenza	50.00
33395	Viola Rocheford	408	8	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
33396	Sophie T. Jansen	483	1	2	Influenza	25.00
33397	Marie Starker	486	28	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33398	Edna P. Hess	492	11	2	Pneumonia	75.00
33399	Blanche C. Noll	492	18	5	Influenza	75.00
33400	Clara Elizabeth Thomas	514	10	0	Influenza	75.00
33401	Lena Gartenberg	539	9	9	Influenza	75.00
33402	Annie Cervenka	608	6	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33403	Mary Jane Bretherton	608	8	8	Influenza	75.00
33404	Mary M. Newton	731	1	1	Accidental	25.00
33405	Otheleus H. Wolstad	787	13	1	Influenza	300.00
33406	Prior H. Dunham	860	4	8	Abcess of lung	50.00
33407	Carl J. Gustafson	902	5	7	Influenza	300.00
33408	Axel Goranson	938	3	3	Influenza	150.00
33409	Orestus V. Bowles	207	12	4	Influenza	300.00
33410	Robt. Scales	1287	13	4	Influenza	300.00
33411	Jules Tardif	1305	9	4	Influenza	300.00
33412	Mary Pitts Hewitt	1550	9	4	Pneumonia	75.00
33413	John Albert Lindeberg	1618	10	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
33414	Jos. Arthur Hamel	1699	1	2	Influenza	50.00
33415	Wm. T. Wood	1945	22	11	Influenza	300.00
33416	Robt. Anderson	10	14	5	Influenza	300.00
33417	F. J. Stayskall	11	1	11	Influenza	50.00
33418	John D. Ebel	47	15	4	Influenza	300.00
33419	Frank Mares	54	20	5	Influenza	300.00
33420	Marie Kratky	54	11	6	Influenza	75.00
33421	Emma Rasmussen	80	6	3	Influenza	75.00
33422	Howard S. Carter	121	1	5	Influenza	50.00
33423	John Clark	146	31	4	Diabetis	300.00
33424	Jasper Dirk Rynberg	194	12	1	Influenza	300.00
33425	Joseph Manha	262	5	9	Influenza	300.00
33426	Howard R. Grow	465	1	3	Influenza	50.00
33427	Howard Henry	277	12	4	Pneumonia	300.00
33428	Jennie Kreiser	287	1	2	Influenza	25.00
33429	Anna Mary Handshaw	287	3	9	Influenza	75.00
33430	Edith S. Fogle	289	2	8	Pneumonia	50.00
33431	William Letzner	419	18	1	Fracture of skull	300.00
33432	Susana Goosney	443	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33433	Frank Carpenter	465	7	3	Influenza	300.00
33434	Amanda C. Johnson	547	12	2	Influenza	75.00
33435	Baptiste Avondo	585	8	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
33436	Soliz Altheim	585	2	3	Asthma	25.00
33437	Sophia Romanofsky	687	10	5	Influenza	75.00
33438	Ora L. Smalling	731	18	10	Pneumonia	75.00
33439	Anna Anderson	791	2	7	Influenza	50.00
33440	Sigrid E. Larson	808	1	5	Influenza	25.00
33441	Ralph R. Wittock	843	8	1	Pneumonia	300.00
33442	Peter Ester	972	14	2	Influenza	300.00
33443	B. S. Crouch	1207	1	0	Influenza	50.00
33444	Mary Jane Potts	1709	2	0	Influenza	50.00
33445	Sabina Leen	1456	6	6	Influenza	75.00
33446	Fred L. Morse	1471	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
33447	C. J. Wallin	7	21	3	Uremic poisoning	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33448	Owen McLaughlin	8	10	7	Pneumonia	300.00
33449	Augusta A. Gustafson	11	1	7	Tuberculosis	25.00
33450	Arthur E. Maheu	11	1	2	Influenza	50.00
33451	Ida S. Stubbs	11	2	10	Influenza	50.00
33452	Victor Lindquist	43	8	10	Influenza	300.00
33453	Paul Turner	59	9	1	Influenza	200.00
33454	Victor Bennett	67	8	9	Fracture of skull	300.00
33455	Alice Fischer	101	3	0	Influenza	75.00
33456	Chas. Hugh Reynolds	122	3	7	Influenza	150.00
33457	Millie C. Erwin	110	19	0	Bright's disease	75.00
33458	Clarence J. Neighbor	141	7	0	Influenza	200.00
33459	Edward Paulsen	141	12	5	Influenza	200.00
33460	W. W. Conrad	183	8	2	Influenza	200.00
33461	Samuel E. Smith	215	5	2	Cancer	300.00
33462	Emma McCollough	239	1	9	Influenza	25.00
33463	Ethel May Engler	239	4	0	Influenza	75.00
33464	Charles Dalrymple	384	2	0	Influenza	100.00
33465	Lena Jones	384	13	2	Influenza	75.00
33466	Alexander Folderman	386	18	11	Influenza	300.00
33467	Frank Clifton Taylor	386	3	6	Influenza	150.00
33468	Hiram H. Rhodes	453	28	0	Heart failure	125.00
33469	Richard Kelly	526	11	5	Influenza	300.00
33470	Daniel C. Campbell	547	5	3	Sarcoma	300.00
33471	Stephanie Cyzeski	585	2	9	Influenza	50.00
33472	Rose Feuster	608	7	11	Influenza	75.00
33473	Elsie H. Anderson	624	7	2	Influenza	75.00
33474	Margaret Netzel	723	10	0	Influenza	75.00
33475	Hilda Larson	808	15	2	Influenza	75.00
33476	Minnie Zawatzki	916	12	3	Influenza	75.00
33477	S. D. Jordon	923	1	11	Acute congestion	50.00
33478	Agnes Hartman	941	8	4	Influenza	75.00
33479	M. C. Herrod	943	4	3	Influenza	200.00
33480	Geo. A. Homan	1015	10	9	Influenza	125.00
33481	Caroline Osborne	1016	1	2	Influenza	25.00
33482	Eliza St. Aubin	1021	6	7	Influenza	75.00
33483	John J. Gilligan	1093	9	0	Influenza	300.00
33484	Elizabeth J. Westlake	1186	15	6	Influenza	75.00
33485	Bessie Jones	1193	5	5	Influenza	75.00
33486	Emile Bergeson	1210	2	7	Influenza	100.00
33487	James Slavin	1576	15	7	Accident	300.00
33488	Stanley Szczepanski	1785	2	3	Influenza	100.00
33489	Frank Harter	1805	18	3	Paralysis	300.00
33490	Mary L. Terry	1904	1	0	Influenza	25.00
33491	Peter W. Young	1922	22	4	Endocarditis	300.00
33492	Pauline Alexander	1922	6	9	Influenza	75.00
33493	Phillip Veith	3	32	4	Uremic poisoning	300.00
33494	Clifford L. Holmes	15	11	0	Influenza	300.00
33495	Gertrude Horgan	22	17	4	Influenza	75.00
33496	Edwin F. Jackson	52	12	7	Typhoid fever	300.00
33497	Charlotte Henderson	74	16	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
33498	Albert Booth	163	4	0	Influenza	200.00
33499	Mary A. Rudhart	238	16	10	Influenza	75.00
33500	Edna Sellin	264	7	8	Influenza	75.00
33501	James C. Lusk	287	30	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
33502	Herman Trotalli	314	5	0	Fractured skull	300.00
33503	Solime Taupier (Dis.)	342	15	11	Accidental	400.00
33504	Charles Yueckstock	355	11	3	Influenza	300.00
33505	Bertha Bloomberg	366	15	6	Bronchitis	75.00
33506	Adolph Boehm	366	5	0	Obstruction of bowel	300.00
33507	Catherine James	366	17	4	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
33508	Madge Irwin	483	17	1	Pericarditis	75.00
33509	Marie Knudsen	488	12	1	Influenza	75.00
33510	Florence Andres	488	2	1	Influenza	50.00
33511	Nils Nilsen	488	3	3	*Killed	150.00
33512	Lena Genelin	539	6	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33513	Phillias Coutu	551	12	5	Influenza	300.00
33514	Ethel Brown Lane	626	8	3	Influenza	75.00
33515	Catherine C. Doughten	626	9	5	Influenza	75.00
33516	Elmer E. Jones	651	6	4	Heart trouble	300.00
33517	Leon A. Marter	750	1	1	Influenza	50.00
33518	Geo. Taylor Walkinshaw	791	15	7	Apoplexy	125.00
33519	Edwin Van Benthnysen	874	5	2	Influenza	300.00
33520	Geo. W. Gray	1022	12	2	Apoplexy	300.00
33521	Andrew Peterson	1184	4	9	Suicide	50.00
33522	Angus R. Doyle	1456	14	5	Influenza	300.00
33523	Olga Larson	1	10	5	Bronchitis	75.00
33524	James W. Phillips	3	10	11	Influenza	300.00
33525	Anna Kaim	13	11	11	Influenza	75.00
33526	Gertrude M. Parkhurst	14	4	8	Influenza	75.00
33527	W. H. Allison	14	8	0	Influenza	300.00
33528	E. H. Burnett	36	4	0	Influenza	200.00
33529	Dennis Goodine	52	18	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
33530	Hamlet Lawrence	67	2	4	Influenza	25.00
33531	Geo. H. Bosquett	135	10	9	Heart disease	300.00
33532	Arvid Erickson	181	2	4	Pneumonia	100.00
33533	Robt. S. Fullerton	132	1	3	Influenza	50.00
33534	Clarence S. Wilson	132	5	1	Influenza	300.00
33535	Anna Fishman	142	9	1	Influenza	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33536	Jenkins Waybright	236	4	3	Apoplexy	50.00
33537	Bertha Durst	246	1	2	Influenza	25.00
33538	Wm. W. Davie	264	5	6	Influenza	300.00
33539	Rika Johanson	277	11	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
33540	Dorothy Munk	391	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
33541	Mary Forsell	391	9	1	Asphyxia	75.00
33542	Tillie Tallgren	454	1	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
33543	Sophia Rubin	504	3	6	Influenza	75.00
33544	Arthur L. Blauvelt	595	9	0	Influenza	300.00
33545	Louise A. MacNeill	627	26	10	Cancer	75.00
33546	Marie L. A. Labonte	931	3	1	Influenza	75.00
33547	Edgar F. McDaniel	943	15	2	Influenza	300.00
33548	Samuel F. Dupras	1210	12	3	Influenza	50.00
33549	Wm. Boettjer	1668	7	1	Abscess	300.00
33550	Kolman Bak	1774	4	9	Pneumonia	200.00
33551	Christian Andreassen	1879	1	5	Influenza	50.00
33552	Henry Behning	4	13	10	Influenza	300.00
33553	Fred W. Schwinn	8	1	10	Influenza	50.00
33554	Margaret Yerga	11	1	5	Influenza	25.00
33555	Ane Katherine Smith	13	4	6	Influenza	75.00
33556	Joseph Hellies	31	6	7	Influenza	300.00
33557	Annie Hansen	36	11	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
33558	Rufus H. Stanton	43	8	5	Influenza	300.00
33559	August Koerber	47	29	7	Uremic poisoning	300.00
33560	Dagmar Arvidson	58	5	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33561	Bretta Berg	58	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33562	Margaret Gippe	72	1	6	Influenza	25.00
33563	Carrie Pritchard	73	19	5	Influenza	75.00
33564	Madislawa Parys	97	9	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33565	Geo. Chalifoux	99	17	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33566	Eva Gresser	101	11	7	Influenza	75.00
33567	Pauline O'Brien	101	1	0	Influenza	25.00
33568	Martha Jane Schive	101	1	9	Influenza	25.00
33569	John J. Coppinger	101	4	1	Influenza	200.00
33570	Wm. R. McKenna	101	7	3	Influenza	300.00
33571	Anna Kunz	120	13	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33572	Edward C. Mathewson	171	4	4	Influenza	200.00
33573	Egnan Lipinsky	177	2	1	Influenza	100.00
33574	Hattie Mary Ciolek	199	13	0	Influenza	75.00
33575	Olaf Nordstrom	199	7	5	Pneumonia	200.00
33576	J. M. Decker	200	14	5	Diabetes	300.00
33577	Harley L. Smith	211	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
33578	Elizabeth Magnussen	273	9	6	Influenza	75.00
33579	Johanna D. Forbes	273	14	3	Influenza	75.00
33580	Epimolio De Lamentis	273	5	9	Influenza	300.00
33581	Stephania Roman	318	1	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
33582	Marion F. Coots	345	1	6	Heart failure	50.00
33583	John Koman	416	22	6	Acute gastric ulcer	300.00
33584	James A. Funk	437	8	0	Influenza	300.00
33585	H. L. Cutler (Dis.)	448	4	2	Accidental	300.00
33586	Isaih Smith	488	21	5	Fracture of skull	300.00
33587	Marie Elizabeth Balogh	547	12	3	Mitral stenosis	75.00
33588	Otto H. Anderson	626	4	1	Pneumonia	200.00
33589	Mary Catherine Heren	644	6	0	Influenza	75.00
33590	Wm. L. McCabe	716	5	5	Influenza	300.00
33591	Elias Rapp	769	17	2	Appendicitis	300.00
33592	Olga Justvig	787	11	4	Spontaneous abortors	75.00
33593	Laura Anderson	792	6	4	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
33594	Louis Bergman	808	7	3	Cancer	300.00
33595	Mary Fraiche	1312	16	6	Influenza	75.00
33596	Ralph Landrum	1366	3	2	Influenza	150.00
33597	Bertha Kestner	1365	1	9	Influenza	25.00
33598	Roderick Methven	1582	5	3	Accident	300.00
33599	Maude Skormia	1693	1	7	Hemorrhage	25.00
33600	Alice De Vries	1693	13	1	Influenza	75.00
33601	Rose Dougherty	1693	14	4	Influenza	75.00
33602	Zelia A. Gamble	1711	15	2	Heart trouble	75.00
33603	Thos. Kumlasky	1786	12	0	Rupture	300.00
33604	Marie Conley	1879	1	5	Influenza	25.00
33605	Lena L. Ostrum	1879	5	7	Pneumonia	75.00
33606	Peter Lutowski	1902	6	0	Accidental	300.00
33607	Jos. T. Pickens	11	6	5	Influenza	300.00
33608	Clara Daniels	11	2	1	Influenza	50.00
33609	Edgar Shoffstall	11	8	11	Influenza	300.00
33610	Boldizar Gulyas	19	1	7	Influenza	50.00
33611	Mary Bauer	19	7	3	Pneumonia	75.00
33612	Hazel Henrietta Golden	21	1	2	Influenza	25.00
33613	Fred Halabalo	54	5	7	Pneumonia	300.00
33614	Dennis Sullivan	94	8	5	Influenza	300.00
33615	Camille Muloin	134	16	3	Paralysis	125.00
33616	Pierre Fortin	134	12	2	Influenza	125.00
33617	Georgia E. Mailbom	174	7	4	Influenza	75.00
33618	Timothy W. Fitzgerald	176	6	10	Influenza	300.00
33619	Emma Bowser	185	18	5	Influenza	75.00
33620	Adelia E. Osberg	270	4	8	Influenza	75.00
33621	Emma Reuhl	298	2	6	Diabetis	50.00
33622	Hannah Nordeen	316	7	4	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
33623	Emil Carlson	350	14	5	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33624	Alfred E. Dixon	350	22	8	Paresies	300.00
33625	Emil Substad	361	5	6	Influenza	300.00
33626	E. F. Garland	384	4	2	Influenza	300.00
33627	Marie Gendreau	390	2	3	Influenza	50.00
33628	Fannie Freedman	432	8	4	Influenza	75.00
33629	Mary Trapp	448	2	9	Influenza	50.00
33630	Chas. Schaaf	488	13	2	Pneumonia	300.00
33631	Victor Poulson	488	9	9	Heart disease	300.00
33632	James Grant	488	17	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
33633	Adeline Layenski	514	1	4	Tuberculosis	25.00
33634	Henry A. Kempfner	519	15	1	Influenza	300.00
33635	Mary Sturm	654	11	0	Influenza	75.00
33636	Caroline Noiseux	632	16	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
33637	R. M. Ford	632	16	6	Accident	125.00
33638	Perlie K. Cole	878	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
33639	Ruth L. Lilly	900	2	4	Influenza	50.00
33640	Daniel J. C. Reed	907	2	5	Influenza	100.00
33641	Albertina Green	1093	2	0	Pneumonia	50.00
33642	Park Reveal	1207	12	2	Paralysis	300.00
33643	Corene Poussard	1210	2	8	Influenza	50.00
33644	John Sper	1615	3	2	Influenza	150.00
33645	Laura Lavergne	1699	1	2	Influenza	25.00
33646	Beulah Addison	1879	1	4	Influenza	25.00
33647	Hugh A. Ross	301	3	1	Pneumonia	100.00
33648	Samuel T. Lambert	970	1	0	*Killed	50.00
33649	John Sturges	1119	2	3	Typhoid fever	100.00
33650	Frank O. Beard	1178	2	0	Pneumonia	100.00
33651	Jessie M. Jermenein	1876	11	2	Influenza	75.00
33652	Lars J. Oslund	2	9	11	Consumption	300.00
33653	Joseph Howard Rose	43	22	0	Hemorrhage	300.00
33654	Annie E. Purdy	77	18	11	Sarcoma of intestines	75.00
33655	O. A. Swanson	87	6	7	Influenza	300.00
33656	Harry Lentz	129	6	10	Influenza	300.00
33657	Rose Junean	260	2	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
33658	Byron Cameron	260	3	1	Influenza	150.00
33659	Chas. Sparrow	260	15	1	Influenza	300.00
33660	Anna Catherine Snyder	322	8	10	Influenza	75.00
33661	Emma C. Moritz	368	12	6	Nephritis	75.00
33662	Arthur E. Pilbeam	434	15	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33663	Antoinelte Fedeschi	539	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
33664	Theresa Alfano	539	7	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33665	Eliora D'Angelo	539	5	2	Influenza	75.00
33666	G. D. Shehon	622	1	8	Influenza	50.00
33667	Henry Honkamp	783	1	2	Accidental	50.00
33668	Donel M. McDonald	783	9	5	Arterial sclerosis	75.00
33669	Clark Tate	893	1	11	*Killed	50.00
33670	Grover Wilson	392	8	8	Influenza	75.00
33671	Ole Enochs	1184	6	3	Fracture of skull	300.00
33672	Edward Carlson	1252	1	4	Infection	50.00
33673	Sam Witkin	1421	5	2	Cancer	225.00
33674	Gottfried Schranz	1784	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
33675	Thomas Doucet	1896	6	5	Influenza	300.00
33676	Ernest Baker	1879	1	4	Influenza	50.00
33677	Hugo H. Fildbusch	1115	10	2	Influenza	300.00
33678	Matilda Anderson	20	12	9	Influenza	75.00
33679	Geo. Reno	96	7	6	Influenza	300.00
33680	Robt. Griffiths	125	22	5	Paresies	300.00
33681	William R. Burk	8	1	1	Influenza	50.00
33682	Martin O. Harum	9	8	6	Appendicitis	300.00
33683	Annie Simmons	9	4	5	Influenza	75.00
33684	Henry Gilbert	10	17	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
33685	John B. Powell	22	34	11	Influenza	300.00
33686	Lucy Powell	22	34	11	Influenza	75.00
33687	Pauline Lequerre	30	2	8	Influenza	50.00
33688	D. W. Olson	30	4	2	Influenza	200.00
33689	John Lehtonen	76	1	10	Influenza	50.00
33690	Henry Edwards	76	4	4	Pneumonia	200.00
33691	Edward Alsheimer	125	12	11	Influenza	300.00
33692	Rosario Servellio	125	2	9	Influenza	100.00
33693	Wm. H. Van Werder	127	6	3	*Killed	300.00
33694	Annie Jane Purvis	137	17	5	Acute nephritis	75.00
33695	Stephan Krispinski	171	6	0	Influenza	300.00
33696	Julie D. Plante	193	28	2	Pneumonia	75.00
33697	Robt. J. Hawkes	203	5	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33698	Fred Harper	208	3	3	Influenza	150.00
33699	Elbert R. Hack	229	16	5	Nephritis	300.00
33700	Ray Thompson	281	1	10	Meningitis	50.00
33701	Gust. Larson	314	5	2	Influenza	300.00
33702	Lillian Giebler	359	19	2	Influenza	75.00
33703	Gus Olson	483	11	10	Influenza	250.00
33704	Josephine Schaaf	488	13	2	Influenza	75.00
33705	Micelina Calderara	490	1	3	Influenza	25.00
33706	Simpi Berndtson	522	1	11	Tuberculosis	25.00
33707	Harold Hanson	522	4	8	Influenza	200.00
33708	Fannie Fenster	539	5	0	Influenza	75.00
33709	Lewis N. Tulip	673	1	11	Influenza	50.00
33710	Katherine A. Wanser	950	1	3	Cancer	25.00
33711	Agnes Barklie	1068	5	0	Accident	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33712	Frederick Cassell	1093	5	0	*Killed	75.00
33713	Helen Rhinehart	1107	3	4	Influenza	75.00
33714	Peter S. Grenier	1125	8	7	Acute indigestion	300.00
33715	Bridget Dent	1350	2	1	Influenza	50.00
33716	Margaret E. Davis	1428	6	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
33717	Josephine Rheault	1699	1	3	Influenza	25.00
33718	Simon Woodring	1721	1	10	Influenza	50.00
33719	Walter Kutz	1721	9	4	Fracture of leg, blood poisoning	300.00
33720	Anna Bergman	1	31	8	Cholecystitis	75.00
33721	Sigfred Hafstrom	10	2	5	Influenza	100.00
33722	Fred E. Perkins	30	20	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
33723	Geo. W. Arnold	30	20	3	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
33724	Anton Smid	39	2	5	Influenza	100.00
33725	Chas. J. Jones	38	2	1	Influenza	100.00
33726	Joseph Hainy	54	8	5	Influenza	300.00
33727	Richard Braatz	87	15	11	Pneumonia	300.00
33728	John C. Jenkins	129	5	9	Pneumonia	300.00
33729	Wm. J. S. Jones	166	16	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
33730	Nils Johnson	196	14	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
33731	Andrew J. Anderson	241	15	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
33732	Peter Hollinger	211	19	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33733	John C. Kent	306	22	7	Endocarditis	300.00
33734	Percy G. Herron	384	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33735	Grover C. White	465	3	6	*Influenza	50.00
33736	Ella Kless	503	2	4	Influenza	50.00
33737	Arvid Johnson	522	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
33738	Elmer Burke (Dis.)	571	4	1	Accidental	300.00
33739	Nora Margaret Young	910	8	6	Influenza	75.00
33740	Lester Taylor	1057	2	4	Influenza	100.00
33741	Elizabeth Mary Burton	1072	11	5	Influenza	75.00
33742	Joseph Homant	1132	13	7	Pneumonia	300.00
33743	Wm. Fisher	1207	14	5	Influenza	300.00
33744	Alex Link	1538	3	2	Influenza	50.00
33745	Aglae B. Gandet	1793	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
33746	B. C. O. Hould	1793	2	3	Influenza	50.00
					Total	$100,308.25

*In service of U. S.

418 Full beneficial claims	$ 78,758.25
26 Semi-beneficial claims	2,275.00
165 Wife claims	16,875.00
27 Disability claims	2,400.00
	$100,308.25

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR NOVEMBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3435	John Chibosky (Dis.)	1365	..	..	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to donation	.....
3436	Alfred Scholand	539	..	..	Not filed within six months	.....
3437	Wm. Henry Hall	746	5	1	Three months in arrears	.....
3438	Adolph Newbert	238	1	2	Three months in arrears	$50.00
3439	Mrs. Eva Swim	241	7	7	Three months in arrears	75.00
3440	Anna Waksman	13	6	8	Three months in arrears	75.00
3441	Alfred J. Godbout	1247	4	5	Three months in arrears	200.00
3442	Ida Amelia Fowler	284	11	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
3443	Avard Pearson	762	2	1	Three months in arrears	100.00
3444	Jas. A. Vickery	345	15	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
3445	Paul Law	298	18	0	Three months in arrears	300.00
3446	L. M. Edgely	1789	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3447	John Manzat	1367	4	2	Three months in arrears	200.00
3448	R. C. Peters	212	7	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3449	Martha Johnson	393	11	5	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3450	Ben Nemec	427	1	1	Three months in arrears	50.00
3451	Vincenzo Ariemzo	1050	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3452	Sarah Laberti	539	6	0	Three months in arrears	75.00
3453	Emma Peterson	488	2	5	Semi-beneficial member	50.00
3454	Sarah F. Hampton	31	18	1	Semi-beneficial member	75.00
3455	Julia E. Ekburg	831	2	4	Three months in arrears	50.00
3456	Ernest A. Megger	125	1	11	Semi-beneficial, not two years member	.....
					Total	$2,050.00

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Thirteenth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Herman Estergaard, L. U. 1.. Cleveland, O., Army
Wm. Pfingsten, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
F. Chikalick, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Geo. Wittick, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army.
Blair Daveson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Antone Anderson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
A. E. Wilcox, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Wm. Weinman, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Thos. Kennedy, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army.
Ed. Layer, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army.
Geo. McLaren, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Ray Betree, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Arthur Urban, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Albert Boettcher, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
F. J. Stringfellow, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Ray Wallett, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Stephan Rock, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Lewis Exter, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Jos. Dahlman, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Navy
E. S. Lamie, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
Walsten McDonald, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Engineers
Hugh McLachlin, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
Adelbert H. Lenox, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
Joseph H. Hiltz, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
Robert M. Law, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Gideon M. Hepburn, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Milton Lashin, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Walter Schleicher, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
A. Berman, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Gabriel Anderson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Emil Derr, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Michael Ahern, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Richards E. Coombs, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Lawrence Robertson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Chas. H. Miller, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Sam Kaplin, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Phineas Spulansky, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Joseph F. Reynolds, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Oscar Rosen, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Arkman Cargill, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Lewis Cohn, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Augustus Wohlfhart, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Wm. J. Millerich, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Louis Graboosky, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Wm. Williason, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Harry F. Dorlet, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
William Donnelly, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Joseph Corona, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Jacob Cohan, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
K. N. Wirrup, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Anthony Leroy, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Mike Pisner, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Irving Kent, L. U. 57, Irvington, N. J., Army
John Burton, L. U. 57, Irvington, N. J., Inf.
James F. Grant, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Navy
Wm. J. Donovan, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Geo. H. Hines, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Ralph G. Watson, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Aviation
David Duncan, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Fred Woodford, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Thomas Robertshaw, L. U. 76, Roxbury, Mass., Aviation
E. P. Hullman, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Army
Joseph Lanese, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Otto Glaser, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Donald Crawford, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Frank J. Hannish, L. U. 151, Long Branch, N. J., Army
R. J. Havens, L. U. 151, Long Branch, N. J., Army
Perley E. Ruberake, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Tardis H. White, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
E. C. Zeigler, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Julius Gunderson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
L. C. Eakin, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Steve Bajish, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Bernard Huldquist, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Dell Thompson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Dave Sinclair, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
J. M. Baily, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Bryan Henry, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
M. Cumming, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
E. M. Campbell, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Harry Rack, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Sinclair Markey, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Frank Guthrie, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
W. L. Mullberry, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Frank Reinger, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Claude P. Walker, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Andy Washko, ,L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
J. A. Penhallow, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Malvin Engeart, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Martin Emch, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Gustaf. A. Johnson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Chas. E. Peters, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Foster N. Cot, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
J. R. Gill, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Howard C. Lynn, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Harry Crichter, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
W. R. Sinclair, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
A. W. Melow, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Adolph Knuth, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
P. J. Deckart, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
John Cameren, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Gilbert L. Noble, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
W. F. Anderson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O. Army
M. C. Bach, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army

Wilbur Griffen, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
John E. Grinchley, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Oliver Jones, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Geo. Walker, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Edward Laundry, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Walter Crenley, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Barnhard Anderson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Fred Schneider, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Stanley Clark, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Chas. Braberg, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Wm. E. Hill, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Ivan Johnson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Angus Marnigstar, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
B. F. Barkdoll, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Tom Walsh, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Harvey Hood, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Fard Atsberger, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Ralph Hoffman, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Earl Tipp, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
J. W. Freeland, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
H. M. Sweeney, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
C. U. Stewart, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Harry Lee, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Emmett Null, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Herman Hernden, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Harry Partridge, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Ben Hopkins, L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., Army
Walter G. Wilden, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Dan Moyniham, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Morris Rinkle, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Gilbert Sanders, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
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C. H. Stoesel, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Ray Hadbox, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
H. C. Jackson, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Carl Glade, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Russel Butin, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Alex Ganz, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
E. E. Click, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
W. A. Glasgow, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Clinton Lewis, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Homer H. Perry, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
F. M. Underwood, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Norman Altman, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Edw. Huey, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
John Cook, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
James Speaks, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
H. I. Griffith, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Jennings Ferguson, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
O. W. Burlingame, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Harley Conrad, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
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H. A. Mickey, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Geo. S. Andrews, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Otto Immel, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Clifford Borrow, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
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J. F. Schneider, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
R. W. Kuehn, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Frank Suttner, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Edison Emmers, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
A. J. Walton, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Alois Kunert, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Herman Ruisinger, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Wm. T. McCune, L. U. 206, Newcastle, Pa., Army
S. W. Johnson, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
Charles Fard, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
Wm. Grosers, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
Carl Cletzer, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
J. V. Arthur, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
F. O. Schrutzer, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
Fred J. Smith, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
Edward Dickerhoff, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
Arthur B. Westermayer, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
W. A. Westermayer, L. U. 212, Akron, O., Army
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J. L. Park, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
M. P. Gresham, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
J. F. Reed, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Geo. A. Cox, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
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R. L. White, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
J. B. Bogg, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
H. H. Null, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
E. S. Aueff, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
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H. G. Goebel, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
F. P. Marin, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
W. G. Payne, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
H. W. Haines, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Frank B. Henderson, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
P. G. Evans, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
E. N. Cade, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
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C. W. Holt, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Geo. Gough, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
E. A. Kingham, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
W. S. Hill, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
L. Henry, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
T. J. Williams, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Jim Mahoney, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
M. F. Davis, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
F. B. Miller, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Harry B. Salyer, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Otto Overstreet, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
W. D. Hays, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Robt. E. Draughon, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
C. E. Wallace, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
R. A. Vpp, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
D. N. Hart, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Emile Girard, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
H. H. Pressley, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
C. L. McMahon, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Lynn Kanewski, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
John Olsen, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
L. Bolin, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
R. B. Gist, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
W. S. Rains, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
J. Middelton, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Lester J. Birtch, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
T. J. Collens, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
A. C. Feickert, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Eng.
Fred M. Harp, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Gail Jones, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Fred Johnson, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Geo. Knapp, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Alfred Leebanetsch, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Frank Moral, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Aviation
Reno Orsello, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army

Eric Osterlird, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Joseph J. Pancera, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Aviation
Lewis J. Schirle, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Oscar Swensen, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Chester Wikon, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Wilber Williams, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Iver Jones, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Army
Frank Holler, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Edgar Williams, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Albert W. Smith, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Ralph Woodworth, L. U. 268, Sahron, Pa., Eng.
Lytle Hunter, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
B. W. McQueen, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Aviation
J. Morton, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Frank A. Leipheimer, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
N. E. McCain, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Inf.
A. G. Hunt, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Joe Rolkon, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Inf.
B. Bradsky, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Inf.
W. Schothorst, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Inf.
Mandius Olsen, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Eng.
Henry Van Der Mass, L. U. 272, Chicago Height, Ill., Army
Paul Joshreich, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Army
Frank Graham, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Artillery
Art Dettmering, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Army
Alvin Leinen, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Artillery
Max Bradsky, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Army
Otto Greese, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Army
Joe Grilli, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Army
Henry Rahn, L. U. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis., Army
Ernest A. Reager, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Navy
Walter H. Phillips, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Hugh McConnell, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Herman J. Lass, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Harry Lyall, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Walter Corkell, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Emil Linner, L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., Army
John Pike, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
Wm. Witleif, Jr., L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
James Scott, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
James Nicholson, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
John Stern, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
Otto Zeihm, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
Irving Smith, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Aviation
Robert McCracken, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
Geo. Earmson, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
Hasmer Jaworski, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
A. Lamarca, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
John Robinson, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Inf.
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Albert P. Kovanda, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Aviation
Vincent Skinner, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Aviation
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George Swithers, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa., Army
Bruno Maryouski, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa., Eng.
Raymond England, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa., Eng.
Albert Burch, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa., Army
James Thomas, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa., Army
Clem Wisniewske, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa., Eng.
Frank Kolodziepzak, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa., Army
Elmore Grufpenhoff, L. U. 415, Cincinnati, O., Army
H. Kupp, L. U. 423, Barberton, O., Army
C. Allen, L. U. 423, Barberton, O., Army
R. Angel, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., Navy
C. S. Mead, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
W. H. Otterburn, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., R. F. C.
C. W. Dalenberg, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Frank Ostenberg, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harold Anderson, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Carl J. Halberg, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph G. Davis, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Artillery
Frederick Jacobs, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Julius Kalmonovitz, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Navy
Herbert Bennett, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Joseph E. Babbin, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Albert F. Cooper, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Emile Maher, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Benjamin E. Brown, L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass., Navy
Walter P. Jensen, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Navy
Fred Neil, L. U. 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Army
J. Robinson, L. U. 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Army
G. Brown, L. U. 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Army
J. Gague, L. U. 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Army
John Murray, L. U. 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Army
Edward Lorenson, L. U. 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Army
John Schlecht, L. U. 467, Hoboken, N. J., Army
T. H. Algeo, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Julius Anderson, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
D. E. Austin, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
W. T. Beach, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
W. H. Blackstock, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
W. Blazek, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Richard A. Canty, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
C. C. Corly, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
E. G. Danell, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
O. F. Dickerman, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Oscar Ellingsen, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Arved Erickson, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Christopher Fotland, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Gilbert M. Gaylord, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
L. E. Graham, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Wm. Hagar, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Oscar Haaland, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Earl Hembroff, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Elliott S. Langer, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Eugene Edw. Malfait, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
C. O. Merrit, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Olaf Overley, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Sidney S. Olsen, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
W. B. Palmer, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Andrew Ransford, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Geo. M. Rhodes, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Matt Ronne, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Chas. L. Simmons, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army

C. S. Stanhope, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
M. L. Sterlie, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
J. E. Taylor, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
John Treloar, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Jos. J. Welter, Jr., L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Guy Willis, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Chas. Wrigsted, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Harry H. Yount, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Wm. Ray Blauvelt, L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y., Eng.
Geo. A. Gaul, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
Lloyd Gill, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
Leonard McArthy, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
Elbert Jones, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
Leo B. Pride, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
Virgil Usrey, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
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Matthew Kane, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aviation
Alfred Webber, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Cavalry
Sterl Dahlman, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Geo. H. Pierce, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Frank Nargoty, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Frank McWertney, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Wm. Richard, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Walter Mitchell, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aviation
Harry Gutterman, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Wm. Deviza, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Clarence Tobar, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Harry Krackenpels, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Edward Bauman, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Inf.
Harry Hederich, L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill., Inf.
Wm. Trons, L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill., Aviation
Geo. Gray, L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill., Aviation
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Lowell Ferden, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
Hugh Hilliard, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
Henry Harris, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
Edward Mardis, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Army
A. R. Simmons, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Aviation
D. B. Thompson, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
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Geo. H. Allenden, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Navy Yards
G. W. Clark, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Army
J. C. Wright, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Army
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Isidore Peskin, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Joseph Frezzi, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
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Patrick Kessane, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Nathan Nelson, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Vincenzo Di Roao, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Rocco De Gehetto, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Julius Weinstein, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Tony Giordano, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Bertino Marro, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Michele Mollo, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
George Katz, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Domenick Spadone, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Armando Fellorchione, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Martin Jackson, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
John J. Ryan, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Umberto Delcogliano, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Faustino Fobia, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Michael Zucker, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Fillippe Caucello, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Gustave Nord, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
P. O. Carroll, L. U. 539, New York N. Y., Army
Alfred Caputo, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Michele Romeo, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Joseph Clugston, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
H. E. Bernstein, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Thomas Daly, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Emill Sossa, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Donato Romano, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Michael Agnoli, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Andre Peterson, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Philipp Raus, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Limo Ciarletta, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Michael Stasio, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Morris Yellin, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
K. E. Strippe, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Benny Tunick, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Joseph Terrociano, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Allolio Angnoli, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Jas. Whelan, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
H. Paskow, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Joseph Reale, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Joseph Drezzo, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
John Campo, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Ereit Smallwood, L. U. 619, Moose Jaw, Sask., Can., Army
A. C. Ainsworth, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
Joseph A. Aleaandro, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
Sampson Askland, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Cavalry
H. L. Bills, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Inf.
A. A. Bush, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Navy
Walter Brown, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
L. E. Farrow, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
Floyd Hamilton, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Aviation
B. C. Hooks, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Eng.
Harrell Hatter, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Navy
Claude Jenkins, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Artillery
Carl Larson, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army

C. J. Smith, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
C. L. Stiendam, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
W. T. Woodlock, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Artillery
Abner Hope, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
Emil Haas, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
Harry Thomas, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Army
Oscar Smith, L. U. 652, Elwood, Ind., Army
Chas. Albury, L. U. 655, Key West, Fla., Army
Eugene Hawawitz, L. U. 655, Key West, Fla., Army
Harold Pruder, L. U. 655, Key West, Fla., Army
W. F. Romsey, L. U. 655, Key West, Fla., Army
Melville Russell, L. U. 655, Key West, Fla., Army
F. J. Brenkenhoff, L. U. 655, Key West, Fla., Army
Alfred Croteam, L. U. 685, Chicope, Mass., Army
W. R. Haager, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla., Army
Allie Negus, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Army
Gale Dollarhide, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Army
E. G. Brown, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Army
Robt. Alexander, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Army
W. K. Umberger, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
Vern Stalter, L. U. 806, Pacific Grove, Cal., Army
Peter Swanson, L. U. 895, North Tarrytown, N. Y., Army
James Moran, L. U. 895, North Tarrytown, N. Y., Army
Samuel Fitzroy, L. U. 895, North Tarrytown, N. Y., Army
Edward Emmersen, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Inf.
C. E. Stevers, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Aero
Philip Tears, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Inf.
F. G. Cunningham, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
C. Henry Nycum, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
E. F. Taylor, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
Russel Britt, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
Wm. Hellus, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
J. R. West, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
Wm. F. Adams, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
William A. Haney, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., Army
Ray Norman, L. U. 1039, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Army
L. R. Story, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Army
C. R. Risinger, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Army
A. Davis, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Army
H. E. Phillips, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz. Marines
Kal Baker, L. U. 1074, Eau Claire, Wis., Army
John Sather, L. U. 1074, Eau Claire, Wis., Army
Mans Stolas, L. U. 1074, Eau Claire, Wis., Army
M. J. Rodermel, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., Eng.
A. Nordman, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., Eng.
Joseph Short, L. U. 1136, Donora, Pa., Army
Howard W. Hansen, L. U. 1146, Green Bay, Wis., Army
Otto Ziesmer, L. U. 1146, Green Bay, Wis., Army
Lloyd Hansen, L. U. 1146, Green Bay, Wis., Army
William Anderson, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Army
Willis McQuade, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M. Army
Pete Poporich, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Army
Harry Du Broy, L. U. 1365, Cleveland, O., Army
Louis J. Pepin, L. U. 1372, Earlhampton, Mass., Army
B. H. Blasch, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Army
Wm. Gebhard, L. U. 1414, Bergenfield, N. J., Army
John Springsteen, L. U. 1414, Bergenfield, N. J., Army
John Jacobsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Jens Thompson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Eng.
J. G. Dulfer, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
K. Burlington, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Chas. Roston, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Max Krauz, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Edw. Fask, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Louis A. Larsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Andy Carlson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Harold Edmonds, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Artillery
Wm. Krause, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Eng.
William H. Soethschen, L. U. 1472, Rockville, Conn., Army
Henry J. Market, L. U. 1472, Rockville, Conn., Army
Joseph Komisky, L. U. 1472, Rockville, Conn., Army
Arthur G. Kibbe, L. U. 1472, Rockville, Conn., Army
Adam Huebner, L. U. 1472, Rockville, Conn., Army
Thomas Anderson, L. U. 1543, Hyde Park, Mass., Army
Vernon Jordon, L. U. 1590, Mores City, Ill., Army
Hobart Bolerjack, L. U. 1590, Mores City, Ill., Army
Angelo Manzi, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
Aurelio Cardinale, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
Arturo Lecca, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
Andrew Zika, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Army
Pete Zebrowski, L. U. 1683, Forrest City, Pa., Inf.
R. Angert, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Polle Brons, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Alfred Bouks, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Ludwig Benson, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Clarence Berry, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Vearl A. Beebe, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
J. Carorlie, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Harry Connors, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Jas. De Chene, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
J. E. Fisk, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
W. W. Felker, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Louis Fabe, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Clarence Gronevelt, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Bert Goodwin, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
J. J. Gibbons, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
E. Hoade, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Chas. Hansen, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
John Harter, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
F. B. Johnson, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Frank Kalena, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
M. Lovlett, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Louis Larson, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
E. Monahan, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
A. E. Milin, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Thos. Mulvaney, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
W. F. Osborne, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Dave Page, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
John Rodberg, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Ivan Sheppard, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Oscar Tressler, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
John Versteg, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
P. R. Wagner, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
H. E. Williams, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
P. J. Wallendall, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
W. W Walker, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Fred Wessell, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
Wm. Wilckeling, L. U. 1805, Detroit, Mich., Army
J. M. Cook, L. U. 1847, Savannah, Ga., Army

J. W. Baker, L. U. 1847, Savannah, Ga., Army
E. O. Dickens, L. U. 1903, Petersburg, Va., Army
Arthur Wood, L. U. 1945, Westport, Conn., Army
George Brooks, L. U. 2024, Lusk, Wyo., Army
George Lloyd, L. U. 2504, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Wm. Jones, L. U. 2504, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
W. S. Sheppard, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Navy
Alex. Farmer, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Army
C. Jabron, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
A. Randecker, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
J. Roberts, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
Wm. Fraser, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Army
E. E. Kennedy, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Army
L. Davis, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Army
E. Dawson, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Army
John Scott, L. U. 2516, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
J. Fraser, L. U. 2625, North Bay, Ont., Can., Army
Napoleon, L. U. 2625, North Bay, Ont., Can., Army
P. McAnish, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army
J. Stewart, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army
R. Nichol, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army
C. Norman, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army
R. Haxton, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army
J. Taylor, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army
W. Coates, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army
F. Watson, L. U. 2628, Ottawa, Ont., Can., Army

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General Office from Recording Secretaries.

Books on Building and Contracting

The American Technical Society, Chicago, who specialize in the publication of high-grade technical books, will bring from the press shortly a new set in five volumes called Carpentry and Contracting.

It is the very latest word on building and the contracting business, written in an easy-to-understand style in plain every-day English and indexed in such a manner that a busy man can put his finger on any proposition that he is interested in and get usable up-to-date information that will help him.

Every detail of construction is discussed thoroughly from the beginning of the plans to the finished building—from humble cottages to the large modern fireproof structures.

An unusually valuable feature of the book is a section on blueprint reading. This section gives the very latest up-to-the-minute information and instruction for reading all the different types of blueprints and an analysis of fifty different kinds.

Other subjects that are treated in detail are: Carpentry (including raw timber and tools to the trimming and turning over to the owner), stair building, steel square, plastering and painting, mechanical drawing, blueprint reading, architectural drawing, sheet metal work, building superintendence, underwriters' requirements, heating and ventilating, steam and hot water fitting, sanitary appliances, water supply, drainage and venting, domestic hot water supply, hardware, estimating, contracts and specifications, legal relations, building code.

Every carpenter, builder, or connected with building operations of any kind will find in these books valuable information and an adjunct to his library.

An Interesting Booklet

Brother E. Ellis Gaylord, a member of Local 470, Tacoma, Wash., has just sent us a copy of his booklet "The Key to Steel and Wood Ship Building," which contains valuable aids and information for carpenters, joiners, workmen, helpers and others who are engaged or wish to engage in building ships. It is well written and in a language that is easily understood. It is fully illustrated by blueprints with parts shown and passed by the U. S. inspectors. We heartily recommend same to those of our craft interested in this line of work.

The Other Fellow's Side

When you're forming your opinions,
Do it carefully—go slow—
Hasty judgments oft are followed
By regretting—that I know—
And in arguments be careful
Not too quickly to decide—
Try to look upon the subject
From the other fellow's side.

Ah, if we would use but caution,
And a little less of self!
Think a little more of kindness,
And a little less of pelf;
Try to help the other fellow,
Not to hurt him—don't you see
How much fairer, brighter, better
This old world of ours would be!

O'er and often I've discovered
That the other fellow knew
Lots of things about some subjects
Which I didn't think were true;
And I'd still be groping, vainly,
In my flick'ring lights and dim,
If I hadn't hesitated
While I hark'ened unto him.
Keep the path your mind would travel,
Broad and open all the way;
Walk with Wisdom's comrade—Caution—
Heeding all he has to say.—Exchange.

Correspondence

In Appreciation

Dear Sir and Brother:

May I thank you on behalf of the Labor Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District for your cordial assistance in making the Fourth Liberty Loan a success? Organized labor has subscribed liberally to all four loans, and I am sure that when the time comes for a future—victory—loan, our government can again count on your support.

Fraternally yours,
FLORENCE BLACKSTONE,
New York City

Executive Secretary, Labor Bureau, Liberty Loan Committee, Second Federal Reserve District.

Likes Our Journal

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am in receipt of the October "Carpenter" and take this opportunity to thank you for it and the usual high standard of the information it contains. Brother T. M. Guerin's article is very timely, and as I have previously essayed to quote the findings of the Chapman Board on a "Living Wage Standard for the State of New York," I can fully appreciate Tom's article, which shows his patient research among records which show the long and hard road labor has been forced to travel on its ever upward march.

W. B. Rubin, on "Child Labor and the Courts," is very erudite, and I welcome such an illuminating discussion to the pages of "The Carpenter."

"War Problems," by Secretary W. B. Wilson, was published in "The Humanitarian" recently, but I am much better satisfied to find it in "The Carpenter," as I can keep it for reference and because this article by our esteemed fellow worker, Hon. W. B. Wilson, should be read by every one of our members.

Franklin K. Lane's contribution relative to finding employment for our returned soldiers gives us a little sidelight and much food for thought on the coming reconstruction period in our own country. I took particular notice of your article on "Education, Not Exploitation."

In regard to the European labor mission headed by Samuel Gompers, I must say that I am very glad to have it known through "The Carpenter" that our worthy General Secretary could have graced that assemblage of notables, but I regret very much, Frank, that your arduous duties kept you from going "over there." I am sure you deserve our appreciation for that sacrifice.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am, Yours truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH P. DALEY.
New York, N. Y.

Working Conditions Not Good

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is to inform you of conditions as they exist at this time in Seattle and the Puget Sound District.

Since the signing of the armistice the shipyard work has been torn to pieces as far as the carpenter is concerned.

For the last ten days our men have been layed off by the hundreds and more are being layed off every day. Even housing propositions are being cancelled right along, and the second unit of the Government housing proposition at Bremerton, "our Navy Yard," has been cancelled, as per daily press.

And it seems that the Government employment agents have not seen fit to cease advertising for help for the shipyards; while they may only want "common labor," they do not seem to say so by their ads.

We have approximately 6,000 carpenters now in Seattle, and if things continue as they are now going in a very short time there will be about 4,000 more than there will be jobs for.

What are we going to do then? Go scabbing on each other, get wages cut down, and have conditions torn all to pieces, and possibly have a nine-hour day forced upon us? We hope not.

Now, brothers, this is just what you are facing if you come to Seattle now; and if you want to see that kind of conditions prevail in the whole Puget Sound country, well, all get here just as soon as you can and you will see it; and the Big Bosses will pat you on the back and tell you what brave and good men you are, and will reward you with about one-half pay and long hours—and a JOB as long as they can use you to further their own selfish desires.

Men are coming here every day, from as far as Kansas City, Omaha and other Middle State centers, for shipyard work, from what source of information we can not understand, and when they are being fired two to three hundred at a time it looks very discouraging, and we hope the brothers will heed this warning and know what they are going up against before they start for this district.

Most fraternally yours,

F. M. SHARP,

Secretary-Treasurer D. C.

Sharon, Pa.

From Over There

Editor, The Carpenter:

I just got hold of the following letter that came from over the seas and from a man who does not even carry a card, but it seems to me to be one of the most emphatic approvals of what organized labor is doing in this world struggle that it has been my lot to see, and thought it might be possible that you would like to use it in our most worthy Journal, "The Carpenter," so I am copying it for you verbatim as it was received here, and I might state that the writer is a student in the University of Indiana and is or was working his way through college by working on the staff of the Richmond Palladium.

"On active service with the American Expeditionary Forces, Italy, October 3, 1918.

Dear Bob—I was glad to get your letter some time ago, and I answered immediately by postcard, but have been pretty busy and haven't had time to write a letter.

I sure am enjoying army life. Soldiers are having a great time along with the work.

Was glad to hear of the success of the labor union. It recalls the days when I used to drop in and ask, 'What is doing, Bob?'

Believe me, labor unions are sure doing their bit in this war. Without the hearty co-operation of the A. F. of L. the wonderful accomplishments of America in a year and a half would have been impossible. Our soldiers have to be supplied, and the workingmen back home are sure putting the necessities across in great shape.

Things sure look good over here, but peace may be several months off.

Write often. I will write more when I have more time, Bob.

Sincerely,

BASIL L. WALTERS.

Headquarters Detach., U. S. A., Ambulance Service, with Italian Army, Italy.

Censored by Robt. L. Harper, Captain, A. A. S."

Patriotism

Editor, The Carpenter:

Am sending you a little clipping from local paper about our Local 268 and its men in the service, now about 25, and the part in local affairs for the good of humanity taken by our union men.

"Among the classes that have shown 100 per cent patriotism in Sharon, not only in the actual military service of the nation and in the purchasing of Liberty Bonds, but by numerous acts involving labor during rest hours to aid war movements, is that of the carpenters of Sharon and vicinity, which has proven itself to be a real patriotic band of workers.

"As a local body it has taken a hand in every good movement for the betterment of the community, contributing money and services to local work. Twice it has purchased Liberty Bonds, the total amounting to $1,200. It has 21 members in the military service and from its contingent fund keeps up the dues of the men in service to provide for them the lodge benefits of $400 for disability, $300 death benefit and $75 for the death of a member's wife.

"The Thrift Stamp booths now on the streets of Sharon are made by members of the local carpenters' local and a number of members turned out to help. The Red Cross boxes also were built by these willing workers during their evening spare time. They consider themselves

well repaid, however, by the letters that arrive from their members now in France which tell of the benefits of the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross at the front."

In the interest of the Brotherhood, I remain, Fraternally yours,

J. F. LEYDA.

25 Second St., Sharon, Pa.

Poem Commemorating the 31st Anniversary of Local No. 316

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing for publication in "The Carpenter" a poem by Bro. Geo. Wilkinson, member of No. 316, San Jose, Cal.

Bro. Wilkinson read the poem at the celebration of the 31st anniversary of the local. It appears to me to be quite to the point at this time.

With best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and the rest of the office, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

BERT P. WARD,

Secretary Santa Clara Valley D. C. of Carpenters.

The Hub in the Wheel of the U. S. A.

By G. W. WILKINSON, L. U. 316.

We, the U. B. of C. and J. of A.,
Are the hub in the wheel of the U. S. A.
We built the boats for the gallant marines,
We built the bins for the army beans;

We build the cars that make up the train,
We build the granaries that hold the grain,
We build the bridges that span the stream,
We build the canneries where they can the cream.

Oh! we don't care what the knockers say,
We are the hub in the wheel of the U. S. A.

We built the camps where they trained the boys
To be alert and quick;
We built the plants where they can the noise
That made the Kaiser sick.
We are building a bridge o'er the ocean wide
To J. J. Pershing and his crew—
The khaki army, our nation's pride,
Now wading blood for me and you.

Oh! we don't care what the Germans think,
We are nearly four hundred thousand strong,
We can build more ships than they can sink,
And are always ready at the tap of the gong.

We have built the planes now on high,
Known as our gallant army's eye;

And if we must, to stop the Hun
In his ferocious pace,
Planes we'll build till we hide the sun
From the entire German race.

Then, when this war has ceased to be,
When our army has returned,
May we spread a wing beyond the sea
And rebuild those cities burned.

Brothers of the grand U. B.,
Be not dismayed by the knockers' say;
Come, keep in line, let us ever be
The hub in the wheel of the U. S. A.

The Time Has Come

Editor, The Carpenter:

Very recently a convention was called by the National Municipal League to outline a definite program for reconstruction. Same was held in Rochester, N. Y.

Its first plank said: President Wilson should appoint a Reconstruction Commission composed of some of the ablest business men and civic leaders of the country, not politicians.

The reader will at once note the abscence of representation by labor on said commission. It is perhaps an oversight, or was a labor representative deemed unnecessary, as the commission, in a fatherly way, would take care of their interests? And just as long as commissions are appointed, and, we permit, and men or women elected to the various legislative bodies through our ballot, but not of our class, we must remain just as we are.

The psychological moment has arrived for labor to attain and maintain its position as a useful member of the human family.

Frank P. Walsh, appointed by President Wilson, associate chairman with ex-President Taft, of the National War Labor Board, and we consider him to be an authority, states that "72½ cents an hour is the lowest wage upon which a worker and his family could subsist in health and reasonable comfort, based upon an eight-hour day."

Again he says: "At least a period of five years must elapse before the necessities of life diminish to a pre-war standard, and then only will the average workers receive a fair return for their labor, that is if the present rate is rigidly maintained."

No true man but thanks God peace has been again re-established, but for the sudden change from a war to peace workday none were prepared, and but few even thought or dreamt what this change might be or mean. From a 78-hour week to a 44-hour week was an accomplishment overnight, carrying with it a 43½ per cent reduction in his income with no corresponding reduction in his livng expenses, then it first dawned that something was radically wrong, he found his hours had been too long and the rate entirely too low. Well, it was wartime and we "had to go with the crowd"; to

have raised a voice would stamp one as un-American.

This nightmare has now passed, the war is over and the reconstruction period here. What part will labor play not only in the performance of their daily work, yea the horses and mules do that, but in the furnishing of brains at least for the great army to which it belongs?

The area affected by the reconstruction movement embraces the earth, reaching from the orient to the occident and from pole to pole.

Among the millions of organized labor may be found many who compare favorably intellectually and righteously with the flower of mankind on God's earth. Some of these have been selected to attend a peace convention to be held in the city of Paris concurrently with the peace conference of the nations lately at war. Let us hope much good may come from this gathering.

Just an humble thought from a private in the rear ranks. Would it not be advisable for these men to visit the devastated districts, examine and learn first hand the every requirement and, if necessary, establish in centers bureaus of information, advising those left at home of the opportunities for employment, wages, conditions and any other information useful to those contemplating an opportunity for work over there?

It may be the means of assisting not only in the speedy resurrection of the devastated areas, but also stabilizing the marts elsewhere. In addition the information furnished would be authentic, saving much money and time to those going over. Should the American Federation of Labor not see the wisdom of this move, let the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood at least consider the matter.

GEORGE ROLLMAN.

Carpenters Oppose Private Ownership of Public Utilities

At a special meeting held in New York City November 27th, Local Union 608 adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, When the war broke out our railroads, telegraph and telephone services in private hands were so mismanaged that the Government was compelled to take possession of and operate them as exclusive public agencies; and

Whereas, Measures are now being undertaken by the profiteers of privilege to regain possession of these public utilities now that the war is over; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 608, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is decidedly opposed to our railroads, telegraphs and telephones being again put in private hands as tending to undermine the foundation and threatening the stability of democratic institution, and stands first, last and all the time for Government ownership and operation of public utilities as making for government of, for and by the people; and further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the editor of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and to the press of this city.

Offered by Alexander Law.

Unanimously adopted at special meeting November 27th.

WILLIAM J. S. MACMILLAN,
President.

EDWARD P. KILGOUR,
Recording Secretary.

ALEXANDER LAW,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.

"No Strike" Order Cancelled

The following was clipped from "The Canadian Official Record," Ottawa, Can., November, 1918:

The "no strike" order, which went into effect on October 18, has been rescinded, now that the war is over. The following statement was handed out on Thursday by the Minister of Labor, Hon. G. D. Robertson:

"On the recommendation of the Minister of Labor, the Government yesterday revoked the 'no strike' order in council, passed on October 11, 1918.

"The immediate necessity of the original order was caused by a threatened strike, staged for Thanksgiving Day, by some 5,000 labor men.

"The order was not regarded by the Government as placing any disability upon the great majority of labor organizations who had accepted the Government's war labor policy, as announced by order in council in July last, and were submitting all their grievances to the tribunals designated, which were being operated with perfect success.

"The 'no strike' order was issued only for the purpose of maintaining industrial peace during the continuance of the war, and is cancelled because it has served its purpose and is no longer necessary."

Casual Comment

In some parts of Jamaica it is not unusual to see green roses. Jamaica has nothing on us; we've seen people green—with envy.

* * *

The age of a fish may be determined by counting the lines in the scales, which are said to be of annual growth. To judge from some fish dinners in which we have indulged, we are glad that the scales were removed before serving.

* * *

The business of the London Stock Exchange, under peace conditions, requires the services of 25,000 persons every day. Computed by days, the Stock Exchange must have furnished the whole of the British army.

* * *

The name "mahogany" is said to apply commercially to more than 50 different woods. The demand now greatly exceeds the supply. It is not surprising that the real wood is so expensive when it is learned that it takes from 100 to 150 years for a mahogany tree to reach merchantable age. And just to think—we poor mortals have outlived our usefulness while mahogany is yet a child.

* * *

The first chaplain of the United States Senate was the Rev. Samuel Provost of the Episcopal Church and Bishop of New York. The first chaplain of the House of Representatives was the Rev. William Lynn of the Presbyterian Church. Both officiated in the first Congress organized after the adoption of the Constitution.

* * *

About 6,000,000 acres of land is given over to the tobacco cultivation of the world.

* * *

The jail at Clifton, Ariz., comprises four large apartments hewn in the side of a hill of solid quartz. We have been unable to learn at this writing whether it is gold- or silver-bearing quartz.

* * *

Don't forget the slogan: "Now for the 400,000 mark."

* * *

In the Pittsburg steel works powdered coal is handled in a new way. Instead of using screw conveyors or air blasts, the works supply coal to the furnaces through 1,500 feet of four-inch pipe. The powdered coal contains only 1 per cent of moisture, and under 40 pounds of pressure to the square inch it acts like a fluid. We think that would be about enough pressure to squeeze blood out of a turnip.

* * *

A sharp organizing campaign at Seattle, Wash., has netted the longshoremen's union 1,000 new members and makes this calling 100 per cent union along the Seattle docks. We would appreciate news of this nature from the carpenters.

* * *

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the expenditure for the average family in Lorain, O., is $1,433.12 a year. We believe that Lorain would be a good place to fight shy of.

* * *

The sugar ration in Zurich, Switzerland, for a recent month was 1.1 pound and of bread one-half pound per day.

* * *

A single machine gun, in the hands of an expert operator, is regarded as the equivalent of from 50 to 80 rifles.

* * *

Germany's war debt will exceed 50 billions of marks without any indemnities.

* * *

The agent at Saginaw, Mich., of the new United States Employment Bureau recently placed an 81-year-old man at work.

* * *

The last soldier in the Civil War will have passed away by 1945, according to the calculation of the Government Pension Bureau, based on actuary mortality statistics.

* * *

George Washington had only five Cabinet officers — a Secretary of State, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of War, a Postmaster General and an Attorney General. A Secretary of the Navy was added under John Adams, a Secretary of the Interior under Taylor, and a Secretary of Agriculture under Cleveland. The Department of Commerce and Labor was made separate under Wilson in 1913.

The total number of men who had registered for the American army up to the middle of October was 23,456,021. These figures do not include the registration for Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

* * *

The nightingale's voice can be heard for a distance of a mile. The aforesaid bird has nothing on our feline thriller—the cat.

* * *

A dollar goes so far nowadays it never comes back.

* * *

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, when visiting Paris, invited the French Confederation of Labor to send delegates to the National Conference of the American Federation, it is announced.

* * *

The average man resembles a whale. He no sooner gets on top than he begins to blow.

* * *

Don't forget that we are not out of the woods yet. Don't stop saving food—and money.

* * *

Thanks to the war, everybody in the world knows what the American flag looks like.

* * *

Some Financial Secretary will have the pleasure of seeing his name in print if he doesn't send his monthly report in more regularly. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

* * *

A report two months old does not help the records at the General Office, but it does make a bad showing for the efficiency of its Financial Secretaries.

* * *

According to a Russian scientist excessive talking is a dangerous disease. It would be well that the suffragettes take notice.

* * *

The roar of a waterfall is produced almost entirely by the bursting of millions of air bubbles.

* * *

During the present war six European countries have remained neutral: Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

* * *

Everything comes to him who waits. But why wait? Go get it.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds; don't let go. They will make you money while you sleep.

* * *

Now won't the geographers have a feast, changing the map of Europe.

* * *

Airplanes fly in V-shape formation, so that one may not get in front of another and obstruct its line of vision.

* * *

Peace treaties are usually written by hand throughout, sealed with many seals and bound with green silk ribbon. We wonder if they will change the formula with the one to be signed.

* * *

It has been estimated that Noah's ark was 547 feet long, 91 feet broad and 54 feet high. Its capacity, according to Bishop Wilkins, was 72,625 tons. Noah must have done some dodging, feeding the menagerie in that space.

* * *

"Money makes the mare go." It takes the F. S. monthly reports to keep the G. O. hustling.

* * *

Hereafter the Italian people may celebrate November 11th, a double holiday—the anniversary of the end of the great war as well as the birthday of King Victor Emanuel.

* * *

The union label is the medium through which the public may enforce its rightful power of arbitratment between employer and employe. Insist on the label.

* * *

Thank goodness, spring building this year will not be confined to birds' nests.

* * *

The yate, one of Australia's numerous hard woods, seems to be the strongest known timber, with an average tensile strength of 24,000 pounds to the square inch and a maximum as high as 35,000—about equal to cast and wrought iron.

* * *

In its natural state the alligator eats little or nothing from September to May. Most of us have been doing this alligatorial stunt all season.

* * *

For the use of shipbuilders a pneumatic-driven strapping saw has been invented that enables two men to do as much work as twenty men can do with hand tools.

Trade Notes

Trade Notes

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169. — We have just put into effect our new wage scale: Journeymen carpenters 87½ cents, and foremen 97½ cents per hour, and not a slacker amongst our contractors.

Fraternally yours,

ROBT. E. JOHNS, B. A.

* * *

The Carpenters' District Council, Springfield, Mass., made a demand for a raise of wages to 75 cents an hour. Same was granted on November 18th without any trouble.

* * *

Aberdeen, Wash.—Frank Duffy, U. B. Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. The shipyards here are now turning off carpenters in great numbers every day and we have many more workmen than can be provided with jobs. Kindly give this the widest possible publicity. By order of Local 883. W. G. Marsh, Business Agent.

News Notes

The total output of merchant ships built in this country during the 12-month period ended August 31, was 1,787,730 tons.

* * *

A new co-operative store has been started at Pana, Ill. Similar recent movements in this state are reported from Carlinville, Freeburg, Collinsville, Bloomington and Marseilles.

* * *

Employers of the Paraffine Paint Co., of Oakland, Cal., have raised wages 50c a day. Since these workers organized their wage advances have been continuous, some of them securing raises as high as $6.00 and $8.00 a week.

* * *

An investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the average expenditures last year of 109 families in Superior, Wis., was $1,345.06.

* * *

Organized teamsters employed by the General Cartage Association of Vancouver, B. C., have reduced the work day to nine hours and raised wages $1.00 a day.

* * *

Water front employers of Seattle, Wash., would like to organize a union of longshoremen along lines favored by them, but the bona fide union started an organization campaign and in two weeks scooped in 500 new members.

* * *

"Strong unions mean decent wages, and decent wages raise wage earners to a plane of thought and action where their acts and mental processes must no longer be directed toward a desperate struggle for the very right of themselves and families to live."—Frank P. Walsh.

Information Wanted

Any information as to the whereabouts of the brother (or heirs) of the late Mathew Harris, the well-known pension attorney of San Francisco, Cal., who died recently. Valuable information is in the hands of John Oran, 178 Rose avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Mr. C. C. Harrington, who was last heard of in Fort Worth, Texas. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, slender build, dark brown hair and blue eyes, sometimes stutters when talking quickly. Any information regarding him will be appreciated by his son, C. B. Harrington, address 1303 Houston avenue, Houston, Texas.

Labor's Tribute

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Where history records heroic deeds, a name
Destined to live upon the future's scroll,
Is Samuel Gompers, first upon the roll
Of labor's statesmen. Up through toil he came.

This patriot strong, and climbed the steps of fame.
Labor's loved champion, courageous soul,
Thy vision's hope both realized its goal—
Thy sympathy and service found true aim.

He crossed the seas to speak for Brotherhood,
To make secure a safe democracy;
Chieftain of labor, friend of Liberty,

Selling Atkins Saws From the Trenches

Many of our readers who have used the Atkins saw will no doubt be interested in the accompanyng cut, which shows the men closely connected with the Atkins selling organization. The French officer at the right of the picture, wearing the "Croix de Guerre," is Chr. Roger, a non-commissioned officer and interpreter, who was with the American Expeditionary Forces.

The gentleman next to Mr. Roger is H. Braun, who was sergeant-major of infantry and took an active part in the defense of Verdun. He is the chief clerk of the F. A. H. Company, Atkins distributors.

The gentleman who can easily be recognized by his heavy beard is A. Dutrut; was in the artillery for 19 months of the war and has many friends in the United States, where he lived for one year.

Lieut. C. Bret is the officer on the extreme left. He belonged to the famous 20th Corps, which took part in nearly all of the great French offensives since the beginning of the war; some time ago he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for great courage and devotion.

A great many of our readers are familiar with the smiling countenance of Mr. Cahne, the gentleman in civilian attire, who is seated; he is manager of the Atkins branch at 10 Rue Gustave Flaubert, Paris, France.

Last but not least is Mr. E. Desrues, who was in the infantry, but before hostilities ceased was specialist mechanic in the French Aviation Corps. It can be said of Mr. Desrues that he was one of the limited number of business men who kept in close touch with his business almost daily, by correspondence, from one of the trenches on the Somme.

Now that the great war is over, those of the above who have seen fighting will be just as much interested in the business of selling American-made steel saws in France as they were in protecting democracy's cause at the risk of their lives.

Trade Unionism Grows

A publicity service maintained by the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., reports that trade unions in Scandinavian countries have increased their membership since the war began. In Sweden the membership increased 45,334 during the year just ended, making the total membership 186,146. Women trade unionists have increased from 8,238 to 14,402.

In Norway the increase is about 14,000 since last year with a present total membership of 93,000. Although there were 559 industrial disturbances during the year, there were only 44 strikes, affecting 3,000 men.

Within the year Denmark's unions have added 28,162 members, and now have a strength of 179,284 of which 27,776 are women. Efforts to entice Danish workmen to Germany have for the most part failed, it is declared.

Keep Your Liberty Bonds

"Hold tight to your Liberty Bonds; they are the best investment in the world. Don't let anyone induce you to sell them or trade them in for some other so-called 'security.' Keep your Liberty Bonds and your Liberty Bonds will keep you."

The foregoing in effect sums up the warning and request issued to every bondholder in the United States through a message to the head of the Seventh Federal Reserve Liberty Loan Organization in Chicago from William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury, and which, it is hoped, will accomplish its purpose through dissemination by the press.

The full text of the message follows:

"Hold your Liberty Bonds—first, because they are the best investment in the world, backed by every resource in the United States, and also because you have made sacrifices in order to buy them. Why turn over to someone else the contract you have entered into with the Government?

"Hold them because, even though the war may be over, it has not yet been paid for. The Treasury Department must soon issue more bonds, the Fifth Loan being planned for next April. Every sale now made by you makes future Government issues more difficult and more expensive. This expense must be borne by the people of the United States—therefore, why add to the already large burden being borne by the taxpayers of the country?

"Hold them because the time may come when such an investment may prove to be a true friend in time of need—a guarantee against the fear of debt and insurance against real hardship.

"Hold them because the need for saving is not over. GOVERNMENT EXPENSES ARE TODAY LARGER THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE WAR. Our brave boys in Germany and France and Russia must be paid and fed and clothed and, when their work is over, transported home—back onto American soil. THEY HAVE NOT QUIT. WHY SHOULD YOU?

"Hold your Liberty Bonds instead of exchanging them for some other so-called security, because you know the security of your United States bond and often cannot know the worth of what is offered in exchange. The 'get-rich-quick' crook is ready to steal your bonds away from you at the first opportunity. DON'T LET HIM. Don't be swindled out of your bonds.

"Hold them because of the interest they pay, because it is good business to do so. What good will the idle pleasure or needless luxury bought today with the proceeds of your bonds be to you a year from now? Your bonds work for you, drawing interest day and night, weekdays and Sundays.

"By all means HOLD YOUR BONDS. DON'T BE A QUITTER. BE A PATRIOT."

Against the injunction, the lockout and the strike, the union label is invulnerable.

President Gompers Didn't Favor Compulsory Health Insurance

Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union and assistant to President Gompers as chairman of the Committee on Labor, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, says:

"During the month of July last Mr. Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Committee on Labor, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, recommended to Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor that medical examination of applicants for employment should be made one of the functions of the Government labor recruiting agencies.

"Inadvertently, or by design, the interpretation was immediately sent out from an unknown source expressing it as the belief that this action opened the way for the early adoption of social health insurance.

"It is to be regretted that overzealous advocates of compulsory health insurance should thus endeavor to misinterpret the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee on Labor and create in the public mind the erroneous impression that Mr. Gompers favored compulsory health insurance and had undertaken to open the way for this sort of legislation.

"The purpose for which physical examination was urged was clearly and unmistakably set forth in the resolution adopted at a conference attended by representatives of labor, employers, industrial physicians and public health workers, and presided over by Mr. Gompers, and held in New York City July 15, wherein the following purpose was clearly expressed:

" 'It is the sense of this conference that the physical examination of workers is primarily a measure of health conservation and also essential to maximum production—a war necessity.

" 'That the purpose of a medical examination is not to eliminate the worker from industrial service, but to adapt him to the work he is physically fitted for.'

"As a matter of fact and pertinent information the question of inaugurating a health insurance scheme was very recently considered by the Navy Department and an effort made to introduce it at the Hog Island Navy Yard plant. Protests were immediately presented by

the workers involved, who resented this conditional employment scheme.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was also appealed to by these workers, resulting in the following declaration by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, adopted at its meeting held July 23 to 28 at Atlantic City, N. J.:

" 'Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to any plan of compulsory insurance. So long as wage earners are capable of performing their work in a satisfactory and efficient manner this should be sufficient qualification for them to secure and retain employment in shipyards or elsewhere without further restrictions.'

"The St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor, held during the month of June this year, also considered this subject and expressly declined to indorse compulsory health insurance, and directed instead the appointment of a special committee to investigate this entire subject and report its findings and conclusions to the next convention.

"It is clearly evident from the foregoing definitely expressed attitudes that the Committee on Labor, of which Mr. Gompers is chairman, and the American Federation of Labor, of which he is president, have at no time declared themselves in favor of compulsory health insurance, either as applied by the state or by private concerns, and that no action or recommendation made by Mr. Gompers had for its intent or purpose, or can be correctly interpreted and logically construed as opening the way for the adoption of compulsory health insurance, either state or private, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary and regardless of from whatever source they may emanate.

Armistice Contains Economic Terms

The armistice not only cripples Germany from a military standpoint, but has supplemented this condition by economic restriction. In the East fertile agricultural lands, captured from Russia and Roumania, are restored to those countries, and German soldiers must retire from East Africa.

In Western Europe Germany loses valuable industries, priceless mineral lands and fortified cities. The allies will hold the territory between the Rhine and Germany's western boundary until new boundaries are settled at the peace table. The evacuated section includes about 20,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 9,000,000.

Alsace-Lorraine, which was wrested from the French in 1871, is included in this territory and is one of the richest units of the empire. It contains great iron ore deposits, which is one of the principal sources of Germany's supply for the manufacture of war munitions. Its coal fields are extensive and its textile industries are among the most important in Germany. In this territory are the fortified cities of Metz, Strassburg and Mainz, which are among the principal fortresses of Germany.

Labor's Part in the Present War

(From President's Message to Congress)

"And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievements. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well.

"They can look any man-at-arms in the face and say, 'We also strove to win and give the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph.'

"And what shall we say of the women —of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of American womanhood."

A War Version

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was quite expensive;
It followed her to school one day
And came home feeling pensive.
The little maids at school that day
Forgot their sums and letters,
They pulled the wool all off its back,
And knit it into sweaters.

—Exchange.

What the Government Is Doing for the Wounded

The United States Government is resolved to do its best to restore every wounded American soldier and sailor to health, strength and self-supporting activity.

Every Liberty Bond holder who holds his bond is keeping up a part of this great work of restoring to health, strength and usefulness the men who have suffered for their country.

Until his discharge from the hospital all the medical and surgical treatment necessary to restore him to health is under the jurisdiction of the military or naval authorities, according to the branch of the service he is in. The vocational training, the re-education and rehabilitation necessary to restore him to self-supporting activity, is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

If he needs an artificial limb or mechanical appliance, the Government will supply it free, will keep it in repair and renew it when necessary. If after his discharge he again needs medical treatment on account of his disability, the Government will supply it free. While he is in the hospital and while in training afterwards the soldier or sailor will receive compensation as if in service and his family or dependents will receive their allotment.

A wounded soldier or sailor, although his disability does not prevent him from returning to employment without training, can take a course of vocational training free of cost, and the compensation provided by the war-risk insurance act will be paid to him and the training will be free, but no allotment will be paid to his family.

Just the Things

Just a golden sunrise, just a word of cheer,
Just a summer shower, just a rainbow clear;
Just a crimson sunset, just a purple hill,
Just a shaft of moonlight when the world is still,
Just a little fragrant breeze, just an azure sky;
Just the murmur of the sea, just a baby's cry;
Just a nodding flower, just a bird's sweet lay,
Just someone to greet us at the close of day,
Just a haunting melody—a half-forgotten song,
Just the glad warm sunshine through the whole day long;
Just the doing of our bit ever willingly,
Just the chance of helping—those across the sea,
Just a friendly handclasp, just a word of love,
Just the simple knowledge God is there above;
Just an act of kindness, just a sunny smile—
These are just the things that make our life worth while. —*Jane Arden.*

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

IOWA—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

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PENNSYLVANIA—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 1803 Spring Garden Ave., Philadelphia.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Arthur Martel, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, P. Q., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst, Montreal, P. Q., Can.

RHODE ISLAND—Perry B. Dawley, 18 Levin St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road, Pawtucket, R. I.

TEXAS—President, W. H. Gramling, 921 N. Border St., Cleburne, Tex.; Secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia St., Houston, Tex.

UTAH—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON—President, Chas. Evans, 3826 Eastern Ave., Seattle; Secretary, Geo. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele St., Tacoma.

Craft Problems

Reading the Blueprint—Part 2

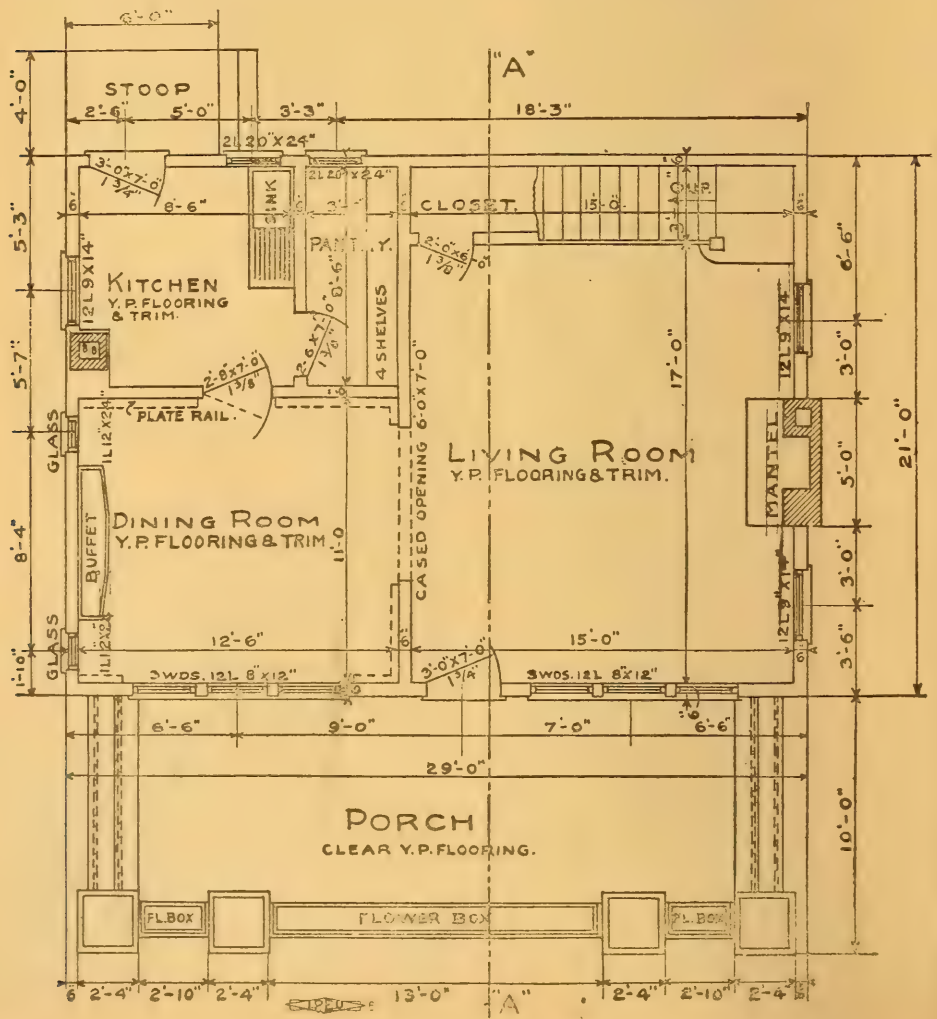
(By John Upton)

Of all the drawings, perhaps the most useful and instructive and the one from which we can get the most information is the first-floor plan.

Looking at this, we see a long line on the porch marked 29 feet and on the right side another one marked 21 feet, so we see that the house is 21x29 feet.

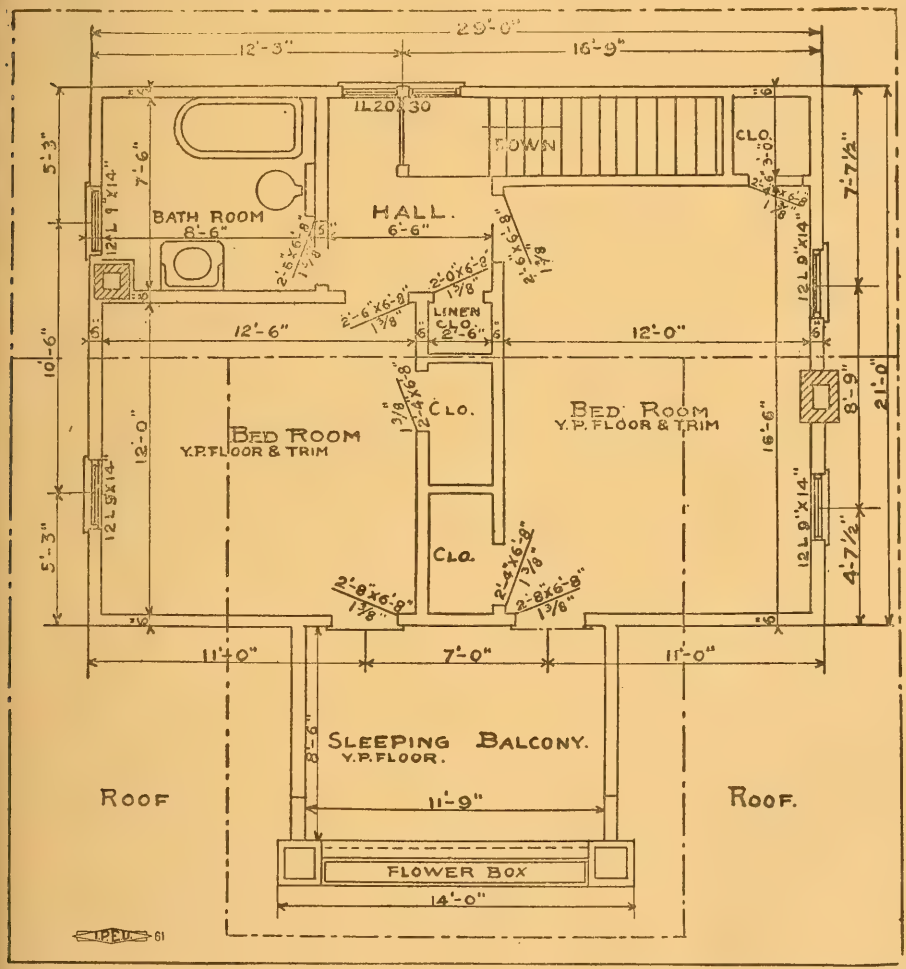
There are some dimensions given at the front of the porch, and if we add these together they will give 29 feet. Those at the rear must equal the same, and those on each side of the house proper, not including the porches, equal 21 feet.

Notice that the dimensions are figured to the centers of the windows and doors, but that on the front they are between the sides of the columns.



As the bases of the columns are between the blocks, the same figures appear on the foundation plan as on this one at the front of the porch, but in other parts of the foundation plan they might not be the same, but would add up the same, 21 feet across and 29 feet from end to end, no matter where we measure nor whether it is outside or inside, with the walls included.

The foundation plan, if one is given, will show the details of the foundation, the base of the chimneys, location of girders to support the joists, which way the joists run and their size. It also shows many details which the other drawings showed also, so that a mason could take the foundation plan and work from that even though he did not have the others.



This plan shows the size of each room, the location of all openings, their size, and the details of all doors and windows, and a multitude of other details, but a plan does not tell how high anything is above the floor or any given line and, while our common sense and judgment would help us out if we did not have the elevations, when we do have them, we can get things exactly as they are intended to be.

There is generally a second-floor plan given, though the second floor may not be as large as the lower one, and the second-floor plan might be partly a roof plan. Sometimes where the roof is complicated a plan is also made for that. This second-floor plan shows a landing at the top of the stairs, location of bathroom fixtures, size of sleeping balcony, and that the chimney has been made smaller, and shows the lines of the roof.

Another useful drawing is the left side elevation, though we do not always get it.

The rear elevation drawing of this set has a dash and dot line marked B. B. running through one upper window, one lower window and one cellar window. A wall section taken at this point would show at the bottom the concrete footing and cellar floor, the cellar wall thickness and heighth, and depth below grade, the sill or plate, the girders, joists and floor, the wall studding and sheathing, siding, plaster, heighth and length of the windows, and trim at the top and bottom, the second floor, its joist and ceiling below, the upper windows, the ceiling joists and in some cases the roof plate, rafters, cornice and roof.

Another section taken at A. A. of the first-floor plan shows how the house would appear if it were cut through on this line after being built. It shows many details which are not made clear by other drawings as well as some which are.

The thickness and height of the cellar walls are shown, as well as the distance below grade of this and the porch foundation; the 6x8 girders are shown and the 2x10 joists above it.

The height of the first and second stories are shown. Through the cased opening from the living room to the dining room one gets a view of the built-in buffet and of the leaded glass windows.

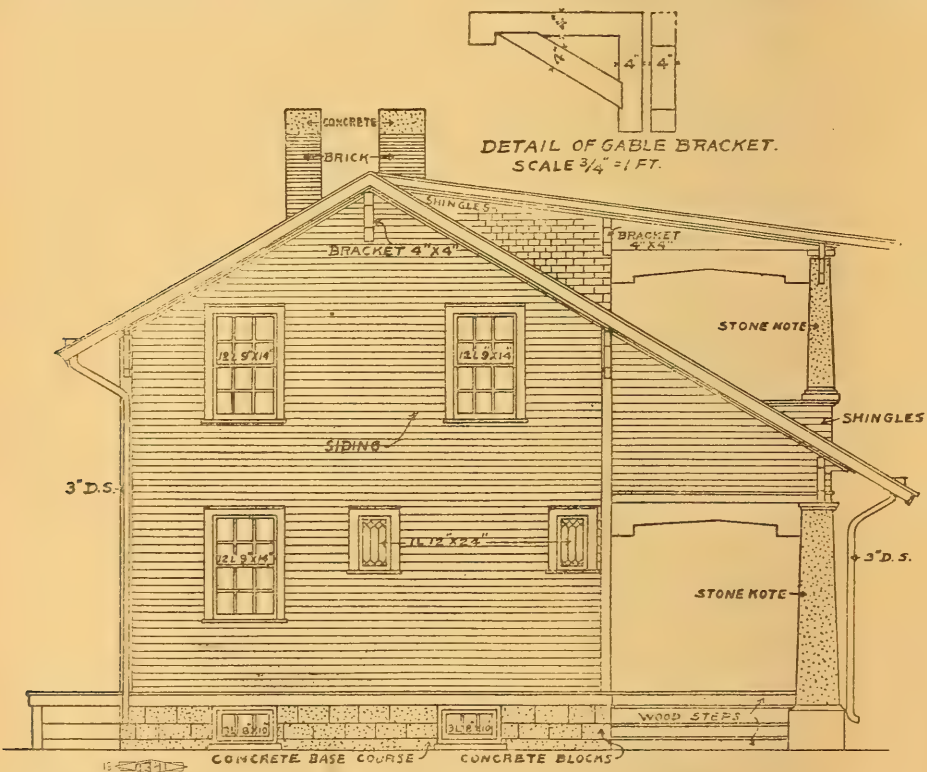
The section line passed through the porch door and this is shown with its large glass.

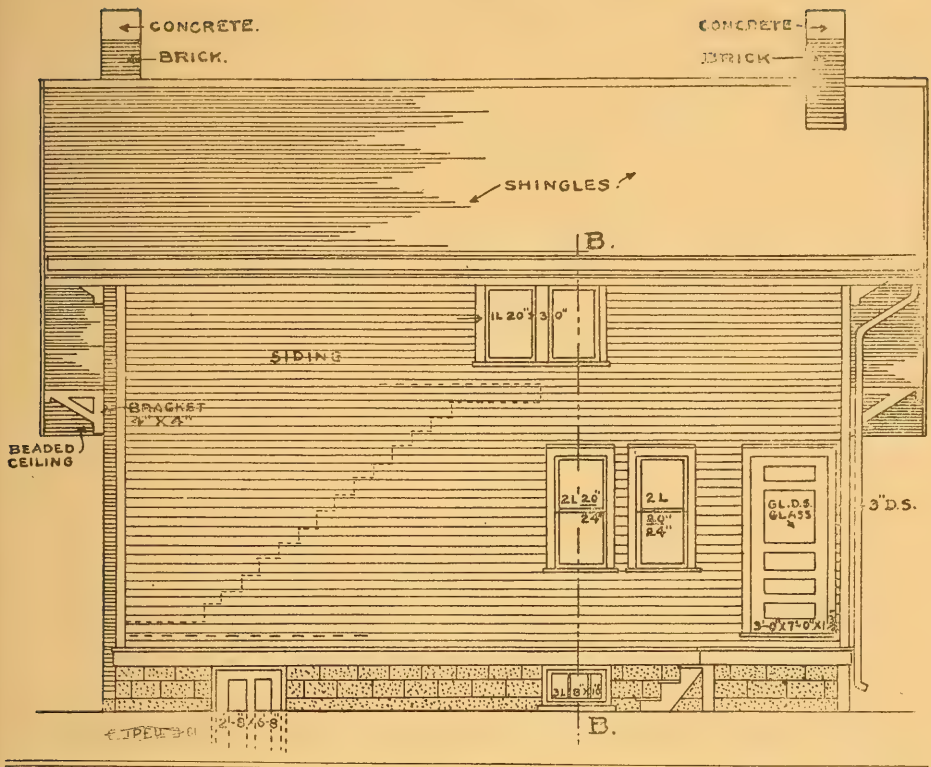
As the line cuts the stairs near the top, there are only three steps shown, the space below being the closet. At the top of the stairs is shown a baluster indicated on the second-floor plan.

Notice where the line comes on the second floor. One of the doors in the hall shows and the other opens into a closet.

The sleeping porch is shown to be ceiled with yellow pine beeded ceiling, $\frac{5}{8}$x$\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Of the detail drawings, one shows the construction of the columns, one shows a section at the side of the column, and makes clear the construction of the porch floor with its girders and joists, and shows more details of the porch, and others give details of the interior trim.





How to Build Stairs

(Continued)

Wood staircases are really one of the most scientific and difficult branches of the carpenter's and woodworker's craft, as readers will realize from a perusal of the articles in this Journal, so to impress this strongly on all minds we would refer to the first figure, 1, which represents the side view of elevation of a staircase, starting with a "Rounding" or

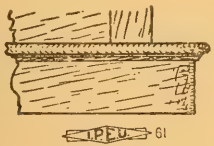


Fig. 1.

Bullnose step with its necessary "Newel Post" and Spandrill panel under the string, ostensibly to form a closet or enclosed space under the soffit or bottom side of the staircase. The Newel Post in this design is set at the back of the rounding tread and riser, making the first step unlike A, where the Newel is set in the middle of the tread; C Fig. 1

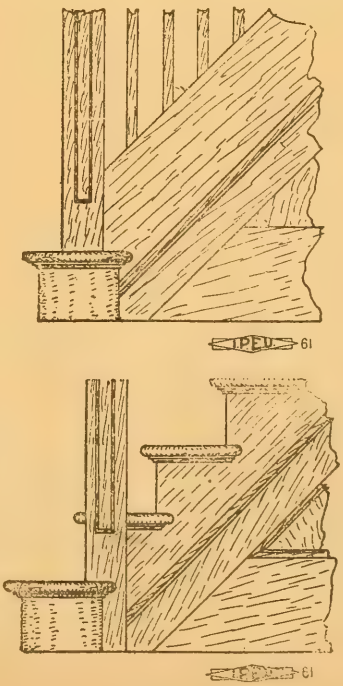


Fig. 1.

being the front view of the first step. A more comprehensive sketch explaining this is given in Fig. 2, where the construction or method of bending up this style of step is given to show how the rounding part of the step must be built up in a number of layers or thicknesses of good 2-inch or 2½-inch pine planks, clamped, glued and nailed solidly together and then covered with an eighth or quarter-inch veneer to show an even, smooth user.

The radius and curve will depend on the width of the tread, and in laying it cut allowance must be made for the thickness of the veneer, which is best made about 3-16 inch. The curved end should be continued on the straight part over about an inch or so at the front, and slightly more at the back, the finish

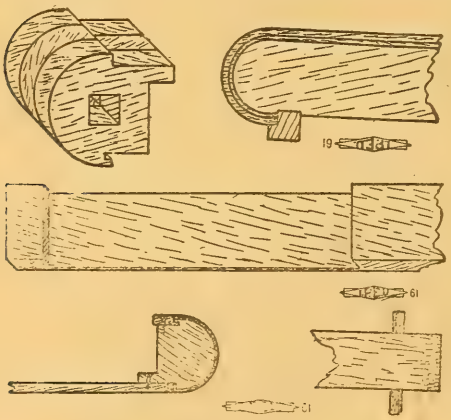


Fig. 2.

of the latter being like a tongue entering into the Newel post as seen at top left in Fig. 2.

The depth of the gains at the front and back of the block (seen to the right) must be the same as the thickness of the user less the veneer, so that the solid parts of it will fit in neatly and firmly, as the veneer fits closely around the semi-circular block. The second sketch in this figure shows the veneer cut out ready to bend, and the third shows how the same is fitted, tightened and screwed to the curved block. All of this work should be first done before applying the glue, and when all is properly fitted the screws and wedges may be taken out, the veneer well wetted with hot water and the glue is applied steaming hot and the whole job fixed together, to stay thus permanently.

Coming now to the consideration of the "Curtail" or Scroll step, which is very complicated on account of its geometrical value, although the methods of construction are very similar to the Round or Bullnose steps just described, still it is more difficult to execute. The Curtail step is really a Scroll, and its laying out may be done as follows:

On a board, sheet of cardboard or on manila paper draw the line A-B, say one foot long, and with the compasses divide this into eight equal parts as shown. Square down the length of one part as B and draw the diagonal line to the end as C. From the centre K sweep the short semi-circle A-D, touching the diagonal C, and from the left of the semi-

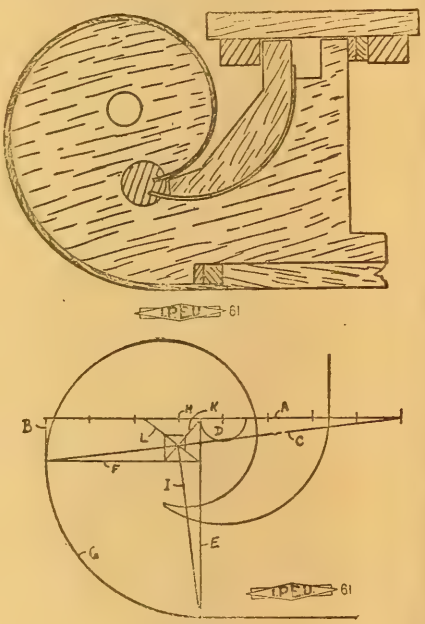


Fig. 3.

circle square down as H-E. Draw F parallel to A until it intersects E, which will give the point or centre. For the curve which forms the first part of the scroll as G. Now square down from H to F and continue line I through line F to meet line C and draw the reversed diagonals K and L, which will give all the centres for the scroll, and it will require close attention and very careful drawing to get it exactly as shown in this diagram.

At the bottom readers will see how the practical woodwork must be carried out.

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Article IX.

How to Frame a High Pitched Roof.

On the diagram, Fig. 1, let A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K and L be the plan of the wall plates. Around to B we will assume to be a semicircular end; the pitch or length of common rafter which will space along the plate from B to C, and C-P, F-P, L-P and I-P are the seats for the valley rafters with the jacks to fit against all four. The top cut will be as at Y and the bottom as W, which may be found by developing the roof. Z is the top cut of the valley found by raising up the pitch P-Z equal to X-Y and joining Z-I and Z-C and the bevel at C is the bottom cut for the valleys.

In order to develop the planes or covering of this roof, produce the line C-T-B

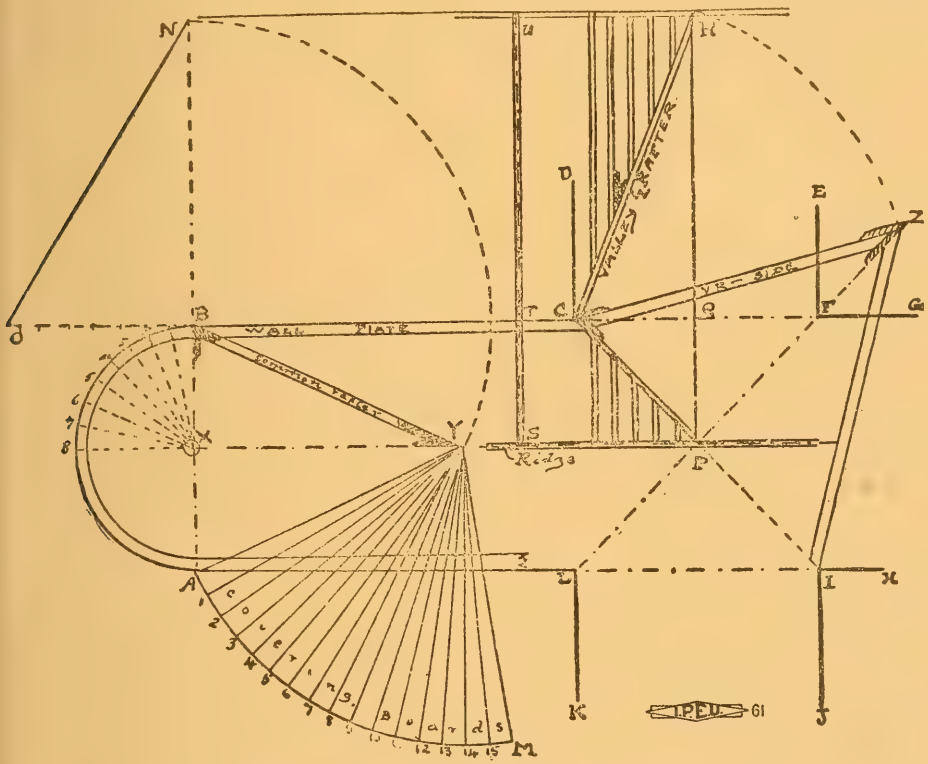


Fig. 1. Layout of a High Pitched Roof.

from A to L. The bevel at Y will be that required for the top cut against the ridge and that at B for the bottom cuts at and on the wall plates. Similar rafters will need to be cut for the semicircular end and will be spaced out equally all around it, as indicated by the dotted lines from B to 8. On account of fitting the grouping of the top or peak cuts of these rafters and them all coming together in a bunch at the top a large wood or iron loss or fimal will have to be set at the apex for them to abut against, as there are too many and bevelling their ends will weaken them and make a poor job.

any length, also produce A-X-B to N and with a pair compasses or trannel rod strike the arc NY, cutting B-N at N; and through N draw N-U-R parallel to C-T-B.

A Criticism

Editor, The Carpenter:

I enclose some criticisms or corrections of some statements in Bro. Owen Maginnis' article in the October issue. Brother Maginnis may, however, have proof-read his article and discvoered his errors and have corrected them before you receive this.

In the issue for October there is an article by Owen Maginnis on roof-framing which contains some misstatements which, if not corrected, would lead an inexperienced framer into difficulty if he tried to follow the instructions given.

On page 51 Bro. Maginnis says: " 'K, A, B, L,' Fig. 2, to the left will be the profile of one of the eight hip rafters, 'K-A' and 'K-B' being two jack rafters which will stand over their seats 'A' and 'B' on Fig. 1," and again in the second column directly opposite this he says: "the jack rafters which have the same outline or profile as the hips."

Now, as every framer of any experience knows, jack rafters DO NOT have the same outline or profile as THE HIPS, but have the same outline or profile as the corresponding COMMON RAFTERS; therefore either 'K, A, B, L' is not the profile of one of the hip rafters, but (which seems really to be the case, judging from a study of the drawings accompanying the article), the profile of a COMMON RAFTER, which would stand over a seat midway between the two longest seats shown on Fig. 1, and run from the middle of the plate on one side to the apex of the roof, or else 'K-A' and 'K-B' are not the correct profiles for jack rafters.

If the person who tries to follow Bro. Maginnis' instructions will read "profile of one of the common rafters," instead of "one of the eight hip rafters," he will have no trouble with the rest of the instructions. 'P,' '1,' '2,' '3' and '10' is the correct profile of the hip rafters and is slightly different from 'K, A, B, L.' Bro. Maginnis, however, forgot to say that the distance 10-10, Fig. 2, should be equal to one-half the length of one of the side plates, or three feet according to the dimensions used by him.

He should also remember that jack rafters must have the same profile or curve as the corresponding portion of the common rafter, not as any portion of the hip.

G. L. McMURPHY,
825 S. Steele St. L. U. 470.

A Low-Cost Porch

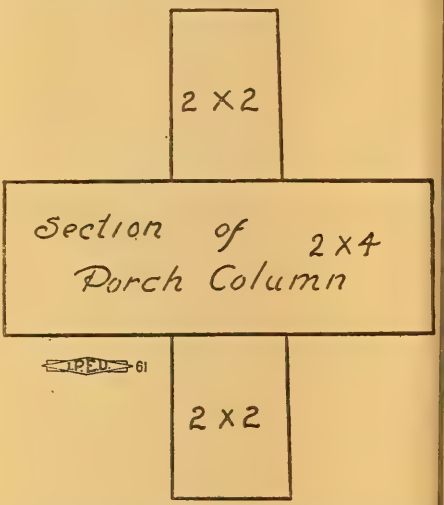
(By John Upton)

The porch on the house often becomes a problem of itself. The man who plans his own house generally has an idea of his own concerning the porch. Even the man who builds from a ready-made plan is quite likely to want some changes made. Then there is always the problem of a new porch on an old house.

The question of cost often enters quite largely into the planning of the work. The owner is quite likely to want a good deal for his money.

The cost of the porch should depend a good deal on its location, size and shape.

Conditions being equal, a porch built out from one side of a house will cost more than one of equal size built in a corner, between the parts of a house, because it will require more foundations, more lattice or other finish and more cornice and roof.



Then again, a long, narrow porch will generally cost more per square foot than one more nearly square, for the same reasons. By running with the foundation, one can use iron pipe to support the sills which are not fastened directly to the house. Or one can bore a hole with a post auger and put in a post of cedar or other durable wood.

The sills can be of 2x6 or 2x8, set on edge, or a small, nearly square stick will answer. Porch floors are usually made of 1¼-inch matched lumber.

Responding to the call of the Ordnance Department for more .45 caliber automatic pistols, factories are turning them out at the rate of 3,000 a day.

Nearly half the premiums to be awarded by the Kentucky State Fair, this year will be paid in War Savings Stamps. The amount represented is about $35,000.

The Protractor and Steel Square

Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1918.

itor of The Carpenter,

Mr. Frank Duffy:

If the following few lines would be ınd of use to fellow tradesmen, would :e to contribute them to The Carpen-. I enjoy reading the craft problems d take great interest in them.

'others:

Would like to call attention to the use this tool in a simple form; for the ıdy of angles by degrees and know e why of using certain figures on the uare.

First, make a protractor of thin metal, ood or coardboard with 12-inch radius, aking a half circle of 180 degrees. vide this into degrees, making a neat, curate job. You will be able to figure ıy angle in degrees and apply it with e square.

Most common to the carpenter outside the square is perhaps the octagon.

How many know why 5 inches and inches cut on 5 inches are practical gures for octagonal miters?

360 degrees is well known as the divi-)ns of a circle.

360 degrees divided by 8 sides of octagon equals 45-degree angle of side.

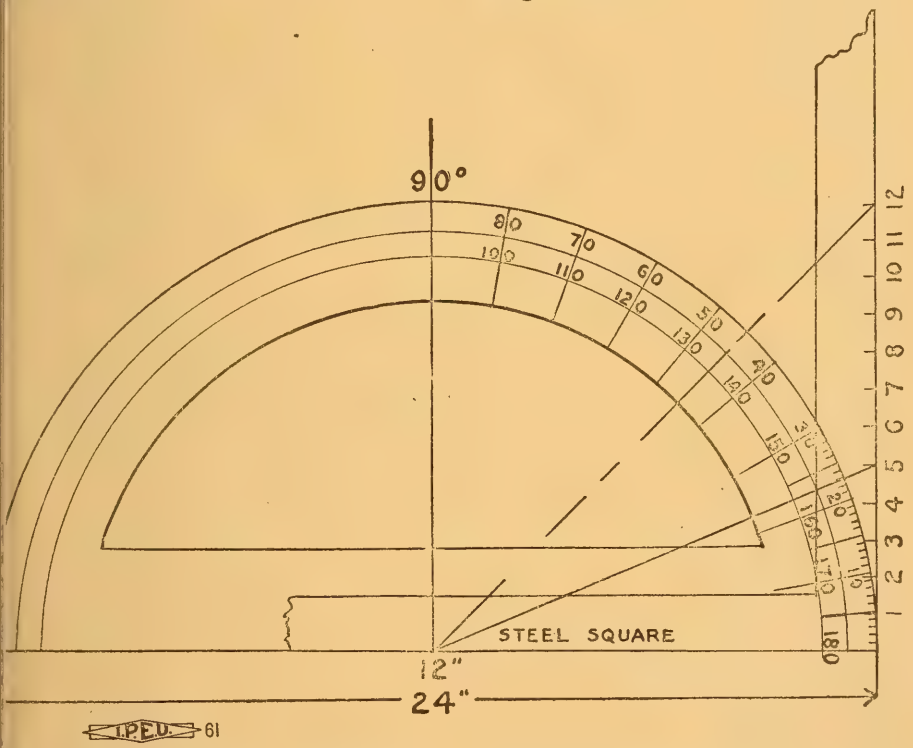
45 degrees divided by 2 or bisected equals 22½-degree octagon miter.

To find what figures on the square will produce this cut is next.

Place the tongue at 12 inches on base center line of protractor and with a straightedge swing to 22½ degrees and see how close to 5 inches it comes. 4.98.

Any other polygons may be figured by the same method.

12 sides—360 degrees divided by 12 equals 30 degrees, divided by 2 equals 15-degree miter.



I.P.E.U. 61

10 sides—360 degrees divided by 10 equals 36 degrees, divided by 2 equals 18-degree miter.

9 sides—360 degrees divided by 9 equals 40 degrees, divided by 2 equals 20-degree miter.

4 sides or square—360 degrees divided by 4 equals 90 degrees, divided by 2 equals 45-degree miter.

20 sides—360 degrees divided by 20 equals 18 degrees, divided by 2 equals 9-degree miter.

I hope some brother may be interested enough to make himself a protractor and

see how interesting the study will become. Yours truly,

BROTHER THOS. H. NOLAN.
8036 Bennett Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Local 13.

Kerfing

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Let us now consider a circular headed door frame as represented in the engraving Fig. 1.

Here is shown an isometrical or true view of the frame as it could be cheaply made in a small shop with a little skill, care and good tools.

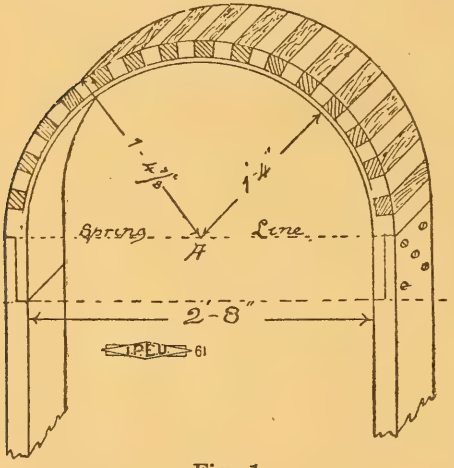


Fig. 1

Referring again to Fig. 1, we find that the width between the jambs is 2 feet and 8 inches, to take in a 2-feet 8-inch door. The door, however, has a circular head instead of the ordinary square one, so a piece, or pieces, of stuff must be bent round to a perfectly true circle to fit the door. As the width is 2 feet, 8 inches, then the radius of the inside semi-circle or face of the circular jamb will be 1 foot, 4 inches. This must be laid out on a drawing board by first drawing the spring line, Fig. 1, taking any centre as A, and with a radius rod and bradawl set to 1 foot, 4 inches from A, to strike out the circle as seen in the illustration. The thickness of the stuff to be bent, viz., $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, is next set out to a radius of 1 foot, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

The length of the piece to go round must now be determined. This is done by simply multiplying the diameter, 2 feet, 8 inches, or 32 inches by 3.1416, which will foot up 100.5312 inches, which being divided by 2 gives the real length of the spring line 50.2656 inches or a little over 4 feet. The length being found, the piece is prepared for bending by dadoing it in the following manner.

As to the spacing of the dados, I think custom is the best guide to follow, and I would say that the best mechanics

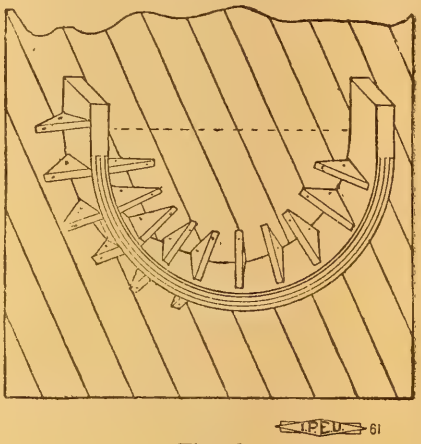


Fig. 2

usually space out dadoes for $\frac{7}{8}$ stuff about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch apart (on the back), allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch of thickness on the face. The dadoes and solid wood are spaced equally, as seen in the engraving Fig. 1, and it will be found when the stuff is bent round against the brackets in the

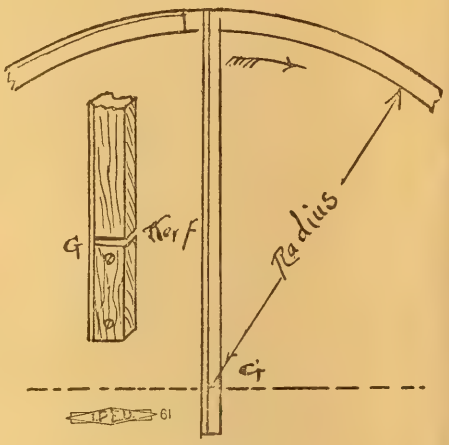


Fig. 3

manner shown in Fig. 2, that they open and are almost $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch on the outside, and that the wedges or keys will require to be planed to a wedge shape before gluing them in.

For 1¼-inch stuff it is the custom to allow about 3-16 of an inch of thickness on the face and make the dadoes 1 1-16 deep, and soft, pliable pieces should be selected for bending, as those hard and unyielding ones are apt to fracture or break off at the dadoes.

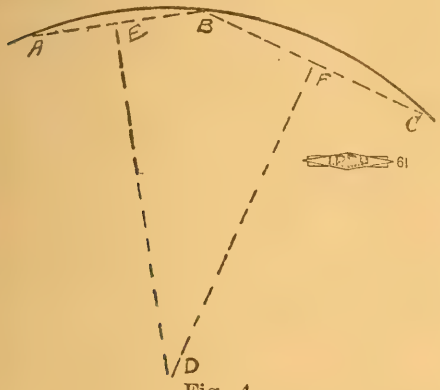


Fig. 4

It might now be said that the amount of difficulty and manipulation depends entirely on the nature of the surfaces to be bent to. Of course, those on long, flat distances or surfaces either arcs or segments of circles, ellipses, hyperboles or parabolas with long chords or extreme chordal spring lines being much more simple than those of sharp or quick curvature, so we will first commence with the former.

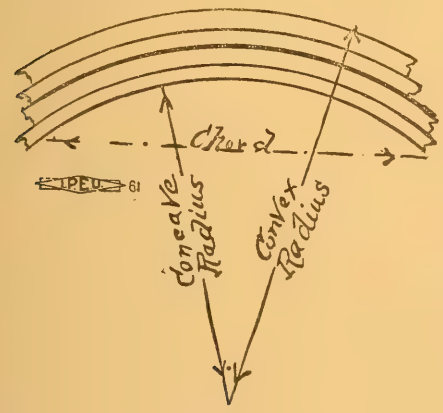


Fig. 5

Referring to Fig. 3 of the illustrations, readers will see a piece of base or chair-rail, intended to fit against a concave plastered wall, in the process of bending, which is done by kerfing, or by making saw cuts at spaced intervals vertically in the face of the board. To determine the proper distance which these must be apart a very simple method can be followed. First, locate the center of the arc by taking any three points or marks against the plaster, as A, B and C, also join these by lines as shown in Fig. 4 as A—B, F—C; next, divide these in two at E and F and draw square down until they intersect. The point will be the center of the arc.

Now take a ⅞-inch or 1⅛-inch x 2-inch strip the same thickness as the stuff to be bent and place it as at Fig. 3. Saw in a kerf at G about ⅝ of an inch deep, and move the strip to the right until the kerf closes tight to a line. The distance the strip moves will be the exact spacing for kerfing the piece to be bent. This method is mostly adopted for convex curves, but is not so desirable for concave, as the cuts show on the face of the work, especially in that of mouldings, where no exact workmanship will ever

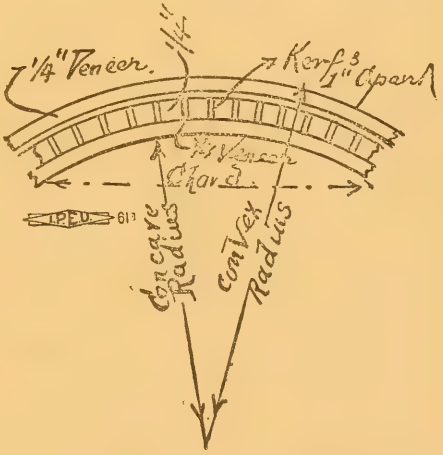


Fig. 6

make the kerfs come to a close joint.

What then must be resorted to for concave forms? The best way of course is, if it be possible, to have the sweeps constructed to the desired curves, made in the carpenter shop or woodworking mill, using the methods represented in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6. The first shows one built up, of a kerfed pine core veneered front and back with hardwood, the whole being bent over a drum or mold, clamped and glued. The second, what is termed "laminated work," represents a sweep one inch thick built up in four quarter-inch thicknesses or layers bent over a drum to the described arc, clamped and glued together. This method

is most suitable for mouldings, for not alone does it make up a continuous piece of the hardwood, but when wrought to mouldings, if the work be properly done, the joints are invisible.

To Find the Length of the Side of an Octagon

(By Jas. S. Patten, Local 211)

To find the length of the side of an octagon of a certain square as shown in the accompanying drawing, which is supposed to be 2 feet square to show 5 inches to the foot would be the length of the side, so a square 9 by 5½ inches would be 47 7-24 inches.

This is striking a circle squaring an octagon by using the same radius for all the points.

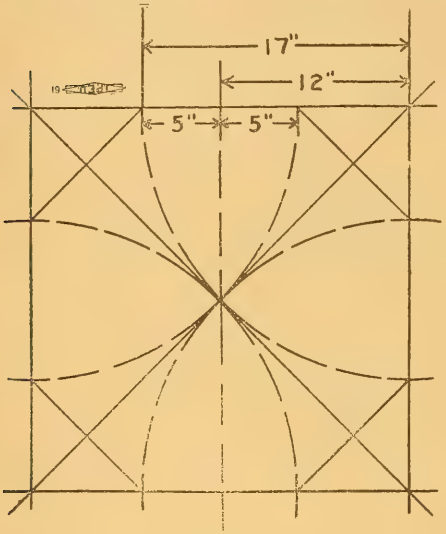


Fig. 1.

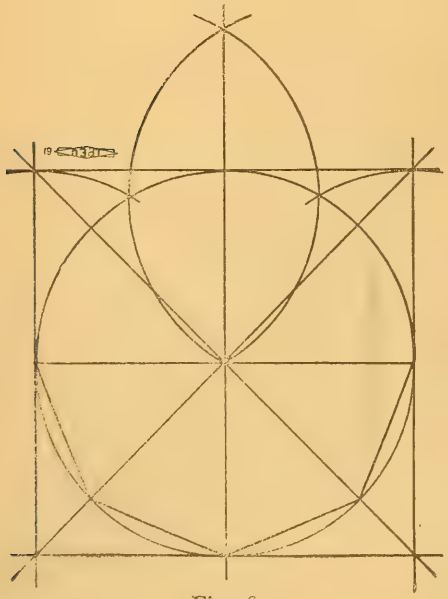


Fig. 2.

The Irish Carpenter's Philosophy

(By Madame Alice Morajeska.)

I am a joiner by trade, O'Chisel's my name,
From the "Sod" to make shavings and money I came;
But myself I was never consarning
About the lessons of school for my chest of tools,
And my shop is a college of learning.

The Lawyers, like Carpenters, work on a bench,
And their trade's just the same as my own to an inch,
For their Clients whenever they drive in it,
Soon find their cash fail, for the law's a big nail;
And Attorneys are hammers for driving it.

So by cutting, contriving, and boring and driving,
Each learned profession gains bread.
They are sure to succeed if they only take heed
To strike the right nail on the head,
If they only strike the right nail on the head.

The Doctor a big chest of tools carries out,
And he cuts saws and hacks his poor patients about
Just as I would a plank or a scantling.
And it's all one to him if he lops off a limb
Or takes out an old tooth or a young bantling.

There are Brokers and Merchants and stock jobbing lads,
Like joiners work best when they have plenty of brads;
Each projector is a great Undertaker,
And to sum up the whole our good President
God bless his soul is an elligent cabinet maker.

So by cutting, contriving, and boring and driving
Each learned profession gains bread;
They are sure to succeed if they's only take heed
To strike the right nail on the head.
If they strike the right nail on the head.

The Red Cross Man

(By Jeanne Judson.)

The Red Cross man was here today,
He seems to know some magic way,
Of being everywhere;
In Paris when a chap is broke,
He passes out a Yankee smoke,
And at the Front, he's there.

He gives us something hot to drink,
He seems to want to make us think,
We're happy and at ease;
He keeps us busy as can be,
Just working for my mates and me,
His method sure does please.

And though he doesn't tote a gun,
We know he's with us everyone,
Till duty sets us free;
His wheeled canteen is far more fair,
Than any lobster palace rare,
We drink his health in tea.

Don't Wear a Truss

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Protected by U. S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 252B State Street, Marshall, Michigan

Full Length Roof Framer

Is the name of a standard book which specializes on roof framing only.

It contains a method which you have never seen before. We want you to see this method if you buy or not.

Can you believe that we can pick up a carpenter who has never worked on a roof, give him our book and compete him right away against the most experienced roof framer in the country?

Give them a problem like this:

Find the lengths and bevels of Hip, Valley, Purloin, Common and Jack rafters, spaced 32 inches.

Size of building, 37 feet 7⅜ inches wide and 49 feet 3⅜ inches long. Pitch is 13⅜-inch rise to 12-inch run.

We will stake our reputation that the inexperienced carpenter with our book will be correct, that he will get the answers 10 times quicker, and that he is sure he is right, and that he did not use figures or the Steel Square, or did he draw.

We are making a special advertising price of $1.00. Deposit this amount with us and we will send this book for 60 days examination.

If the book is returned, your $1.00 is returned without questions. Our reputation is behind us.

A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.

What Did You

(By the Lumberman Poet.)

When the war has been won,
When our duty is done,
When our sailors come sailing the foam;
When our men of the air
And the guns over there
All the nation is welcoming home;
They will come to your door,
The young winners of war,
They will look you up, over and thru,
And in word, or in thought,
They will ask, like as not:
"Well, we did quite a lot—
What did you?"

When the years have gone by,
And the pages are dry
That the story of struggle record;
With democracy sure,
When we're living secure
In the strength of our soul and our sword—
In that glorious time
To your knees there will climb
Then a boy, or a girl, or the two
And will say, "Some were brave
On the land and the wave,
Some their ev'rything gave—
What did you?"

Or it may be at night
You will sit by the light
Of a fire in a home that is free.
You will sit all alone
'Neath a roof of your own
In some year of the future to be,
And a voice down inside
Will say, "Some of them died,
Or they suffered their duty to do,
And the ones who could not
Give their all gave a lot,
Gave their money—say, what,
What did you?"

Carpentry AND Contracting

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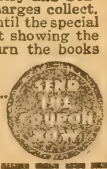

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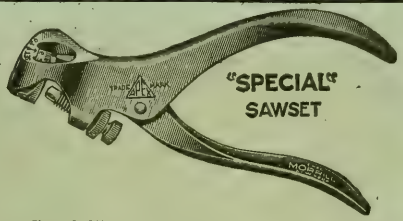

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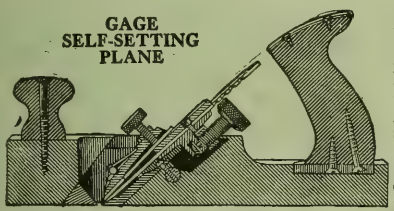

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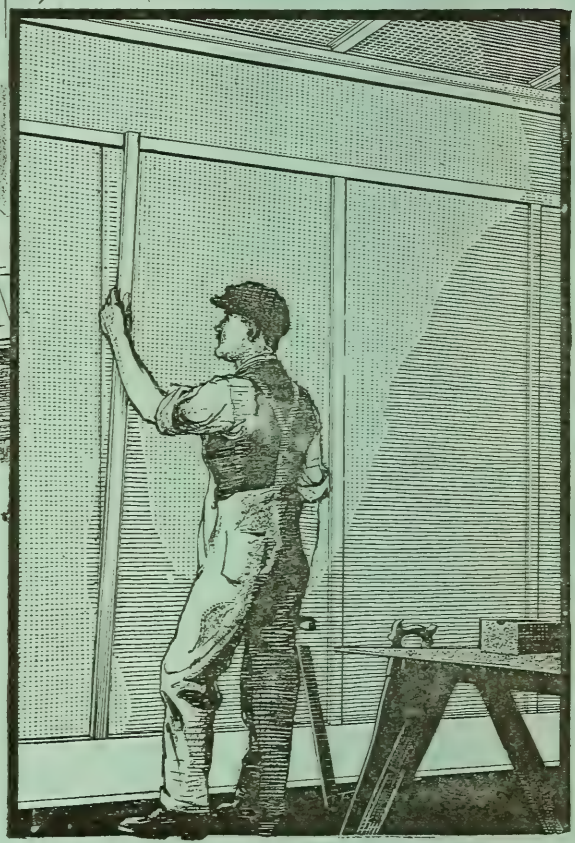

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The World is Marching On

What is this, the Sound and Rumor?
What is this that all Men hear,
Like the Wind in hollow Valleys
When the Storm is drawing near,
Like the rolling of an Ocean
In the Eventide of Fear?
'Tis the People marching on!

On we march, then, we, the Workers,
And the Rumor that ye hear
Is the blended Sound of Battle
And Deliv'rance drawing near;
For the Hope of every Creature
Is the Banner that we bear,
And the World is marching on!

Hark! the rolling of the Thunder!
Lo, the Sun; and lo, thereunder
Riseth Wrath and Hope and Wonder,
And the Host comes marching on!

—*WILLIAM MORRIS.*

POLITICAL LABOR PARTY

(By Samuel Gompers)

IN the last few weeks there have been published certain situations which exist and certain movements which were about to be inaugurated. In a few of the cities that situation and that movement have become accentuated. In Chicago, New York City and two or three other places the labor movement has expressed itself through the central bodies in favor of the formation of a political labor party.

No man has the right to look upon such a move lightly, or without deep consideration or deep concern. Either the proposed movement about to be inaugurated for the establishment of a political labor party is good or it is bad. Either it is advantageous or it is injurious, and the purpose of my asking that we meet this afternoon is to present to you some facts upon that subject.

You who were in the movement of long ago will remember that to which I refer. We had in the United States a fairly growing labor movement of some trade unionists in some form of a federation called the National Labor Union. That organization went along, inspired good spirit and activity among the workers, and then called a national convention for the purpose of nominating a President of the United States. That convention met and nominated Justice David Davis, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, as its candidate for President, and after nominating Mr. Davis adjourned and never met again. The trade unions then in existence fell off in membership until the organizations became very weak and ineffective. Some organizations fell by the wayside. Labor was in a most deplorable condition, without opportunity for defense and robbed entirely of any power to press forward its rightful claims.

In 1885-1886, after a few years of precarious early existence, the American Federation of Labor tried to build up and extend its influence and organize the workers into their unions.

In 1884 the American Federation of Labor declared for the introduction of the eight-hour workday, May 1, 1886. It proposed negotiations with the employers to the accomplishment of that high purpose. The movement gained great impetus and large advantages followed, but on May 2 or 3, 1886, a bomb was thrown at a meeting which was being held at Haymarket Square, Chicago, which killed and maimed more than twenty policemen. The meeting was supposed to have been held in the interests of the eight-hour movement. The wrath of the people which was aroused against those in charge of the Haymarket meeting gave the eight-hour day a severe blow and set-back. However, the eight-hour day was secured for the workers in several industries and a reduction in the hours of labor from 16 to 12 or from 12 to 10 became almost universal in the United States. But the eight-hour movement as such was destroyed for the time being.

Due in part to that incident and to the resentment of the workers because they had lost so much that they could have obtained, and due to certain local conditions, political rather than economic, in various cities, the local movement undertook political campaigns and organized a political party in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Boston and New York. This resulted in the organized labor movement of New York City launching into a campaign which nominated Henry George as mayor of the city. It was my privilege to enter into that campaign with the men (there are a few of them in this room now) who were active at that time. I aided to the very best of my ability. Henry George received 68,000 votes and came very near election. Some claim that he was really elected, but that in the last hours many of the supporters of Theodore Roosevelt, who was the mayoralty candidate of the Republican party, abandoned him and cast their votes for Abraham S. Hewitt, who was the Democratic candidate for mayor.

After the campaign closed and the election was held, the movement took on another phase. It was called the Progressive Labor Party. They admitted to membership not only the men of organized labor, but what had popularly been called by a great many the "brain with brawn" or "brain with labor." The campaign was carried on with such scandalous results that nearly all the men of labor who had some self-respect had to hold themselves in the background for fear that they might be be-

smirched with the incidents which occurred in the campaign.

A man, an extremely rich man, in business in the city of New York at the time, was induced to become the candidate for mayor as the representative of labor. I think it was Mr. Coogan, a man engaged in the furniture business. Mr. Coogan had, I was informed, wonderful experience in financial transactions, of which he was not entirely and fully aware until it was all over. By the way, there was a popular phrase which came into effect right at that time, "Wass ist loos mit Coogan?" ("What is the matter with Coogan?")

I mention these things of our own country, and now I want to mention a few things of other countries of which I have been a personal, intimate and close observer.

In Germany, the trade union movement having been dissolved by Bismarck and the organizations of labor not having the right to exist, went to its death for the time. Then when there was a slight moderation of that order, the trade union movement of that country was organized from the top down. There were executive officers who imposed their will upon the rank and file. There was no democracy of administration, of construction, or of the right of the membership to determine policies. Benefits were paid by the officers of the general organization. These officers had the power to determine whether the workers were entitled to the insurance and other benefits. It was a matter of power vested in the executives. You can imagine how necessary it was for the rank and file to endeavor to curry favor with the executives in order that they might not be discriminated against unfairly.

In 1905 I was in Hamburg and Bremen, in consultation with the officers of the general labor movement of Germany, among whom were Legien and Von Elm. They were not permitted to hold public meetings dealing with any subject affecting labor or the government. Before I reached there Mr. Von Elm, with whom I had been in correspondence because he belonged to the Cigarmakers' International Union here, of which I am a member, invited me to deliver an address in German in a public meeting before five or ten thousand persons, but it was necessary for me to address them in German, because an address in any other language but German would not be permitted. I could speak and read German, but I did not feel competent to deliver an address in the German language before a gathering of five or ten thousand people. I was afraid of my own weakness and that possibly by reason of grammatical errors some might say: "Well, if he cannot speak, he ought not to try to speak to us," and thereby discount anything I might say. Therefore I declined it. They agreed, however, to call a social gathering. Invitations were sent out to 132 people to attend. The full number responded. I spoke to them in the German language, but the meeting was secret. The unions were struggling for the right to meet as unions, and to have the guarantee of the law for their legal right to maintain their organizations and to hold such meetings; in other words, the right of free association. I had the assurance of Von Elm, Legien and others that the Socialist political party of Germany denied the demand made by the trade unions to work to secure from the government a law guaranteeing the workers the right to organize as a free association of workers. The Socialist political party of Germany, which is the only political party claiming to be the workmen's party, denied the union labor movement of Germany the right to take political action in order to secure the lawful right for its existence.

The French organized labor movement is not extensive. Some of the most completely organized unions are wholly out of touch with the Confederation Générale du Travail, that is the French Federation of Labor, because they want to exercise their individual right of trade unionism and trade union action. To the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London in September, there came a delegation from France of three or four men representing the French Federation of Labor, and then a delegation of about seven, eight or ten representing the majority Socialist party of France, and about that same number representing the minority Socialist party. The vote of the delegation was divided between the majority and minority Socialist party and the French Federation of Labor. The political party dominates the trade union movement of France.

In England there is the British Trade Union Congress, the British Federation of Trade Unions, and the Labor Party. For the discussion of business, when the conventions of either party are not in

session, they meet jointly in conference through the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party. Quite a number of the members of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress are members of the Labor Party, and quite a number of them who hold their seats in Parliament are members of the Labor Party. As a matter of fact, the Executive Committee of the Labor Party dominates the entire movement of England.

At a conference held at Derby, England, in September, 1918, the executive officers of the Labor Party presided and dominated the proceedings. And all the time I was in England I never heard of a phrase like this: "The British trade union movement and the Labor Party." I never heard it said: "The Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party." It was always the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress. The Labor Party of England dominates the labor movement of England.

When the Inter-Allied Labor Conference opened in London, September 17, early in the morning there were sent over to my room at the hotel cards which were intended to be the credential cards for our delegation to sign and hand in as our credentials. The card read something like this: "The undersigned is a duly accredited delegate to the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference to be held at London," etc., and giving the dates.

I refused to sign my name, or permit my name to be put upon any card of that character. My associates were as indignant as I was and refused to sign any such credential. We went to the hall where the conference was to be held. There was a young lady at the door. When we made an effort to enter she asked for our cards. We said we had no cards to present. "Well," the answer came, "you cannot be admitted." We replied: "That may be true, we cannot be admitted, but we will not sign any such card. We have our credentials written out, signed and sealed, and will present them to any committee of the conference for scrutiny and recommendation, but we are not going to sign such a card."

Mr. Charles Bowerman, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress, at that moment emerged from the door. He asked why we had not entered. I told him the situation and he persuaded the young lady to permit us to pass in. We entered the hall and presented our credentials. Mr. James Sexton, officer and representative of the Dockers' Union of Liverpool, arose and called the attention of the conference to this situation, and declared that the American Federation of Labor delegates refused to sign any such document. He said that it was not an Inter-Allied SOCIALIST Conference, but an Inter-Allied Socialist and Labor Conference.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, of the Labor Party, made an explanation something to this effect, if my memory serves me:

"It is really regrettable that such an error should have been made, but it has been made. It was due to the fact that the old card of credentials, which had been used in former conferences, was sent to the printer, no one paying any attention to it and thinking it was all right."

I want to call your attention to the significance of that explanation. That is, that the trade union movement of Great Britain was represented at these former conferences, but at this conference the importance of labor was regarded as so insignificant that everybody took it for granted that it was perfectly all right to have the credential card read, "Inter-Allied Socialist Conference," and with the omission of this more important term "Labor."

The fact is that an independent political labor party becomes either radical, so-called, or else reactionary, but it is primarily devoted to one thing and that is vote-getting. Every sail is trimmed to the getting of votes. The question of the conditions of labor, the question of the standards of labor, the question of the struggles and the sacrifices of labor, to bring light into the lives and the work of the toilers—all that is subordinated to the one consideration of votes for the party.

I have read the 14 points which have been formulated for the proposed Labor Party here. Is there one of them of an essential character to the interests and welfare of the working people of the United States which is not contained in the curriculum, the work and the principles of the bona fide labor movement of our country?

Which movement, economic or polit-

ical, in any country on the face of the globe has brought more hope and encouragement, more real advantage, to the working people than the trade union movement of America has brought to the wage-earning masses of our country?

The organization of a political Labor Party would simply mean the dividing of the activities and allegiance of the men and women of labor between two bodies, such as would often come in conflict.

In the British Trade Union Congress at Derby there were divergent views. There were four different points of view upon one subject before the Congress. In order to try to unite the thought a committee of four was appointed for the purpose of trying to bring in some agreed proposition and recommendation for adoption by the Congress. In the course of a few days the committee reported a resolution. For the purpose of conserving time, the four members of the committee representing the divergent views were called upon in turn to express their views. Each in turn expressed his own view and placed his own construction upon the resolution recommended. Then each declared that he was going out to fight for his own view.

In our movement we have done some things. We have brought together more than three million workers, organized into our trade unions and belonging to the American Federation of Labor. In addition there are between four and five hundred thousand workmen in the railroad brotherhoods not affiliated with us but yet in accord with our work and our policies. In other words, there are nearly four million of organized trade unionists in the United States. There is not always harmony; there is disagreement; there is opposition, all of it important, all of it tending to crystallize the sentiment of unity and devotion to the cause of labor. The American labor movement occupies the field of activity without yielding one inch to any other body.

Mr. Longuet, representing the majority Socialists of France at the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London, expressed his regret that what he called the American Socialist Party was not represented in the conference. He proposed that the votes of the Amreican Federation of Labor delegates should be reduced, because the American Socialist Party was not represented.

Who are we going to have as the leaders of this new political labor party here? I understand that there is impatience among our fellows. It is creditable to them that they are impatient. There is not any man in all America, or in all the world, more impatient than I with the progress that has been made, with the position we occupy. I want more, more, more for labor. I think I have tried and am trying to do my share. My associates of the Executive Council have tried to do their share, but there is such a thing as attempting to overrun, and by overrunning to defeat the object we would gain for the wage-earners and to throw them into the hands of those who do not know the honest aspirations of labor or who would direct them for personal aggrandizement.

I have been the President of the American Federation of Labor for many, many years. I regard that position as the most exalted that I could occupy. I have no aspiration to hold this or that position. It is not that I ask you to follow me. I ask that the trade union movement be given its fullest opportunity for growth and development, so that it may be the instrumentality to secure better and better and constantly better conditions for the workers of our country.

Here we are in this transition period from war to peace, with all that it may mean. A week ago last evening, that is on Sunday evening, December 1, at the Century Theater, I delivered an address. I am proud of the address I delivered on that night. I do not think that anyone realizes all the dangers which I felt and tried to express as to the situation now and which may arise in the near future. I ask you whether the creation of a political Labor Party, and particularly at this time, would help to solve these problems and meet these dangerous conditions? If ever unity was needed for the toilers, it is now.

It is not true, as some carping critics allege, that the American Federation of Labor is a non-political organization. As a matter of fact, the workers of the United States and the organized labor movement act voluntarily in the exercise of their political right and power. We have changed the control of our government from the old-time interests of corporate power and judicial usurpation. We have secured from the government of the United States the labor provision of the Clayton anti-trust law, the declaration in the law that the labor of a human being

is not a commodity or article of commerce. In that law we have secured the right of our men to exercise functions for which, under the old regime, our men were brought before the bar of justice and fined or imprisoned. We have secured the eight-hour workday, not only as a basic principle, but as a fact. We have secured the seamen's law, giving to the seamen the freedom to leave their vessels when in safe harbor. The seamen of America are now free men and own themselves. We have secured a child labor law, and although it has been declared unconstitutional, we are again at work to secure a law for the protection of our children. Better than all, we have established the concept in law and in administration that the interest and welfare of the workers are paramount, and this not only in the laws of our republic, but in the laws of our states and municipalities.

There are other laws in the interest of labor which we have secured, more than I can mention off-hand, but far above all these are the improvements brought into the lives and work of the toilers by their own actions as organized workers. We have established unity of spirit; we have brought about the extension of organization among the formerly unorganized, and our organized free existence to function and to express ourselves is now practically unquestioned.

Suppose in 1912 we had had a Labor Party in existence; do you think for a moment that we could have gone as the American labor movement to the other political parties and said: "We want you to inaugurate in your platform this and this declaration." If one of the parties had refused and the other party consented and took its chance, would the American Federation of Labor have been permitted to exercise that independent political and economic course if the Labor Party had been in existence? How long would we have had to wait for the passage of a law by Congress declaring law, in practice and in principle, that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce—the most far-reaching declaration ever made by any government in the history of the world?

I say this to you: I am 68 years of age. I have been tried and seared as few men have. I have almost had my very soul burned in the trials of life. With my two associates, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison, I have suffered the indignity of being brought before the courts of our country and adjudged guilty and sentenced to imprisonment. Our eyes were wide open. I do not think that it is improper for me to say that I led in the thought and activity of that work, of that willingness to suffer, but it was not a very nice thing to have the endeavor made to besmirch our honor by a sentence of imprisonment—Mr. Morrison six months, Mr. Mitchell nine months, and I twelve months. We fought that sentence, fought it and fought it, supported by the activity of the organized labor movement in all the states and towns of our country, until the principle for which we were contending through that action brought about the incorporation of these provisions in the Clayton anti-trust law which confirmed and legalized the very things for which we were sentenced to imprisonment. They were legalized, not for us alone, but for labor.

I repeat, we have secured the enactment of the seamen's law, the right of a seaman to quit his vessel whenever his vessel is in a safe harbor in any part of the world, a law which does not exist in any other country — secured it by our political activity and by our economic powers. Has anything like that been accomplished in any country of the world? Our delegates proposed it at the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in September, and there was not a hearty agreement to stand for it as an international demand.

I think you know that I have been most cruelly hurt in the recent past. Somehow or other I believe that there are yet considerable years of fight in me for labor. I have said that I hold the position of President of the American Federation of Labor in the most exalted estimation, but it is not for that for which I am contending; it is not that which I would want to keep one moment beyond the time when I can no longer be of service to my fellows. The only thing that I can leave to my fellow-men is that I have helped in trying to bring about a labor movement in our country that is better, more comprehensive and more united than in any other country on the face of the globe.

I wanted to present these thoughts to you. I did not have in mind any particular theme or course to present to you. I know I feel and understand and appre-

hend the danger which is involved in the project which is now being so very actively agitated in some quarters of the labor movement of our country. I fear no danger; I am just as good a follower, perhaps a better follower, than I am a leader, and I am perfectly willing to occupy either position. I would be recreant to the great labor movement and all it portends now and for the future if I did not take you into my confidence, men and women of labor, and tell you what I have told you. I am apprehensive, justly so, justified by every event in the whole history of labor, that a great mistake may be made, a great injury inflicted upon our fellows, not for a day, not for a year, not for a decade, but perhaps for many, many, many years to come. I want to present that view to you, so that you may understand the situation clearly.

I have spoken calmly and without ceremony or attempt to touch your feelings, but simply to touch the innermost recesses of your minds and to lay before you the responsibility which rests upon you.

THE WORKMAN'S OPPORTUNITY

(Charles A. King, State Normal School, Plymouth, N. H.)

PROBABLY every workman has wished Fate had led him into some other method of earning a livelihood, and often he would gladly put behind him the knowledge and skill he has gained and begin in some other business in which he would hope to "get somewhere" quicker or easier than in the trade in which he was reared. The present is an opportune time to suggest to the capable, intelligent and ambitious workman of nearly every trade that the development of vocational training opens an avenue of employment and extended usefulness in which the professional skill he has acquired will be valuable capital.

The workman who is familiar with his trade in all its branches and desires to enter the teaching profession need not decide offhand that it is beyond the range of possibilities; though I would not minimize the difficulties in store for an adult who has not been in school for a number of years in taking up the serious study of subjects which require extreme application and a well-matured mind to master.

Industrial conditions growing out of the war have emphasized the value of hand training and demonstrated a fact which for a long time educators have tried to impress upon the public, that education should consist of doing things rather than thinking about them. No other evidence of the inability of the old type of education to really meet the needs of humanity and to serve the nation in the time of her greatest need could have been quite so broadly convincing as the present scarcity of even partially trained workers and the exorbitant value placed upon the competent workman.

Now that the war is over there will be a demand for teachers of the manual arts in all grades in the public schools, the vocational schools already existing and those which will be established under the provision of the Smith-Hughes bill, which grants federal aid and supervision for that purpose. The present shortage of teachers of the grade and secondary schools is so great in some states that it mounts up into the thousands, and the registration of most normal schools, colleges and universities is from 15 to 40 per cent less than normal; as these are the usual sources of supply for teachers, conclusions are obvious. The only other source from which teachers of the manual arts are drawn is the trades, and the workman who wishes to enter school work and has the stamina to take himself in hand and study toward that end will, if of suitable personality, be ready to accept a position when the time comes.

Parallel with these sources from which teachers are drawn there are three kinds of teachers needed: teachers of grade schools, of secondary schools, and of trade, vocational and industrial schools. The main source of supply of grade school teachers has been the training schools, while usually the teachers of secondary schools come from the colleges and universities; teachers of vocational, industrial and trade schools have come from the ranks of the trades they are to teach, as they must approach their work from the trade viewpoint, while the work of the teachers of the public school system is educational and cultural, being correlated with other school studies in

the effort to give each student as many points of contact with life as possible.

The teacher entering school work from the trade should realize that he needs a far broader equipment than the simple knowledge of his subject, which may be considered the A-B-C of teaching, as the methods by which instruction is given are quite as important as the matter dealt with. Most teachers who have received their training in the trade find it difficult to grasp this point of view, which has compelled school boards to depend upon training schools for their teachers of the manual arts; the same reason explains why teachers' agencies are reluctant to recommend a man from a trade unless he shows evidence of a sincere change of heart.

The teacher of the grade and secondary school handwork must realize that the value of his work lies not in itself alone, but depends largely upon the nature and extent of the correlation between it and the subjects of the academic curriculum; one of the most valuable of the teacher's possessions is skill in introducing them at the time when there is an obvious relation between them and the work in hand. To do this effectively the teacher of tool work must know the source, growth and methods of preparation for the market of all the materials used, and of the history and evolution of tools and the processes of their manufacture.

While the teacher whose only equipment for teaching consists of tool knowledge and skill may be able to keep his students busy and interested making useful articles, he usually will consider that the excellence of the product of the class is the criterion by which his work will be judged; this is true in case of admiring relatives, the lay observer and unfortunately the majority of most school boards; the hundredth man who knows education may admit the excellence of the work on exhibition, but will reserve his judgment of the teacher's ability until he sees him in his classroom and can study his methods. The same is true regarding the work of trade or vocational school teachers, as hand skill is the chief aim of their work, but the work of the manual arts department of the public school system is an important factor in leading the student to see the relation between his school work and the affairs of life; the ability of the teacher to make this relation plain and educationally profitable is the measure of his professional efficiency.

The teacher who can inspire his students to think for themselves has attained the most important result of any form of education, and it is only through an appeal to the interest that the student will voluntarily and eagerly apply himself to surmount a real difficulty.

Through fear of his teacher the child may apply himself to master some puzzle which he feels was invented only to make his life miserable, and that everything in which he is interested will be exactly as it was before whether he solves it correctly or not; on the other hand he is sure that the shop project upon which his interest is centered is of far greater importance to his particular needs than all the arithmetic or language lessons in the world, and any reasonable perplexity he encounters in his manual arts will be solved. The fact that the child's mind can be reached in no way so effectively as through his interests, is the center around which are grouped the most essential differences between the old-time and modern pedagogy.

During the time when they boy is changing from the formative to the adolescent period, often not more than a few weeks, he passes from the unconsciousness of the child to the self-consciousness of the adolescent. This physical change is most noticeable at the time when the boy's voice changes and he seems all hands and feet, but the results will be a co-ordination of the muscles, and of the hand, eye and mind entirely foreign to the grade child, and the youth finds he can easily do work which but a few months before was practically impossible. Up to this time the educational value of hand work depends largely upon the ability of the teacher to correlate his work with the elementary school subjects, but students of the high school require somewhat different treatment than those of the grade school, as between the ages of the two groups of students there is a greater physical difference than between the same range of ages at any other time of life.

The work of the high school should as far as possible have a direct bearing upon the next step in making the student a citizen, hence secondary school work tends toward an organization which will permit certain students to take vocational training with the view of entering definite occupations. Usually the work

of students headed toward engineering courses at the university, or those taking a general course, will have work of a semi-technical nature dealing with as many different mechanical processes as possible. Hence it will be seen that the demands upon the teacher of the manual arts of the secondary schools are of such a nature that besides having a broader technical training than the teacher of the grade schools, he must have a fair knowledge of adolescent psychology.

When industry is again upon its normal basis many classes will be formed of men who have learned parts of different trades in the war-time industries, who will desire to improve their knowledge to meet the needs of peace. The teacher of such a class must have a broad knowledge of the trade he teaches and a personality which will command the respect and attention of adults. The knowledge of the psychology of childhood will be of slight importance to him compared to its value to teachers of the public school, but his efficiency will be in direct ratio to his understanding and application of the underlying principles of teaching, which should not be difficult to master for one who has technical skill to begin with and whose work will be with adult students.

The day has passed in which the position of teacher in the public schools could be filled by anyone who was more or less familiar with the subjects to be taught and had muscle enough to maintain order. A decade has seen a great difference in the standards required of teachers, for today their training is quite as strenuous as that for any other profession, and contains little but training in the art and science of teaching, the students being taught only incidentally the scholastic subjects they are to teach, as the conditions of admission to many modern normal schools include that knowledge as a requirement before entering upon training, though especial training in the manual arts and domestic science may be given. No longer is a college graduate with no special training assumed to be completely trained for teaching. A visitor to any of the great teachers' training schools will find college presidents, school superintendents, supervisors and teachers of all grades from the kindergarten to the highest university classes doing special work in university subjects. Middle-aged and gray-haired men and women after years of experience as teachers find they must do this to keep abreast of the latest and best in their profession; hence the adult workman will not be considered a curiosity in the summer classes of any teachers' training school, or in the other classes for that matter.

The qualifications of a teacher may be considered under two heads, personality and education, and neither one without the other in goodly degree will suffice to please a school superintendent. The registration blank of a teachers' agency enters exhaustively into a candidate's personality, education and record, though at present we are interested only in the two first.

Personality involves habits of dress, speech, tastes, pastimes, social affiliations; even so mild a vice as smoking may be the deciding factor between two applicants for the same position. Every teacher must be able to meet people of education and culture as an equal, and to discuss intelligently the topics in which such people are interested.

The prospective teacher of the manual arts who has completed high school work beside his trade equipment will have a satisfactory education to present to most school boards and should be able to pass the examinations for the position of teacher of the manual arts. A man who speaks and writes good English, expresses himself clearly, is evidently a man of intelligence and force, and has had successful teaching experience, or special work in preparation for teaching, will not be likely to be turned down because of the lack of academic culture implied by a collegiate degree. If an applicant's personality is pleasing and his technical attainments exceptional, which is usually true of a workman, they will in most cases outweigh many deficiencies in abstract scholasticism.

There is no doubt that a collegiate degree after a candidate's name is a fetich to which many boards of education will kowtow; often the same rule is applied to all teachers whether of academic or mechanical departments, but in case of a teacher of the manual arts the interpretation of the rule is elastic, and many of the most important positions in manual and vocational training are held by men with no letters after their names. Pupils respect a teacher of hand work who knows his subject in all its aspects regardless of scholastic attainments.

NOTICE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Kindly take notice that on December 9, 1918, the Building Employers' Association of New York City declared a lockout against our members in that district, and as a matter of self-protection it became necessary for us to take action against the members of the Building Employers' Association by all members of our organization ceasing work wherever employed on work being done by any member of the Building Employers' Association of New York City, regardless of the location of the same.

Since the beginning of the lockout the Employers' Association has been very active in their efforts to secure men to not only take the places of those locked out in New York City, but also to take the places of members of our organization who were called off elsewhere. They have resorted to various methods to get men to take employment, having made misrepresentations in reference to the conditions of employment and the causes leading up to the lockout.

The purpose of this notice is to call to your attention the fact that the Building Employers' Association of New York City seem determined by their actions to disrupt our organization, and it becomes the duty of every member of the Brotherhood to assist in this struggle by refusing to take employment from any contractor who is a member of the Building Employers' Association of New York City, and if there is an effort made to get our members to work in their own or other localities they should ascertain whether the work is being done by a contractor who is a member of the Building Employers' Association of New York City, and if so to refuse to take employment. If there should be any question as to whether the employer is a member of the above referred to group, a wire to the General Office will get you the desired information.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA

INSTITUTED AUGUST 12, 1881

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA — UNION MADE — ORGANIZED 1881 — REGISTERED 1900

OFFICE, 1416 BROADWAY
ROOM 406
PHONE, BRYANT 8752

ALWAYS DEMAND THIS LABEL

New York, N. Y., January 29, 1919.

TO ALL DISTRICT COUNCILS AND LOCAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Greeting:—

The following preamble and resolutions are a summary of the lockout now pending in our city:

Whereas, we, the members of the above District Council, having been locked out by our Employers' Association, and having successfully fought the issue involved, namely, a demand for an increase of wages from $5.50 per day of eight hours to $6.50. Every effort has been made to arrive at a settlement, but so far without result.

On or about November 1, 1918, the above demand was made and flatly refused. We had at that time an agreement with said Employers' Association ending December 31, 1918. Our demand was not to be effective until January 1, 1919. Said agreement was being faithfully kept, when suddenly and without notice our membership was locked out December 9th, 1918. We at once appealed to our General Office for assistance and the benefit of their experience in the fight, and be it said our appeal was responded to most liberally.

The finances of the General Office has assisted us. General President Hutcheson came to New York and by his presence, guidance and advice has been a material aid. To date we stand firm without a break in our ranks, and are determined so to stand until our demand is conceded.

Brothers, the aforesaid has been unanimously endorsed and resolved to be sent to all District Councils and Local Unions throughout our entire jurisdiction. Be it further resolved, that we, the District Council of New York City, request all Local Unions and District Councils to appeal to and direct their members to stay away from this city while our present trouble is pending, so that the efforts of our organization herein involved may lead to an early and successful conclusion.

Brothers, wishing you success in all your union efforts and affairs, we remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL.
Alex. Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer.

LINCOLN'S PROPHECY

The new era is here. It was predestined, its shadow was forecast years ago as shown by the prophetic utterances of the great emancipator Abraham Lincoln, who in his address on "Capital and Labor" in 1861 said:

I see in the future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As the result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war.

It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of same, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will leisurely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all liberty be lost. In the early days of our race, the Almighty said to the first of man, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." And since then, if we expect the light and air of heaven, no good thing can be enjoyed without first having cost labor. And, inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things by right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. That way is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or nearly as

much, a worthy object of any government. This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it.

Prophetic words, uttered over half a century ago by a man who was no dreamer, but a man of action and resource, who was of the people and for the people, and they should be given deep and careful consideration in these momentous times by every man and woman having the interest and advancement of organized labor at heart.

In this article which I have written, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit, in closing, to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism, and the hope that it may be the seed that, falling on fertile soil, may thrive and grow to the realization that "Labor Conquers All."

AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

"Watchman, tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are."

IT is said "the darkest hour is just before the dawn." The great war is ended,—but has peace come? The perilous period of reconstruction is upon us; shall the roseate dawn of a new day be shadowed by clouded skies? The lessons of war have been many and they have taught new conceptions of right and justice. Its teaching has quickened the desire and the demand for freedom. Its discipline has been impartial, for the class instruction included all people. War's experiences have awakened a new conscience.

Antebellum customs have been outgrown and must be discarded. Labor in its consecrated service for democracy has acquired a greater dignity and a conscious pride in American citizenship.

The principles of industrial democracy, for which organized labor so long and persistently contended, are identical with the principles for which the world war has been waged. The public recognizes this fact and through understanding each other better, capital and labor have a chance to become more harmonious than formerly. Both may recognize the claims of brotherhood.

Through mutual understanding, what has been known as capitalistic sabotage must realize a continued decline and effective remedies for poor conditions of labor meet with ready application.

Knowledge is power, and organized labor having reached a higher outlook, while firmly holding its own rightful place in the sun, will know how to exercise a spirit of self-sacrifice and liberality of thought, acting toward others in a new reckoning of things worth while to a whole people.

Consistent with the task of reconstruction, the great national leaders are busy with the problems of peace. It is labor's best privilege to help instead of hinder their process.

Realizing labor's share in this task of reconstruction, our lion-hearted leaders of the labor movement will measure up to all requirements of the situation. Industrial democracy is only a branch of the blood-bought democracy the world seeks to establish, and labor's leaders, true to their trust, will not fail to place the proper emphasis on the demands of a safe democracy.

The world has had enough of autocracy and it must be abolished. Its own baseness condemned the system to annihilation.

The progress of the world calls for a democracy whose purpose is sincere. No shams will be acceptable, no camouflage tolerated behind which petty autocracy in commerce might seek to defraud any nation or class of their birthright — of liberty.

No political trickery masquerading under the guise of democracy must endanger the prospects of a permanent peace.

With right ideals maintained by all parties, the world made safe for democracy will be kept safe by democracy.

A "government of the people, for the people, by the people" must be safeguarded in its administration.

The boys of our labor unions faithfully and loyally discharged their patriotic obligation as soldiers in the carnage of warfare. The service and support of organized labor was gladly given to our government—not only as a duty or patriotic requirement, but as a matter of democratic principle.

Without bitterness or complaint our boys accepted the sacrifices and privations of war, and it is only fair play that we give them our full confidence now.

Domestic peace is the first essential in

the new order that is due to be established, and the same quality of courage labor has displayed in helping to win the war can be depended upon now to help to maintain a glorious and permanent peace.

Education and co-operation are to be the safeguards of the future. In every field of service, more than ever the call will be for educated workers. Intellectual development can not consistently do otherwise than encourage improved conditions, assure social progress and construct, by just measures, a secure foundation for democracy and peace.

Right and justice harm no honest man, hence capital and labor before the world ought to be ready to mutually welcome the spirit of brotherhood as humanity's arbiter.

The whole world is embroiled in contention; empires crumbling into ruin; suspicion, strife, violence, riot, sorrow, starvation, pestilence, woe; at home and abroad "confusion worse confounded"—such are the elemental conditions from which peace must be contrived and established.

Seeing the task, it is every individual's duty to rise to the occasion and do his bit in the cause of "peace on earth, good will toward men."

THE PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION

(By Emmet Leamy)

THE conflict between democratic progressiveism and legal conservatism is really the vital issue that confronts the American people in any comprehensive plan of readjustment or construction. The universal excesses of the beneficiaries under the prevailing economic regime of conservatism and privilege had before the war stirred the American people to an awakened conscience that all was not well with America, that the net turnover of profits and the so-called prosperity incedent thereto did not result, on the whole, in a corresponding degree of prosperity among the total of individuals that compose American democracy.

Western Europe, in the evolution resulting from an increasing recognition of the natural rights inherent in man and in the institutional changes necessary to that recognition, laid emphasis on the right of private property and free contract as a necessary complement to individual freedom and private initiative and the elimination of a master class. The Liberal spokesman of liberty in England, from which country the model of popular government was most closely copied in America, could not foreshadow the possibilities of a pecuniary standard in the fortunes of men. Indeed the possibilities of such a dismantling of the old feudal order with the inception of a factory system, whereby the yoke of repression and oppression was lifted from the shoulders of the common man in certain restricted senses and left mankind a semblance of its heritage of political freedom, could not anticipate such revolutionary changes as have taken place within a century, the most potent of which was an industrial revolution and an associated revolution in business and financial methods. In whatever way for permanent good, changes in institutional aspects were brought about, the fact remains, circumstances and conditions changing, permanent good has been thwarted, and supposedly beneficial institutions and conventionalized principles have worked at cross purposes and become a source of evil.

The bills of rights, guaranteeing the citizen a hearing in court when liberty was threatened by arbitrary executive power, has been brougth to bear upon the right of private property to the extent that court litigation could not be otherwise than largely on the side of the pecuniary majority or the owners of wealth, who constitute a numerical minority of one-tenth of the body politic. Doctrines of vested rights and the due process of law, interpreting the phrases of an antiquated legal system, which had been built around the old familiar notions of individual freedom, are beginning to break at their foundations under the new interpretations of life and national well-being. So wide is the cleavage between the material interests and welfare of the community and the immediate pecuniary interests of big business that little progress can be made without violation of that system of personal rights upon which statutes have been founded and legal precedent established. And although we see in the evolution of human affairs a dawning realization that civilization and progress can

not be circumscribed by any code or inflexible system of organic law; that individual rights are becoming subordinate to the rights of the community, and national interference is beginning to trample underfoot individual state rights, still are we a long way from that period of governmental policies which shall consider democracy as something far more than government by business men, administration something greater than expert knowledge in legal lore, and national progress anything but eternal conflict between contending forces of capital and labor.

In any scheme of readjustment or reconstruction, the most carefully thought out plans will be futile or but temporary makeshifts if we are still to do homage to the old shibboleths of "big business," "protective tariffs," "restraints in trade" and "competition for world markets" under the same system of so-called sagacious business methods and capitalistic sabotage.

There is now being heard on all sides a consistent clamor that government take its controlling hand out of the industrial pie now that all danger is passed and the war carried to a successful conclusion. Big business, as it would be expected, marshalls all the old, timeworn arguments of private initiative, incentive to reward, sanctity of private property and legal precedent. It is also asserted by this same coterie in control of industry that if labor is to continue to retain what it has acquired in wages and well-being during the period of the war, labor on its part must contribute more in intensive production to the ultimate profit of those owners and leaders in control of industry. In plain language, conditions will remain the same as under the old regime, but accelerated production will be the new keynote.

The new scheme or point of view, from the standpoint of these shortsighted visionaries of readjustment might engender discouragement or a hopeless state of mind as to its permanent value and success among such people as hold a true estimate of the sins of society and a defective economic system and its ultimate causes. Yet these misguided advocates of a new era do maintain that we must first dispossess our industries of a too drastic governmental interference and return to the "immemorial usages" of private competition, personal liberty and private property, rendered inviolable by a system sanctified by democratic principles handed down by the constitutional fathers and reinforced by legal precedent, which same precedent was based in the first instance upon a decision handed down in the Dartmouth College case and latterly in the case of the Southern Pacific Railway. "It is under the protection of the decision in the Dartmouth College case," says Judge Cooley, "that the most enormous and threatening powers in our country have been erected; some of the great and wealthy corporations actually having greater influence in the country at large and upon the legislation of the country than the states to which they owe their corporate existence." It is surely safe to assume that the ultimate application of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing the same protection and privileges to corporations as it did to individuals, was most remote from the minds of these legislators, who wished to guarantee to individuals their rights and privileges as citizens.

Knowing well as we do that the average man feels a most effectual stimulus to ambition, exertion and character if given the opportunity of acquiring property, something which he can call "his own," it is not the contention that such private property for use is not a wholesome condition of affairs and conducive to the welfare of the community and a consummation devoutly to be wished. Nay, even from the days of antiquity, as we have it from Aristotle, such laudatory aspirations have been admittedly necessary to the free and full development of the higher life in the individual and the community. But there are limitations when acquirement of private property overlaps the safe margin of utility and use, and expands until under modern conditions it becomes property for power, and therein lies the major premise of conditions as they exist today and which must be weighed if any permanent progress is to be made in a new way of life. Concentrated power, as it exists under modern conditions, exercises absolute control, not only in vast material things and concessions, but also immeasurable control, by comparatively few owners of wealth, over the lives and property of a whole people.

In his "Principles of Political Economy," J. S. Mill aptly describes the content of property as we know it today. He says: "The laws of property have

never yet conformed to the principles on which the justification of private property rests. They have made property of things which never ought to be property, and absolute property when only a qualified property ought to exist. They have not held the balance fairly between human beings, but have heaped impediments upon some to give advantage to others; they have purposely fostered inequalities and prevented all from starting fair in the race."

Will then the new standards of national life and economic justice be confined to the old narrow theories of business practices for personal profit first and foremost as surely they will be if policies of reconstruction are to be formulated by those who at present decry government control of industry and price-fixing, and who long again for the good old days when the "race was to the strongest," and "survival of the fittest" was the test that measured the margin of profit? Will centralization of power and finance, only recently displaced by urgent governmental necessity, be reinstalled again in all its majesty and control over the vital things that make for advancement and progress in democratic life? In a word, can we hope that whatever plans of readjustment are laid down for fulfillment, such plans will be formulated after thorough, deliberate analysis shall be made of the underlying causes of unrest and inequality, much of which is already known, and an undeviating purpose to root them out at their source?

America and its people will strike out along new lines, it is to be hoped, abolishing precedent and methods when such conflict with a new national ideal. It will be difficult, no doubt, so fondly do we feel for established practices; so dear to human nature are the old familiar paths, and how much more easy than a new way it is to trace the wheel-ruts of precedent.

Whether we wish to face the facts or not, the glory of individual freedom is on the wane, and America's people, on the new mark in civilization's progress, must subordinate individual activity to the common weal; individual freedom will of necessity, beyond certain bounds, be circumscribed and regulated for the benefit of society as a whole.

The age of master and servant is past. Some of the most visionary even among the most prominent of the captains of industry have said that the period of employer and employe has had its day. But of this much we can be sure, the new day that is in the making will witness service as between man and man as the new national conception. A partnership of men must substitute an old order that placed a premium on privilege and contributed more to him that hath and took from him that hath not, even that which he hath. A co-partnership in industry wherein he that labors will exercise an increasing degree of control over the conditions that affect his life, and be one with the directors of industry in knowledge as to the final disposal of the usufruct gained in production. Mutual suspicion between the two contending groups of capital and labor in the past have been the most potent source of conflict, and any proposal invoking the new spirit of harmony must inevitably efface misunderstandings that through long years have made even plausable motive, invidious, and new cause for suspicion and distrust.

Implicit in any proposal of reconstruction, but of such vital significance as to require separate consideration, is the question of taxation. The debt of the nation, although far less in proportion to national wealth as that of other nations, is yet of such proportions as to require a manifestly just policy in properly distributing the burden upon those who through special advantages and privileges have enjoyed a greater share in the distribution of the national income than ordinarily falls to the lot of the common man. In view also of the expanding policies of an increasing democratic control and the necessary vast expenditures incident thereto, there can be no consistent logic in the policy of perpetual debt such as in the past has marked the war debts of important foreign countries, and the continuous application of the social income to interest payments on the war loans. The policy of taxation adopted to raise revenue to carry on the war was, in contrast to Ameirca's pre-war policies, considered drastic indeed, but nevertheless America was somewhat slow in comparison to other countries engaged in the war. But now that a beginning has been made, in view of the great disparities in wealth in this country, it is to be hoped the recent policy will be adhered to and improved upon when such improvement will tend to lessen the vast accumula-

tions of wealth in the hands of some and also lessen the liability of the common man. Graduated taxation on earned and unearned income, taxes on luxuries, corporations, capital and inheritance is the only manifestly just and equable policy of taxation that will reduce the burden on those necessities and conveniences that supply the moderate comforts and expenditures of the poor.

Herein lies the fundamental solution, above all other considerations, of the complex problem of reconstruction. All others are subsidiary thereto. Of vital importance indeed will be the conservation and efficient utilization of our natural and human resources, the application of science to our future productive forces, our reclamation projects and educational programs, but if America is to follow the old customs and habits that have sanctified the increasing control of wealth over the means and opportunities of life; if wealth in the hands of a few is to go on unabated, and the underlying causes of conflict between those who have and those who have not to continue to exist, what answer will our statesmen give to the challenge of future generations? Will the leaders and thinkers in American life grasp the essentials of future progress, the basic necessities of future permanent tranquility, or will the future historian in the generation unborn review the history of the past and lament the waning splendor of America, even as we today lament the glory that was of Greece, the grandeur that was of Rome?

Wood as a Substitute for Leather

They are wearing wood on their feet over in Switzerland as a substitute for leather. In other words, according to William P. Kent, United States consul at Berne, Switzerland, the scarcity of leather in that country, and its almost prohibitive price, have brought wooden-soled shoes into quite general use.

Establishment of extensive factories engaged in the production of wooden-soled shoes has been one of the results of the war. A series of machines constructed especially for the purpose is used in the process. Different kinds of soles have been manufactured, but only one kind is salable. Formerly they were made from maple, but export of that wood is now forbidden, and beech is used entirely. One machine saws pieces of wood about two inches in thickness, another shapes the heel and a third shapes the foot, the forming of the cavity for the foot being the most difficult part of the process.

The shoe takes a variety of forms, according to Mr. Kent, ranging from sandals for children to heavy shoes for workmen. Their appearance on the streets and in the shops is now so common as to excite no attention They are used by school children., by farmers, by workers in factories, and especially by those who work out of doors on cold or wet ground. The wooden soles are better non-conductors than leather, and consequently keep the feet dry and warm.

In many factories in Switzerland they are gratuitously supplied by employers. It is held that the efficiency of the factory worker is thus increased, and being thus less liable to such diseases as arise through cold or damp feet, he more than returns the outlay through greater productivity in a short time. The cheapness of the soles is declared to be an important factor, the wholesale prices for the various sizes ranging from 10 to 21 cents per pair.

"If we ignore fashion and prejudice," says Mr. Kent, "there are a number of reasons for the use of these wooden-soled shoes, upwards of 40,000 pairs of which are produced daily in Switzerland."

France is declared to be the largest importer of wooden soles from Switzerland. It is said that at Paris fashionable footwear is provided with wooden soles, but that small pieces of leather are used as covering to parts to break the sound made in walking

What Is the Liberty Loan?

It's forts and it's ships and it's shining guns.
It's squadrons that sweep the sea.
It's all of the circling band of steel
That shall keep all the home shores free.
It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor lad
Far out on the wintry foam.
For the brave jack tar, as he fights afar,
It's the good old "Money from home."

It's rifle and helm and it's bayonet,
It's shovel and shard and shell
For the soldier boy in the olive drab,
Out there on the edge of hell.
It's the soaring wings of the whirring planes
That battle on high alone.
For the lad who is waring "Over there"
It's the good old "Money from home."

It's succor and life for a bleeding world.
It's the glimmer of Peace at dawn.
It's the strength of a mighty arm to strike.
It's the gleam of a great sword, drawn.
But, more than all, it's the pledge of love
To the lads whom we call "Our own."
To the boys on land, afloat, on high,
It's the good old "Money from home."

—Ralph E. McMillin.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1919

The American Federation of Labor Opposed to a National Labor Party

At a special session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, called by President Gompers, held in New York December 28, 1918, the time was occupied with plans for the International Labor Conference and the question of labor entering politics as a separate Labor Party.

The date of the Labor Conference would depend, it was said, upon the time set for the official Peace Conference. The American Federation set at rest, at this session, reports that it intended to enter the political arena, either as leader of or as a member of a National Labor Party. It will notify central bodies of the organization and state federations that it is not within their province to form or become part of a National Labor Party.

The question was discussed by the Executive Council from all sides. It was decided, it was officially announced, to communicate with the central bodies and state federations that the best interests of labor would be served by a more thorough organization of the workers, skilled and unskilled, in the trade union movement. They will be told, too, that while central bodies and state federations may enter the political fields, independently or otherwise, they cannot become units of a national organization.

This action of the American Federation of Labor will leave it in a position to support parties or candidates as it is believed the best interests of labor demand. It leaves its members free to take such individual action as they desire.

* * *

Labor's After-the-War Program

At this time, when reconstruction is the issue, it is well to study and consider the many plans proposed along this line. Knowing that our readers will be interested, we are giving the "reconstruction program" drawn up by the special committee appointed at the San Diego convention of the State Federation of Labor, for the guidance of organized labor of the State of California. It contains many striking features and many that will attract widespread attention. It is among the first programs of the kind to be put forth by American labor and will probably be classified with the recent similar declaration of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. The sentiment that apparently guided the committee in framing the program is expressed in the concluding paragraphs, which are as follows:

"We point to the fact that the defeat of autocracy upon the battlefields of Europe has been followed by more or less serious revolutionary movements among the various war-ravaged nations. It is evident that a changed psychology is being instituted. This change, whether the employers will it or not, threatens to extend to the very fundamentals of social and political structure. It is manifested in the social upheavals which have become actualities in every country of Europe. Only an intelligent response to and direction of this demand of the workers for a larger participation in the proceeds of industry can avert disaster to established government. This is a warning not inapplicable to the employers of California.

"We therefore strongly urge upon the representatives of California industries that the same co-operation with labor be

manifested in dealing with the problems of readjustment as prevailed during the war. Only when this basic principle is accepted by capital as well as labor can our industrial problems be equitably adjusted without injection of European Bolshevism."

To the Trade Unionists of California:

This great world war has suddenly terminated as we all hoped it would. The enemy has surrendered unconditionally and with it has come the long delayed revolt of the workers in enemy countries against the royal autocrats who were responsible for the war.

From our very entry in the war the workers of California have freely and fully responded to duty's call. Whether enlisted in the ranks of our valiant fighting forces or in the industrial armies at home, in Liberty Loan campaigns or in Red Cross drives, everywhere the sons and daughters of toil have met the acid test of loyalty.

But our real test is just now beginning and it will be the most difficult and the most momentous that our state and nation has ever faced. The coming of peace at this time gives us a preponderant share of the power and prestige of victory, while it saves us from paying anything like the frightful costs that have been borne by other belligerents. All of our industries have been speeded up and greatly strengthened; wastes and inefficiencies have been eliminated; our productive capacity has been enormously increased. California and the other Pacific Coast states now lead the world in the production of tonnage. Our resources of labor and utilized resources have been increased, while those of other countries have been diminished. We have practically everything that the world needs, and we alone among all the industrial nations seem to be in a position to export in vast quantities the materials needed for reconstruction.

For this reason the California State Federation of Labor can see no possible excuse for the cry that wages shall be reduced to the pre-war standard or that working hours shall be lengthened. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bradstreet's, the "Annalist" and other reliable sources have given no evidence of a return to pre-war purchasing power in the dollar, and if we may believe what the great analytical minds of the world say to us, there will be no direct return to those conditions we enjoyed ten or more years ago.

We call attention to the violent upward fluctuations in prices of nearly all commodities, beginning about the year 1896, with the opening up of the Yukon, the development in South Africa, the increased and more efficient facilities by which gold is extracted from the ore, whereby its waste is largely eliminated. Since all of that has been going on, and since the world's markets have been flooded with this additional output, don't misunderstand when it is said that gold has been cheapened; not that any more grains are used when coining the gold dollar, but that when we use the dollar, or its purchasing power, we find that it takes more gold to make the purchase, hence more gold to do the world's business than it formerly did when the metal was scarce, which, conversely, means a rise in prices and increased costs for all commodities. These two causes are most commonly assigned by various authorities for the general main upward trend and which undoubtedly would have continued, although possibly not to such high levels, had there been no war.

Wage standards established during the war have not kept pace generally with increased costs of living commodities. It has only been in some of the most essential war work that seemingly high rates have been paid, but when analyzed and brought down to the absolute facts surrounding the employment it is found long hours of overtime work and Sunday work have been almost altogether responsible for the fattened pay envelope.

Fully realizing the responsibility of defining a program to be followed by the workers of California, and the struggle that must come in placing comprehensive political or economic changes in effect, your Committee on Reconstruction appointed at the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor still feels that the line of march should always lead forward and with that thought in mind the following suggestions are offered for consideration and approval:

Demobilization Problems—We pledge to our returning soldiers full co-operation in the proper readjustment of industrial conditions to conform to the newly established world democracy. To this end we welcome and invite to our councils representatives of the returned soldiers and sailors as soon as they are in a position to take up matters of mutual inter-

est. In no other manner than by such co-operation and by such recognition of their complete community of interest with us can we counteract obvious preparations to exploit the soldiers of uniform to the detriment of their brothers, the soldiers of industry. In no more effective manner than through the labor unions themselves can the release of the soldiers into civil life be accomplished without a disastrous depression of wages.

We look to the federal government, under whose auspices and authority our military and naval forces were assembled, trained and sent overseas, to plan carefully in the work attendant upon the demobilization of these great forces and the effect thereof upon the nation's industries, to the end that panic shall not prevail.

Organizing the Unorganized—Incidental to the disturbed conditions following the ending of hostilities, many of the workers will for the time being be unmindful of the very necessary work of organization. We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of carrying on this work with greater energy than ever before. All that has been accomplished in the past was brought about through organization and co-operative effort. Practically all that is to be accomplished in the future will follow constructive organized effort.

Shorter Workday—We demand that a standard workday of not more than eight hours be established and recognized in all industries where it does not yet obtain, and we favor a further reduction of the hours of labor to minimize unemployment in any industry where a surplus of idle labor may exist or where conditions are such that even eight hours of work tends to exhaust and devitalize those employed.

Co-operative Organizations—With the constant depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar the disbursement of the workers' earning has become a subject of their concern second only in importance to that of wages received. The failure of sporadic and indifferent efforts at co-operative organization should not be permitted to outweigh the great advantages inherent in co-operation.

We therefore urge the establishment of co-operative organizations for the distribution of commodities and call attention to the fact that the vast investment of wage workers in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps has placed in their hands easily convertible securities which can be made the basis of credit in the formation of such co-operative enterprises.

Land Taxation—We urge the adoption of a system of land values that shall include a supertax on all idle, uncultivated land and land held for speculative purposes; a system that shall at once tend to disintegrate monopolistic ownership of large areas and that shall place a larger share of the burden of taxation on monopolistic wealth at its chief source.

Land Colonization — As an auxiliary and immediate measure we urge an extension, without delay, of the state land colonization plan that shall give to those of our soldiers who so desire an opportunity of gaining a direct economic interest in the soil they have defended with their lives.

Public Ownership — We insist upon public ownership of public utilities and all properties incidental to their operation. We demand retention by the federal government of the railroads, express and telegraph companies.

Manning Our Merchant Marine—We vigorously protest against any return to the pre-war policy of manning our offshore merchant marine with Asiatics. The merchant and naval seamen who served our country in time of war—who voluntarily manned our ships bound for submarine infested waters—must be given the same protection against competition with cheap oriental labor as is given to the workers ashore. The seamen's act, instead of weakened, should be strengthened to the end that our young men who have recently responded to the call of the sea will be encouraged to remain there and make it their life work.

Labor Representation — The issues drawn by the aftermath of war make it more and more apparent that labor can not, with assurance, look for the best protection of its interests in matters of government to any group outside itself. We therefore demand that representatives of labor be included as members of the State Civil Service Commission, the Board of Regents of the State University, the State Highway Commission, the State Board of Education and all other appointive state commissions where labor is not now represented.

Progressive State Government—We insist that there shall be no curtailment in

the progressive and humanitarian work of our state government. Certain reactionary forces, under the guise of economy, are right now attempting to muddle and becloud this issue. But they must not be permitted to make thrift and economy a slogan for reaction. We want still better laws for the protection of the workers. To be specific, we demand the enactment of every measure enumerated in the platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers. California commissions have an important part to play in the proper working out of the various post-war problems and any movement to hamper the work of the commissions, especially during the reconstruction period, should be emphatically discouraged.

In conclusion we point to the fact that the defeat of autocracy upon the battlefields of Europe has been followed by more or less serious revolutionary movements among the various war-ravaged nations. It is evident that a changed psychology is being instituted. This change, whether the employers will it or not, threatens to extend to the very fundamentals of social and political structure. It is manifested in the social upheavals which have become actual realities in every country of Europe. Only an intelligent response to and direction of this demand of the workers for a larger participation in the proceeds of industry can avert disaster to established government. This is a warning not inapplicable to the employers of California.

We therefore strongly urge upon the representatives of California industries that the same co-operation with labor be manifested in dealing with the problems of readjustment as prevailed during the period of the war. Only when this basic principle is accepted by capital as well as by labor can our industrial problems be equitably adjusted without the injection of European Bolshevism.

* * *

Reasons for the Pan-American Labor Conference

In his report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting held in Laredo, Texas, November 11, 1918, John Murray, Secretary of the Pan-American Committee, says in part:

"The authority for the International Labor Conference held in Laredo, Texas, November 13, 1918, between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, and such other representatives of the organized labor movement of Mexico as work in harmony with the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, is shown in adopted resolutions of conventions of the American Federation of Labor of 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918."

The San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., held in 1915, adopted the report of the Executive Council upon Pan-American labor relations, wherein it states:

"In view of the close relations that are being cultivated by the big financial interests of the country through the governmental authorities at Washington among the various governments and financial corporations of the Spanish-speaking republics, it seems both wise and necessary that the A. F. of L. should invite the labor federations of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile and of the other Southern as well as Central American republics to meet together in a great Pan-American labor convention, which should be held in Washington for the purpose of considering the economic problems that are to confront in the near future the various labor people owing to the fraternization and combination of the biggest capitalist representations of Wall Street and those of the said republics, which are ready to be mutually helpful to themselves and to control as much as possible the business of those countries. That is to say, shipping companies, railroads, mines, banks, telegraphs, telephones and the general combination of industry, commercial and financial interests."

The Baltimore convention, held in 1916, adopted the report of the Executive Council, wherein it states:

"There is an identity of interest between the property holders and employers of both countries. The 15 millions of Mexicans, among whom low standards of living and work, low wages and long hours have prevailed, have constituted a real barrier toward progress and betterment among the workers in this country. This is true not only along the border line, but its influence is felt even among the central states. There are now thousands of Mexican workers in the cities along the border lines and in the mining regions of the West and in some of the Eastern states. In Los Angeles alone

there is a Mexican population of about 15,000. There are mining communities in Arizona and Colorado which are composed wholly of Mexicans. Mexican workers have been imposed upon and brought into this country even as far as Chicago to be used as strikebreakers to defeat efforts of the United States workers in reducing hours of work and securing higher wages. This problem must be met by the development of the organized labor movement in Mexico and by the organization of the Mexicans within our own country. We can aid and support the Mexican workers in working out their own problems, and we ought to begin a definite campaign for the organization of Mexicans in this country."

As there are no other means whereby greater progress can be made and friendly relations maintained, misunderstandings prevented and cordial relations maintained among the workers — the masses — and finally a permanent and lasting peace between all republics of continental America except first by encouraging labor to organize and secondly through the establishment of a Pan-American Federation of Labor.

The Buffalo convention, held in 1917, adopted the report which says:

"As authorized by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Baltimore November 13, 1916, and in pursuance of the directions of the Executive Council, the first Pan-American Federation of Labor conference was held in the A. F. of L. Building at Washington, D. C., on January 31, 1917, at which were present: Samuel Gompers, representing the A. F. of L.; Santiago Iglesias, representing the organized workers of Porto Rico; Carlos Loveira, representing the organized workers of Yucatan, Mexico, and John Murray, member of the International Typographical Union.

"Permanent organization of the Pan-American Federation of Labor Conference Committee was effected, the committee electing Samuel Gompers chairman and John Murray secretary.

"The first public act of the committee was to draw up and mail to secretaries of the labor unions throughout Latin-America a manifesto in English and Spanish, sending greetings to the workers of Latin-America and suggesting an outline of the international work necessary to the establishment of a Pan-American Federation of Labor. The manifesto urged that representatives from the organized labor movements of all Latin-American countries select and send delegates to Washington to join in the work of the committee."

The St. Paul convention, held in 1918, adopted the report wherein it states:

"In May we sent a labor commission to the labor organizations of Mexico to strengthen fraternal relations already established between Mexico and the United States by previous conferences and to prepare the way for definite plans for the holding of the Pan-American conference. In addition, it is our hope that resulting conferences will bring about better understanding between the peoples of Mexico and the United States and will thus frustrate the activities of vested interests that are employing powerful publicity agencies and diplomatic influences to bring about a misunderstanding between the governments of our two countries. The commission sent to Mexico consists of James Lord, President of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor; John Murray, Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor Conference Committee, and Santiago Iglesias, Porto Rican Free Federation of Workers."

Three main subjects before the Laredo conference were:

Subject 1—Perfecting plans for holding of an international labor congress for the formation of a Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Subject 2—The formulation of a practical program of fraternal relations with the organized labor movements of Mexico.

Subject 3—The organization, in cooperation with the internations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the Mexicans now in the United States in such a manner as will amply protect the labor movement of both countries.

Conditions of Mexican workers this side of the border, as gathered by the Pan-American Labor Committee, the gist of which is as follows:

In the three locals of Mexican miners in the Clifton-Morenci-Mitcaly district of Arizona, now numbering over 3,000 members, less than 15 per cent speak English.

The marked success of the Mexican miners' unions in Arizona in improving their conditions and raising their wages to over $5.00 a day comes from the fact

that they carry on all their union affairs in the Spanish language.

These Mexican locals, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been so able to permeate the state labor movement with their spirit of solidarity that the problem of Mexican labor organization finds its best field in the state of Arizona. In the State Federation of Arizona the Mexican union men have the numerical power and exercise it for the benefit of the entire state labor movement.

The Mexican workers after crossing the border into the United States find work either on railroads, the farms or in the mines. More than any other nationality they change readily from one of these occupations to the other. The railroads are the last resort on account of small pay and isolation. Work on the farms comes next in choice. Work in the mines is the most sought after.

In addition to the million and a half Mexicans now in the United States, the Department of Labor announces that a million three hundred thousand more workers must be brought into the United States to meet present needs. Mexico, the Department of Labor declares, is the most available country from which this labor can be obtained.

This would mean a total of over three million Mexicans, who, like any other race of people, if allowed to remain unorganized, would become a menace to the standard of living in the United States.

Competition for jobs between the unorganized workers in the state of Texas, where there are some 300,000 Mexican workers, has forced wages down to an almost unbelievable point. Farm labor close to the border can be hired for 75 cents a day, and has been hired but a short time ago for 45 cents a day, the laborer being forced to "keep" himself.

No such problem as this, with its far-reaching effects upon the entire organized labor movement of the United States, has ever yet been presented.

To meet the problem effectively, those Mexican workers not eligible to the trade unions of internationals should be organized into Spanish-speaking locals affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. Where necessity demands, where Spanish alone is spoken, separate charters should be granted to unions affiliated with internationals.

Plainly, education is the keynote to the situation, education not only of the ordinary school kind, but education in the principles and operation of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Carpenters Have an Anniversary Banquet

It is gratifying to us to hear from time to time from our Locals, especially when, after the depressing events connected with the late great war, comes a notice of enthusiasm and jollification, such as Carpenters' Local No. 261 of Scranton, Pa., had at their tenth annual banquet. It seems that patriotism was the keynote on that occasion. The affair took on the nature of a big celebration in honor of the American and allied victory over Germany, more than 400 guests enjoying a really truly democratic gathering. Among the speakers on the occasion was Daniel Post, member of our General Executive Board, who is known by every carpenter in the country. He gave a heart-to-heart talk to the men, urging further co-operation on the part of every member of the Local Union and in part says: "With the war over and with labor having played a very important part in winning the struggle it is now the sacred duty of every union man to remain loyal to his craft."

A number of members of the union, young men who answered the call to the colors and who have since returned home from camps and cantonments, where they were training to fight the enemy, were guests of honor. The young men were warmly welcomed.

Credit for the success of the affair is due to the following committee: John H. Devine, chairman; Thomas F. Flynn, business agent; Charles Harvey, Ernest Back, Otto Schmidt and John McDonald. Officers of the union are: President, Charles Harvey; Elmer Kaufman, vice-president; Perry B. Bowman, recording secretary; Thomas F. Flynn, business agent; Richard Goshler, warden; Ernest Back, conductor, and John McDonald, E. C. Patterson and Otto Schmidt, treasurer.

* * *

Report of A. F. of L. Committee on Reconstruction

The report of the Committee on Reconstruction of the American Federation of Labor, and approved by the Federation's Executive Council, is worthy of deep consideration, as it deals with matters of vital interests, not only to organized labor, but to the country at

large. Federal ownership, operation or regulation of public and semi-public utilities was recommended in the report of the committee. The committee opposed the formation of a labor political party, on the ground that "the disastrous experience of organized labor in America with political parties of its own, amply justified the American Federation of Labor's nonpartisan political policy."

Other recommendations by the committee were:

Legislation making interference with the rights of employes to organize, or any attempt to interfere with the legitimate activities of trade unions, a criminal offense.

The right of labor to fix its hours of work.

Maximum working day of eight hours with overtime prohibited except under extraordinary emergencies, and the week's working time limited to five and one-half days.

Limitation of tasks of working women to those which they are physically capable of performing.

TO PROTECT PUBLIC EMPLOYES

No limitation on the rights of public employes to organize.

Provision for a referendum on acts of Congress or State Legislatures held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Legislation for State and Federal governments to own and operate water projects, the power to be furnished to the people at cost.

Legislation taxing all usable lands above the acreage which is actually cultivated by the owner, and giving aid in the allotment of lands for home building on the public domain.

Establishment of government experimental farms for stock raising instruction, and extension of the program for reclaiming arid or cut-over lands and of irrigation projects.

Legislation limiting and defining the powers of corporations and extension of Federal control of corporations to supervision of capital stock increases and incurring of bonded indebtedness, with provision that corporation books be open to Federal inspection.

Removal of all restrictions on "free speech," individuals and groups to be held responsible for their utterances.

Extension of workmen's compensation laws to provide more adequately for those incapacitated by industrial accidents and disease, and State insurance to supplant employers' liability insurance.

FAVORS IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION

Amendment to the immigration laws to restrict immigration to the capacity of the United States to "assimilate and Americanize" foreigners, and to completely restrict it for at least two years after the signing of the peace treaty and at any future time when an abnormal degree of unemployment exists.

Increase in taxes on incomes, inheritances and land values.

Representation of labor on school boards and recognition of the rights of teachers to organize.

Co-operation of public employment agencies with trade unionists and elimination of all private employment agencies.

Inauguration of a plan for the government to construct model homes for workers, and establishment of a system of credits by which employes may borrow funds to build homes.

Opposition to a large standing army.

Continuation of government pay to discharged soldiers for not to exceed one year if employment is not obtained in that time.

This Is the Time for Organization

All our workers agree with the leading announcement that now as never before the working men and women of our country recognize the potency of united effort and the real value and purpose of their trade unions.

These unions have given the workingmen more money, more leisure, greater safety, and better conditions of work and life.

The average workingman now leaves his work an hour or two earlier than formerly, there is more money in his pay envelope, and the mill or factory in which he toils is better lighted, better heated, better safeguarded, and in every way better to work in.

Man does not live by bread alone, and the trade union has helped the workingman spiritually as well as physically.

It has taught workingmen to act together, to unite for a common end, to make joint sacrifice, to abide by the will of the majority, to struggle against great odds for the sake of an ideal.

Official Information

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Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

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Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Special Session, Dec. 13, 1918, of the G. E. B.

December 13, 1918.

The General Executive Board met in special session on the above date to deal with matters of importance to our organization requiring immediate attention.

The New York City situation, affecting our members locked out, was explained in detail by the General President to the Board, after which it was decided that the action of the General President in this case be approved.

Reports received from the New York District Council show several thousand men locked out.

Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the General Executive Board for the relief of men locked out in New York. Detailed accounting to be made to the General Office later in accordance with instructions of the G. E. B.

On account of the increased death rate, caused by the influenza epidemic, the General Treasurer was authorized to transfer the $25,000 in the Manufacturers National Bank of Troy, N. Y.; the $25,000 in the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., and the $75,000 in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. (silent accounts) to the active account of the United Brotherhood.

The G. E. B. authorized the General Treasurer to purchase $9,500 worth of Liberty Bonds.

On account of Government restrictions, the General Executive Board at its meeting in October, 1918, advised that proposed trade movements be held in abeyance for the time being. But inasmuch as these restrictions will be removed at an early date, all trade movements may now be presented to the Board in their usual form.

December 14, 1918.

Further information relative to the New York situation received by the General President was submitted to the Board for consideration, and it was referred to the G. P. to carry out the instructions of the Board.

It was resolved that the regular business to be acted upon by the G. E. B. at the January, 1919, meeting of the Board be acted upon at this meeting and thereby save the necessity of holding a meeting in January, 1919.

The election of General Secretary Duffy by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor as one of the five delegates to represent the American labor movement at an International Labor Conference, to be held at the same time and place that the Peace Conference between the warring nations is in session in Europe, was submitted to the G. E. B. by correspondence by the General President, as it would necessitate his absence from the General Office for some time. The Board unanimously concurred in the election of Brother Duffy.

For the information of the Board, the General Secretary read correspondence relative to his proposed trip to Europe as representative of the American labor movement to attend an International Labor Conference, to be held at

the same place and time as the Peace Conference is in session.

The General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a temporary assistant to the General Secretary during his absence in Europe.

The G. E. B. took up at this time the trade movements that were ordered held in abeyance at the October, 1918, meeting of the Board.

Brighton, Colo., L. U. 1674.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted.

South Shore District Council of Long Island, N. Y.—Movement for an increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received later.

Savannah, Ga., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

Texarkana, Tex., L. U. 379.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Washburn, Wis., L. U. 381.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted.

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 425.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, Mo., L. U. 566.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Shreveport, La., L. U. 764.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Olney, Ill., L. U. 840.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 40c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at the G. O.

Augusta, Me., L. U. 914.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 8, 1919. Official sanction granted.

McPherson, Kan., L. U. 964.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Miami, Fla., L. U. 993.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 81¼c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., L. U. 1188.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½ cents per hour. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 60c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Kittaning, Pa., L. U. 1129.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

The General President presented the report of the Tabulation Committee on propositions submitted to referendum vote of our members under date of September 30, 1918.

The matter was referred to the General Secretary for publication in pamphlet form, to be sent to all Local Unions, and to have the laws of the United Brotherhood changed accordingly.

Marshalltown, Iowa, L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Eldorado, Ark., L. U. 1101.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Santa Barbara, Cal., L. U. 1062.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be consideerd later as reports are made to the General Office.

Coffeyville, Kan., L. U. 1212.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Brownwood, Tex., L. U. 1363.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effectvie January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Corpus Christi, Tex., L. U. 1423.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Homestead, Fla., L. U. 1250.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

El Reno, Okla., L. U. 1431.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 1460.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Norris City, Ill., L. U. 1590.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Bremerton, Wash., L. U. 1597.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Bisbee, Ariz., L. U. 1648.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81¼c to 87½ cents per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Omaha, Neb., L. U. 1713.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Neodesha, Kan., L. U. 1730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Durant, Okla., L. U. 1816.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Mo., L. U. 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour. Official sanction granted.

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Waco, Tex., L. U. 622.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Carbondale, Ill., L. U. 841.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Request denied.

Cocoanut Grove, Fla., L. U. 1149.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 91¼c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted when the movement is approved by the D. C.

Indianapolis, Ind., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c an hour, effective May 1, 1919, for outside men, and from 62½c to 80c per hour for floor layers. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Sheffield, Ala., Muscle Shoals District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 66 2-3c per hour and shorter work day, effective January 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Hazelton, Pa., L. U. 129.—Movement for an increase in wages from 53c to 70c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Wichita, Kan., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 65c per hour, effective January 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, Mo., L. U. 566.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 65c per hour, effective February 1, 1919. Official sanction granted. The Board instructs that the next movement entered into by the L. U. be for the shorter work day.

Hamilton, O., L. U. 637.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Corsicana, Tex., L. U. 731.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Mansfield, O., L. U. 735.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Mansfield, O., L. U. 735.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. 849.—Movement for an increase in wages: Millmen, from 50c to 57½c per hour and the eight-hour day; outside men, from 55c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Wichita Falls, Tex., L. U. 977.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective February 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Mart, Tex., L. U. 1203.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼ to 65c per hour, effective January 16, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Muskogee, Okla., L. U. 1072.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 13, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Kenogami, Que., Can., L. U. 1338.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective January 28, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Keansburg, N. J., L. U. 1549.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Russellville, Ark., L. U. 1836.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective January 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1896.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective February 17, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Dallas, Tex., L. U. 198.—Asking permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance in order that the Local may maintain its holdings in the Labor Temple. The Board grants permission to circularize the appeal with the understanding that it be confined solely to the State of Texas.

Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, certified public accountants, submitted a bid for auditing the accounts and records of the United Brotherhood for the year of 1919 and reporting thereon at the completion of each quarter for a fee of $600 per annum. The Board accepted the proposal and the Secretary was authorized to sign the contract on behalf of the General Executive Board.

Watertown, N. Y., L. U. 278.—Requesting that the G. E. B. set a date for calling a general strike in behalf of Thomas Mooney being granted a new trial. The General Executive

Board decides it has no authority under our laws to call a general strike in cases of this kind.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., L. U. 369.—Same action as in the request of Local 278.

Appeal of Vincent Lafferty from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disapproving the claim for benefits account the death of John W. Lafferty, late a member of Local Union No. 19, Detroit, Mich. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal was dismissed.

Brothers J. J. Miles and John Rice, with credentials from the District Council of Marine Woodworkers of the Port of New York and Vicinity, appeared before the G. E. B. on behalf of said District Council relative to the report of the General President, made to the G. E. B. at the October meeting of that body, wherein he recommended that in order to conserve and further the interests of the entire membership of our Brotherhood, that Local Unions, regardless of whether their members are employed on the construction of buildings or working in the mills or shops getting out material for buildings or working on the construction of ships or getting out material for ships should be affiliated in one District Council in each locality. An extended hearing was given the entire case, as protests from other parts of the country were received on the same subject matter, after which it was made clear by the General President that no such order had been issued by the General Office and that his sole object in making the recommendation was to bring together more closely the members who are working at various branches of the trade and to eliminate as much as possible controversies over the questions of jurisdiction, working cards, transfer of members, and the like. Inasmuch as the recommendations of the General President were for the best interests of our members and no order has been issued for the consolidation of these District Councils, no action is necessary by the G. E. B.

December 17, 1918.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance in behalf of former Business Agent of Local 952. The Board sanctioned the appeal with the understanding that it be confined to the State of Connecticut.

Pascagoula, Miss., L. U. 1760.—Request for lockout benefits. Investigation shows that this is not a lockout, but on the contrary that the yards have been closed down while making a financial adjustment with the companies for which the ships are being built. The request was therefore denied.

Joplin, Mo., L. U. 311.—Request that the International agreement existing between the carpenters and bricklayers be annulled. Request denied.

Cleveland, O.—Appeal of Local Union No. 11 from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, O., vs. the Cleveland District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Appeal of John W. Craven from the decision of General President Hutcheson in the case of John W. Craven vs. the Hamilton, Ont., District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of E. A. Rodd from the decision of the General President in the case of Chas. Judge and John Halkett et al. vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

Centerville, Iowa, L. U. 597.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; movement to become effective on or after February 7, 1919.

Cleveland, O., L. U. 1365.—Appeal from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in the disapproved claim for disability donation in the case of John Chibosky. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

Santa Rosa, Cal., L. U. 751.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

On account of General Secretary Duffy being chosen as a delegate to represent the American labor movement at the Labor Conference in France, the Board appropriated the sum of $500 as additional expenses.

The General President reported to the Board that the President of the Building Trades Department notified him that there is under consideration a plan of reconstruction in Europe that will require American system and workmen, and that in all probability a committee of the Building Trades Department will be called upon to make a survey of the situation and conditions there. The General President is given full power to act in the matter.

New York, N. Y. (former Local 697).—Appeal from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in the disapproved claim of Philip Brenzel for disability donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was reversed and the claim was ordered paid at the October, 1918, meeting of the G. E. B. Inasmuch as charges of fraud have been made, the former action of the G. E. B. is reconsidered and the case is referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

December 18, 1918.

Sacramento, Cal., L. U. 1618.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 9, 1919. Official sanction granted when the movement has been endorsed by the District Council.

Springfield, Mass.—Massachusetts State Council appealing from the decision of First General Vice-President Cosgrove in disapproving Section 8 of the State Council Constitution. The Board sustains the decision of the First General Vice-President on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

The G. E. B. endorsed the eight-hour day movement, to be entered into by the United Textile Workers of America, as outlined in the circular received from that organization, dated December 16, 1918.

Fort Edward, N. Y., L. U. 673.—Appeal from the decision of General Treasurer Neale relative to the amount of death benefits due account the death of Lewis H. Tulip. Inasmuch as the late brother had not been a member of the organization for two years, the Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer, and the appeal is dismissed.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—Appeal from the

decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim account the death of W. Henry Hall. The Board sustains the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

Washington, D. C.—Appeal of Ralph W. Eisinger from the decision of the General President in the case of Ralph W. Eisinger vs. L. U. 1694. The Board sustains the decision of the General President on the grounds as set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

The General Secretary reported that, according to the Financial Secretaries' reports for the month of October, 1918, the membership in good standing numbered 321,067.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned, to meet at the General Office on Wednesday, March 19, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered in December

Strawn, Tex.
Lodi, Cal.
New Orleans, La. (Boxmakers).
North Wilkesboro, N. C.
Leominster, Mass. (Millmen).
Detroit, Mich. (Boxmakers, Sawyers).
Nashua, N. H. (Millmen).
Quantico, Va. (Railroad Carpenters).
Rusk, Tex.
Bay City, Mich. (Boxmakers).
Nashville, Tenn. (Millmen).
New Orleans, La. (Colored, Boxmakers).
Chicago, Ill. (Boxmakers).
Chicago, Ill. (Boxmakers).
Windsor Locks, Conn.
West Point, Va.
Total, 16 Local Unions.

Half a Million Homes to be Built in Great Britain

That Great Britain will erect within the first two years after peace half a million or more houses for workingmen, to relieve congested conditions now existing, especially in industrial centers, is forecasted in the report of an American consul at London recently received by the State Department at Washington. "Housing Plans in the United Kingdom," the subject of an article appearing in the current issue of the Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, quotes the consul as saying:

"One of the most important questions in Great Britain for several years past, and one which has assumed political prominence at many electoral campaigns is that of the housing of the working classes. This subject is now being taken in hand by a departmental committee appointed by the Government. It is admitted by the board that 500,000 houses are now urgently wanted, but other authorities estimate that not less than 1,000,000 houses are necessary, costing $1,216,625,000.

"On the question of finance, Government aid has been promised. In the meantime a grant of $97,330,000 has been asked for by some housing organizations. The Government in November, 1914, decided in favor of a free grant from the exchequer, as well as loans, to permit of local councils charging customary interest without incurring loss; and while that policy is still in force it has, so far, only affected certain munition areas.

"It is recognized that overcrowding has been one of the causes of industrial unrest, especially in districts where war work is particularly heavy, and that bad housing has led to high infantile mortality, notably in the northern industrial centers. In three Scottish districts there is immediate urgent need for accommodation for 100,000 workers.

"Since 1906 there has been a decrease in the building of houses for the working classes. With the outbreak of war practically a complete cessation of small-house building set in, except in munition areas.

"It is reported as certain that at an early date Government approval will have been granted to plans involving the erection of not less than half a million houses within the first two years after the conclusion of the war, and that, in order to prevent rents being higher than in pre-war times, financial assistance will be substantially provided."

Labor's Activity Noticed

In urging employers to organize, "The Employer," a publication issued by the National Employers' Federation, says:

"Labor has organized its forces, not for the sake of organization, but for the sake of a program. Solidarity is nothing in itself, and the quest for it is solely the preliminary step to making the program effective. In labor's program we see clearly what is in labor's mind. We see a definite policy ranging over pretty well the whole of human activity from high politics to low wages, from questions of international statecraft, such as labor ambassadorships, special representation at the peace congress, prospective labor governments, to matters affecting the laborer in the smallest and most remote workshop. There may be rifts in labor's organization, crudeness and conceits in its ideas, but the ideas do only too patiently exist, and every day furnishes fresh proof of the force and self-confidence with which they are projected upon the community."

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33747	Anton Weber	5	20	1	Arterio sclerosis	$300.00
33748	Margaret A. Jerdin	7	8	1	Influenza	75.00
33749	Christian R. Anderson	15	2	7	Influenza	100.00
33750	Rosina V. Landi	15	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
33751	Jessie Rebecca Benson	38	6	3	Influenza	75.00
33752	Rena Weyler	42	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33753	Harry O. Tuller	61	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
33754	Maude Anna Wilkerson	61	4	3	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
33755	Verne R. Hunter	61	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
33756	John Norling	62	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
33757	Ira E. Pontius	62	12	5	Chronic nephritis	300.00
33758	Otto Bergman	62	13	1	Influenza	300.00
33759	Anna F. Ahlen	87	9	7	Influenza	75.00
33760	Sarah A. Williams	100	17	3	Angina pectoris	75.00
33761	Zazarolis, Alex	125	7	11	Pneumonia	300.00
33762	Helena Dadajowska Dygers	139	2	2	Pneumonia	50.00
33763	Herman Beyer	142	7	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33764	S. N. Holmquist	153	10	6	Apoplexy	125.00
33765	Demenico Amodio	210	10	0	Influenza	300.00
33766	James V. Sims	211	19	2	Pneumonia	300.00
33767	Henry B. Doyle	261	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
33768	George Held	265	17	7	Chronic nephritis	125.00
33769	Lenora Rossow	271	4	4	Influenza	75.00
33770	Francis Premier	303	15	3	Cancer	75.00
33771	Jac. Thorn	330	23	9	Typhoid fever	300.00
33772	Edward W. Applebee	447	16	6	Abscess	300.00
33773	Sara Hebenthal	509	3	8	Influenza	75.00
33774	Lydie Belle Kirkley	526	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
33775	Curtis E. Sigler	735	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
33776	Nellie Sigler	735	1	9	Pneumonia	25.00
33777	Margaret Klein	735	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
34778	Cora M. Larsen	771	4	5	Influenza	75.00
33779	Engvald Nilsen	787	8	3	Influenza	300.00
33780	Maria W. Olsen	787	6	4	Influenza	75.00
33781	Martha M. Borden	889	16	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33782	America C. Foster	948	6	6	Cancer	75.00
33783	Alphose J. Houde	1001	2	4	Influenza	100.00
33784	W. T. Hollis	1028	3	5	Pneumonia	150.00
33785	Mary R. L. Ammons	1028	12	6	Apoplexy	75.00
33786	R. D. Parks	1028	2	10	Diabetes	100.00
33787	J. W. Muse	1030	5	2	Influenza	300.00
33788	William Brimmer	1106	1	3	Influenza	50.00
33789	W. C. Bass	1207	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
33790	Teofila Centnorowicz	1367	11	4	Influenza	75.00
33791	Samuel H. Walling	1374	14	1	Cancer	125.00
33792	Joseph Knoll	1596	12	8	Apoplexy	125.00
33793	Anna Gardner	1693	18	4	Cancer	75.00
33794	John M. Gedney	1715	1	4	Influenza	50.00
33795	Martha Bach	1784	6	4	Influenza	75.00
33796	Theresa C. Tarbotton	1856	1	8	Pneumonia	25.00
33797	Mary Ryan	31	8	5	Pneumonia	75.00
33798	Grace L. Gill	101	3	4	Influenza	75.00
33799	Elizabeth Bertha Jensen	101	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
33800	Anna Gordon	135	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
33801	Margaret J. Ellis	142	20	0	Cancer	75.00
33802	Merl J. Claypool	142	4	5	Influenza	200.00
33803	Hazel Sherman	198	12	2	Pneumonia	75.00
33804	Amelia Miller	209	17	4	Influenza	75.00
33805	Herman Koenig	209	9	0	Pneumonia	300.00
33806	Emilo Farascone	210	2	4	Influenza	25.00
33807	John Limbacher	246	16	4	Asthma	300.00
33808	Ernest M. Wright	325	4	5	Influenza	200.00
33809	Frank Giattino	391	3	3	Tuberculosis	150.00
33810	Grover Wilson	392	1	7	Influenza	50.00
33811	Alfrida S. Anderson	416	13	0	Influenza	75.00
33812	Jabez L. Bridges	438	18	8	Rupture	300.00
33813	Theo. P. Mann	470	15	3	Senility	125.00
33814	Bessie Perlick	504	3	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33815	John Nilson	522	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
33816	Daniel McConnell	522	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
33817	Theodore C. Espy	531	6	2	Endocarditis	300.00
33818	Bertha Langerman	585	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
33819	Hyman Reitches	585	8	0	Pneumonia	300.00
33820	James Farley	585	9	5	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33821	Fred B. Tschantz	735	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
33822	W. B. Turner	755	12	5	*Accidental	300.00
33823	Fred Charles Plain	755	13	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33824	Mary Dietrich	808	21	9	Hernia	75.00
33825	Louis F. Dumonchel	877	11	6	Septicaemia	125.00
33826	John L. Lundy	1093	6	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33827	Ettie Alice Hawkins	1309	7	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
33828	Bella Boucher	1505	2	0	Anemia	50.00
33829	Ira Frankenfield	1562	2	0	*Pneumonia	100.00
33830	Anastazya Szymoniak	1757	12	9	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
33831	Stanislaro Znujslowsky	1784	11	11	Cancer	300.00
33832	Annie Ozga	1856	1	6	Influenza	25.00
33823	John Goettelmann	5	12	8	Ulcer of stomach	300.00
33834	Charles Steele	11	4	11	Pneumonia	200.00
33835	Anthony Gawkowski	13	13	3	Influenza	300.00
33836	Eugene F. Rpck	15	2	1	Influenza	100.00
33837	Mary Carlsen	22	13	0	Pneumonia	75.00
33838	Henry Semerau	42	7	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33839	Mary Binkele	59	14	9	Influenza	75.00
33840	Leone H. Brannon	64	9	2	Pneumonia	75.00
33841	Walter E. Day	75	1	5	Influenza	50.00
33842	Joseph Washington	92	33	7	Apoplexy	300.00
33843	Mary Ellen Johnson	115	9	1	Influenza	75.00
33844	Exilda Briere Lebrun	134	7	4	Pneumonia	75.00
33845	Martha E. Latimer	158	2	8	Influenza	50.00
33846	Mary V. Kane	180	15	6	Influenza	75.00
33847	Jacob Weber	182	4	5	Influenza	200.00
33848	Ruth Vasel	183	5	2	Influenza	75.00
33849	Wm. Schanklin	231	13	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
33850	Beatrice Zeis	231	5	4	Influenza	75.00
33851	E. A. Wilkerson	232	5	5	Pneumonia	300.00
33852	Ethel M. Gunsaulis	308	1	1	Influenza	25.00
33853	William Johengen	322	14	4	Anemia	300.00
33854	Ulah Schlatterbeck	340	1	7	Influenza	25.00
33855	Zofia Pietrzakouski	341	9	4	Pneumonia	75.00
33856	Effie Pearle Teets	430	9	4	Septicemia	75.00
33857	Arthur S. Carpenter	454	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
33858	Jos. H. Hoffman	492	4	5	Phthsis	200.00
33859	David Kaminetzky	522	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
33860	Napoleon St. Cyr	685	17	9	Pneumonia	300.00
33861	John H. Fleishman	753	4	1	Typhoid fever	198.00
33862	Chas. A. Turner	887	1	2	Suicide	50.00
33863	Peter Beck	887	12	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
33864	Daisy O. Caskey	935	4	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33865	Bertha M. Carter	969	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
33866	Eva Marcoux	1125	2	2	Influenza	50.00
33867	Wilfred Graveline	1125	10	3	Influenza	300.00
33868	E. D. Hicks	1552	5	10	Cancer	300.00
33869	Fred E. Bentel	1582	12	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33870	Eva A. Daniels	1626	12	11	Influenza	75.00
33871	James W. West	1653	7	2	Pneumonia	300.00
33872	Rosina Paradise	1671	12	5	Influenza	75.00
33873	Minnie Selsnick	1704	3	0	Influenza	75.00
33874	Mary Wilson	1782	11	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33875	John Zumstein	1940	5	2	Cardiac decompensation	75.00
33876	Anna K. Bestandig	1	16	7	Strangulation of bowels	75.00
33877	Clement Gros	14	9	0	Influenza	300.00
33878	Robt. R. Payne	55	2	6	Influenza	100.00
33879	Emily Barnby	61	22	5	Anemia	75.00
33880	Hulda Gundersen	76	1	3	Influenza	25.00
33881	Jennie Dole	80	17	8	Myocarditis	75.00
33882	Catherine Pfeiffer	161	2	0	Influenza	50.00
33883	Amy S. Hood	207	2	4	Influenza	50.00
33884	Leona Harrison	295	12	1	Typhoid fever	75.00
33885	Bert Wilford Brissman	241	3	6	Diabetes	150.00
33886	Chas. H. Murphrey	371	2	3	*Died at sea	100.00
33887	George Cole	455	18	7	Heart disease	125.00
33888	Lawrence Sheehan	482	18	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33889	Helena Z. Telkowski	482	8	10	Influenza	75.00
33890	Nora Kindstrand	482	1	0	Influenza	25.00
33891	Carl Kindstrand	482	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
33892	P. Joseph O'Malley	483	21	6	Influenza	258.00
33893	Sinai Girard	685	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
33894	Eva Groeschen	698	2	9	Pneumonia	50.00
33895	Catharine Donahue	709	9	10	Pneumonia	75.00
33896	Julia Dougherty	709	1	5	Influenza	25.00
33897	John S. Booth	750	18	4	Cerebral embolism	125.00
33898	Mary F. Hoyt	927	16	10	Cancer	75.00
33899	John Digan	972	16	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
33900	John L. Adair	1028	9	2	Poisoning	300.00
33901	Amelia J. Meyers	1114	3	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33902	Andrew Ostberg	7	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
33903	B. H. Robinson	11	8	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
33904	Henry Manzer	11	8	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33905	Belle Brown	52	2	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
33906	Michael Clements	60	24	1	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
33907	Hazel Gibson	73	12	2	Pneumonia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33908	John Pilditch, Sr.	116	20	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
33909	H. E. Lamm	132	3	6	Pneumonia	150.00
33910	Emma G. Almquist	132	6	10	Cancer	75.00
33911	George E. Hewitt (Dis.)	146	21	8	Accidental	400.00
33912	Minnie R. Myers	191	2	4	Pneumonia	50.00
33913	Ariel James Little	219	1	0	*Killed	50.00
33914	Augusta Stahlke	242	22	6	Dropsy	75.00
33915	Louise Labine	242	26	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33916	Joseph Smetana	242	15	2	Pneumonia	300.00
33917	Pauline Ohlinger	242	13	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33918	Ernest Schmidt	242	11	0	Pneumonia	300.00
33919	Mary Petrow	277	1	2	Abortion	25.00
33920	John E. Tilgham	277	3	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
33921	Mayme Testerman	302	2	5	Influenza	50.00
33922	Elizabeth Lloyd Gay	306	21	3	Apoplexy	75.00
33923	Jos. C. Regensberger	359	3	6	Pneumonia	150.00
33924	J. A. Stephens	379	8	9	Pneumonia	300.00
33925	Elmer Lambert	406	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
33926	Andrew Erbach	416	10	3	Influenza	300.00
33927	Jesse B. Wolfe	422	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33928	Conrad H. Bachmann	433	12	0	Pneumonia	300.00
33929	Jenny Penny	454	5	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33930	Ellis Nacherman	488	9	2	Influenza	300.00
33931	John Benesch	488	21	6	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
33932	Frank M. Souza	550	8	2	Pneumonia	300.00
33933	Maria Freitas	550	12	2	Pneumonia	75.00
33934	Geo. L. San Facon	554	20	9	Influenza	300.00
33935	Taylor Lile	633	18	1	Pneumonia	300.00
33936	Henry Felix	691	17	9	Cancer	300.00
33937	Edward Evansho	711	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
33938	Felix O'Neill	711	13	1	Phthesis pnemnialis	300.00
33939	33939 Gladys Rainey	731	6	6	Influenza	75.00
33940	Henry Verholt	753	18	3	Dropsy	300.00
33941	Elza Beam	792	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
33942	O. J. Locken	948	1	1	Cerebral abscess	50.00
33943	Gertrude McDonald	989	2	4	Pneumonia	50.00
33944	Elsie R. Baker	997	3	0	Influenza	75.00
33945	A. M. Johnson	1172	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
33946	Molly Kirby	1184	9	6	Influenza	75.00
33947	Charles Wesley Gaby	1326	9	4	Cancer	300.00
33948	Elizabeth Wieck	1367	6	7	Apoplexy	75.00
33949	Ida Olina Young	1693	20	6	Diabetes	75.00
33950	Mary Sebela	1786	6	7	Diabetes	75.00
33951	Johannah Walsh	1876	4	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33952	Fred Markham	7	5	2	Heart disease	300.00
33953	James L. Ramsden	15	8	3	Pneumonia	300.00
33954	Emma V. Boucher	30	6	8	Child birth	75.00
33955	Arthur S. Nickerson	36	5	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
33956	Severine Sorensen	79	8	1	Influenza	75.00
33957	William Hill	79	2	4	Influenza	100.00
33958	Louis R. Bobek	79	5	0	Influenza	300.00
33959	Minnie B. Nickerson	82	6	0	Heart trouble	75.00
33960	Lillian Blanche Holden	101	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
33961	James Curtis	111	32	10	Apoplexy	300.00
33962	Joseph M. Murphy	171	14	0	Influenza	300.00
33963	Frank Rieger	202	12	9	Septicemia	300.00
33964	Tertius H. Fullwood	202	7	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33965	George Bock	226	1	3	Influenza	50.00
33966	Trusa A. Drost	226	1	0	Influenza	25.00
33967	Rudolph A. Wendland	226	27	0	Heart failure	300.00
33968	Catherine Rudolph	277	3	11	Gall stones	75.00
33969	Gundhild Abrahamson	284	1	0	Influenza	25.00
33970	Sidney Boslove	383	7	3	Influenza	300.00
33971	Ella Wiggins	384	5	3	Influenza	75.00
33972	Chas. W. Sweeney	396	1	4	Influenza	50.00
33973	Simon Folts	453	14	9	Accidental	300.00
33974	Oscar Cutler	483	19	0	Apoplexy	300.00
33975	Barnett Zaretzky	488	6	2	Pneumonia	300.00
33976	Leopoldina Kadlez	488	8	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
33977	Charles Bjordnall	488	13	8	Pneumonia	300.00
33978	Lewis F. Kirri	563	1	11	Influenza	50.00
33979	Wilfred C. Richards	632	16	0	Hemorrhage m	300.00
33980	Lawrence Fogarty	667	8	7	*Pneumonia	300.00
33981	Margaret Paulack	723	8	4	Acute nephritis	75.00
33982	Charles H. Anderson	753	9	2	Accidental	300.00
33983	Marie C. Archambault	801	4	4	Influenza	75.00
33984	Jean Jalbert	801	4	2	Cancer	50.00
33985	Esther C. Nelson	875	2	0	Influenza	50.00
33986	John H. Duks	875	2	0	Tuberculosis	100.00
33987	Rebecca Frost	875	4	11	Influenza	75.00
33988	Walter Hope	969	1	0	Influenza	50.00
33989	Bertina R. Winther	974	2	6	Influenza	50.00
33990	Nora Blossom Conaway	1140	13	1	Influenza	75.00
33991	Joseph Cvetkovich	1164	12	4	Influenza	300.00
33992	John Holmes	1215	6	4	Influenza	300.00
33993	Olive F. Flood	1327	4	5	Influenza	75.00
33994	Rosanna T. Villeneune	1338	2	11	Grippe	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
33995	John Lawandowski	1560	1	1	Influenza	50.00
33996	Fitz-Gerald Yohe	1731	2	11	Influenza	100.00
33997	Vinnie Iverson	1805	1	3	Influenza	25.00
33998	Elizabeth Miller	1879	1	6	Influenza	25.00
33999	Henry C. Newsca	1938	12	2	Pneumonia	125.00
34000	Roman Giaboski	20	7	10	Influenza	300.00
34001	Alex W. Leighton	76	2	9	*Killed	100.00
34002	William S. Gehres	215	16	4	Accidental	400.00
34003	Omer M. Elder	221	2	0	Pneumonia	100.00
34004	Michael Aryesk	355	5	6	Accidental	400.00
34005	David Funkhouser	422	16	4	Pneumonia	300.00
34006	Jacob Berg	608	3	2	Gas poisoning	150.00
34007	G. H. Hall	627	13	8	Cancer	300.00
34008	Laura P. Cartzdafner	769	4	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34009	Frank L. Cartzdafner	769	4	6	Nephritis	200.00
34010	Lorenzo Wallace	993	7	8	Accidental	400.00
34011	Johanna Vandersee	1216	2	2	Pneumonia	50.00
34012	Harry McLaughlin	1805	6	10	Typhoid fever	300.00
34013	John H. Gear	3	15	6	Influenza	300.00
34014	Pauline Griffith	3	5	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
34015	James Kelly	10	12	3	Nephritis	300.00
34016	William McKenzie	10	26	3	Pneumonia	300.00
34017	John F. Dougherty	20	13	9	Accidental	300.00
34018	Theresa Legrand	22	5	10	Pneumonia	75.00
34019	William Suwando	42	13	1	Influenza	300.00
34020	John Kierulf	42	6	4	Influenza	100.00
34021	James A. Thomas	132	14	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
34022	Helen A. Mackay	165	19	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34023	E. A. Isberg	166	2	5	Peritonitis	25.00
34024	C. W. Gleeson	226	2	2	Influenza	100.00
34025	Herman F. W. Knapp	232	7	6	Cancer	300.00
34026	Robert W. Clayton	300	4	3	Pneumonia	200.00
34027	Charles D. Smith	432	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
34028	George O'Mara	486	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
34029	Jozefa Siecinska	486	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
34030	Peter S. Lengel	492	7	3	*Killed	300.00
34031	James W. Clark	586	8	11	Influenza	300.00
34032	Louis Mongean	685	18	0	Influenza	300.00
34033	Paulina Wisniswska	723	14	5	Influenza	75.00
34034	Martin Shlikos	792	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
34035	Charles G. Perrigo	800	15	2	Influenza	125.00
34036	Nora May Cook	800	8	6	Influenza	75.00
34037	Frank Morse	932	8	0	Influenza	75.00
34038	Lewis M. Baker	1010	6	2	Influenza	75.00
34039	Mary E. Childs	1077	1	11	Influenza	25.00
34040	Mary Anderson	1082	8	3	Influenza	75.00
34041	Hull F. Hager	1162	15	7	Heart disease	300.00
34042	Oda D. Skeen	1207	12	4	Influenza	300.00
34043	Concorde Belanger	1306	6	0	Influenza	75.00
34044	John Brown	1750	8	2	Influenza	300.00
34045	Sarah Tatar	1750	6	11	Pneumonia	75.00
34046	Rose Snay	49	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
34047	Kate M. Tinkelpaugh	150	3	4	Myocarditis	75.00
34048	Nulsia Saaria	219	1	0	Influenza	25.00
34049	William G. Kaiser	334	11	0	Influenza	300.00
34050	Alice G. Dygert	334	4	8	Influenza	75.00
34051	John Henry	370	24	9	Pyelonephritis	300.00
34052	Edward St. John	454	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
34053	Chas. W. Ryan	465	11	4	Tumor	125.00
34054	Emmons W. Findlay	465	4	5	Influenza	200.00
34055	Alfred Scholand	539	16	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
34056	Wilhelmina Steinke	626	13	5	Heart disease	75.00
34057	Mary J. Donahue	708	7	1	Influenza	75.00
34058	Ernest F. Danforth	878	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
34059	Marion Becker	897	5	2	Cerebral exhaustion	75.00
34060	Thomas Murdy, Jr.	897	8	2	Suicide	300.00
34061	Fanny Burgin	937	6	11	Influenza	75.00
34062	Richard Nelson	1013	2	8	Accidental	100.00
34063	George J. Weber	1345	5	3	Pneumonia	300.00
34064	Mary K. Lawrence	1345	10	2	Influenza	75.00
34065	Charles F. Hendricks	1562	13	11	Pneumonia	125.00
34066	Andy Gross	1596	4	8	Pneumonia	200.00
34067	Jesse Vandervoort	1622	1	5	Bright's disease	50.00
34068	Ida Jane Rendle	1725	13	0	Anaemia	75.00
34069	William M. Glascock	1856	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
34070	Albert Booth	949	4	0	Influenza	100.00
34071	John T. Rabon	949	12	4	Influenza	300.00
34072	Elizabeth Braatz	4	9	4	Pneumonia	75.00
34073	Fred Kolfner	11	4	5	Influenza	200.00
34074	Theresa Kerchmer	11	2	6	Influenza	50.00
34075	Cora E. Fugh	11	3	5	Influenza	75.00
34076	Theresa Benda	54	18	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34077	Sam Littlejohn	71	6	9	Accidental	400.00
34078	Vern A. Hudson	131	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
34079	Mary Pritchard	146	3	5	Influenza	75.00
34080	Berna Johnson	171	8	11	Influenza	75.00
34081	Earl O. Van Kirk	171	1	6	Influenza	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34082	Carl Schollа	261	6	1	Influenza	300.00
34083	Vincenzo De Villa	278	1	5	Influenza	50.00
34084	Thomas S. Wagar	278	19	9	Paresis	125.00
34085	Walter Quinell	278	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
34086	Anthony G. Detterman	331	5	0	*Pneumonia	300.00
34087	John L. Carlsen	331	2	1	Influenza	100.00
34088	William Robertson	353	9	0	Accidental	300.00
34089	William Klein	416	11	5	Paralysis	300.00
34090	Cecilia A. Greulich	705	4	9	Pneumonia	75.00
34091	Josephine V. Holmer	740	7	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34092	Kate Gray	742	1	4	Influenza	25.00
34093	Sylvester C. Gray	742	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
34094	Paul M. Iskiyan	746	3	4	Influenza	150.00
34095	Thurlow T. Schoefield	804	7	1	Pneumonia	300.00
34096	Frank Pactus	804	4	2	Influenza	200.00
34097	Sam Zack	823	8	5	Appendicitis	75.00
34098	Sarah Jane Cathcart	833	13	5	Influenza	75.00
34099	John M. Fraters	875	1	10	Influenza	50.00
34100	Herschell Johnston	1047	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
34101	Charles Panarello	1050	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
34102	Anthony Silveira	1305	12	3	Influenza	254.84
34103	Phillip E. Cox	1694	10	6	Influenza	300.00
34104	Maria W. Pierce	1842	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
34105	William H. Jacobs	1913	12	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
34106	William T. Murphy	2019	11	4	Influenza	300.00
34107	Dora Potpinka	697	10	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34108	Jos. E. Huiett	9	13	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
34109	Lydia I. Auxer	15	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
34110	Sarah Ann Watson	62	5	9	Myocarditis	75.00
34111	Mary Martindale	62	9	0	Nephritis	75.00
34112	Thomas S. Loftus	122	5	5	Nephritis	300.00
34113	Effie M. Miller	121	1	1	Intestinal obstruction	25.00
34114	Marie Elizabeth Thomas	129	15	3	Pneumonia	75.00
34115	Frances Spangler	129	17	8	Influenza	75.00
34116	Ellen T. Gross	176	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
34117	George Hansen	181	7	6	Influenza	300.00
34118	Sarah McConnell	349	8	3	Pneumonia	75.00
34119	Frederick L. Reber	349	13	3	*Pneumonia	300.00
34120	Irma V. Ross	515	9	6	Myocarditis	75.00
34121	John O. Rogers	554	13	0	Influenza	300.00
34122	Rose Katz	585	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
34123	Ellen Kaiser	594	12	6	Influenza	75.00
34124	Mary Anderson	626	4	4	Influenza	75.00
34125	Azelien Wingate	627	4	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34126	William Henry Couch	649	18	0	Influenza	300.00
34127	Robert H. Koehne	667	6	5	Influenza	300.00
34128	Claude C. Sherman	750	2	1	Influenza	100.00
34129	Alice Statham	896	2	6	Influenza	50.00
34130	Carrie Berg	948	16	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34131	Joseph Rosploch	1053	7	8	Apoplexy	300.00
34132	Clara Witulski	1055	2	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
34133	George F. Quick	1055	18	7	Pneumonia	300.00
34134	Florence L. Dickey	1093	5	1	Pneumonia	75.00
34135	Moses S. Green	1141	15	7	Pneumonia	300.00
34136	Mentz Oleson	1319	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
34137	Sarah R. Samuels	504	11	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34138	Fred W. Johnston	441	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
34139	Johanna W. Olson	284	10	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34140	Paul Barnauskas	260	2	3	Influenza	100.00
34141	Vito Stephano Bazzi	539	5	8	Influenza	300.00
34142	Adolf Arvesen	181	5	9	Accidental	300.00
34143	Alma C. Halverson	98	1	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
34144	Pearl E. McClellan	392	1	0	Influenza	25.00
34145	Minnie Bollinger	378	13	6	Influenza	75.00
34146	Lloyd Badman	37	5	5	Influenza	300.00
34147	Jacob Gotthoefer	238	32	9	Influenza	300.00
34148	Mrs. Henning Scoog	655	1	10	Influenza	25.00
34149	Winniefried Anders	724	1	5	Influenza	25.00
34150	Robert Sarring	391	8	5	Accidental	148.50
34151	May A. Padgett	132	1	5	Accidental	25.00
34152	Carmelo Acierm	539	10	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34153	Gertrude Prokaski	242	13	1	Influenza	75.00
34154	Edward J. Gayer	260	5	10	Pneumonia	300.00
34155	Charles Roberts	260	16	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
34156	Margaret Chipps	43	1	4	Pregnancy	25.00
34157	Myrtle E. Janes	62	11	10	Influenza	75.00
34158	John A. Erickson	87	2	6	Influenza	100.00
34159	Charles Larson	87	14	3	Influenza	300.00
34160	Nelo J. Ostberg	87	16	10	Influenza	300.00
34161	Victor J. Baker	87	3	11	Influenza	150.00
34162	Chas. A. Laherty	22	16	9	Myocarditis	300.00
34163	Chas. P. Van Sickle	737	16	3	Myocarditis	125.00
34164	Emma T. Symons	325	17	0	Influenza	75.00
34165	Frances Schumm	298	16	10	Influenza	75.00
34166	Ida May Ricks	167	3	11	Influenza	75.00
34167	Chas. Trapp	8	2	2	*Killed	100.00
34168	Paul De Negre	8	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00

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34169	William Cooney	22	19	8	Influenza	300.00
34170	Sarah Ann Bailey	125	13	3	Cancer	75.00
34171	Justus H. Dawson	268	12	5	Infection	300.00
34172	Jennie Carlson	537	2	6	Influenza	50.00
34173	Harry W. D. White	542	14	11	Disseminated sclerosis	300.00
34174	Marie Anderson	569	6	0	Influenza	75.00
34175	Matthew F. Ford	675	11	8	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
34176	Hazel D. Powers	850	8	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34177	John Jackson	850	1	10	Influenza	50.00
34178	Frank Cartier	975	5	10	Accidental	300.00
34179	Jos. Frank Miller	956	12	3	Accidental	300.00
34180	Peter Saganick	1096	5	8	Accidental	300.00
34181	Victor Fountain	1107	9	3	Influenza	300.00
34182	Maude Clark	1207	2	5	Influenza	50.00
34183	Anna Waage	1456	19	0	Bright's disease	75.00
34184	DeLoyd Land	1659	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
34185	Solon Burch (Dis.)	1659	13	0	Accidental	400.00
34186	Josephine A. Thorpe	1876	11	3	Degeneration of heart	75.00
34187	Theodorine Braithwaite	1888	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
34188	Cornelius C. Kelleher	1978	5	0	Influenza	300.00
34189	Harry Schaefer	129	4	0	Influenza	200.00
34190	Margaret L. Lloyd	132	2	3	Influenza	50.00
34191	Orville F. Campbell	189	1	2	*Influenza	50.00
34192	Phillip Saar	261	26	7	Apoplexy	125.00
34193	George Morgan	261	4	11	*Killed	200.00
34194	Frank Plut	287	2	4	Influenza	100.00
34195	Mary Jane Clayton	300	20	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34196	Oly Bakke	320	13	4	Accidental	300.00
34197	Chandler J. Morgan	465	9	2	Influenza	300.00
34198	Speranza Monetti	823	5	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34199	John B. Hair	1	7	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
34200	Fred Honerkamp	5	11	11	Pneumonia	300.00
34201	Annie D. Gordon	7	2	5	Pneumonia	50.00
34202	Mabel Bennett	42	16	0	Influenza	75.00
34203	John Toman	54	28	6	Bright's disease	300.00
34204	Blanche B. Applegate	104	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
34205	Annie Gagnier	112	6	0	Influenza	75.00
34206	Frank Currie	112	10	1	Influenza	300.00
34207	William T. Reiley	132	3	2	*Killed	50.00
34208	Samuel A. Foss	181	23	4	Accidental	300.00
34209	Henry Glyfarst	182	2	2	Congestion of liver	100.00
34210	Leah B. Manning	213	1	0	Influenza	25.00
34211	Joseph G. Sells	286	4	9	Poisoning	200.00
34212	Anna B. Mundes	287	1	1	Nephritis	25.00
34213	Joseph C. Hiam	369	19	2	Apoplexy	300.00
34214	Anton Bauer	369	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
34215	Joseph Menrard	395	17	4	Cancer	125.00
34216	Philip I. Kugler	455	8	10	Septic poison	300.00
34217	Louis Ugolini	461	4	4	Influenza	200.00
34218	Charles Brown	461	18	7	Chronic myocarditis	125.00
34219	Amandus Dannenfelser	483	6	2	Gastro enteritis	75.00
34220	Fironto Delorenzo	490	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
34211	Mary Ewansky	522	2	8	Pneumonia	50.00
34212	Rudolph A. Much	578	2	6	Influenza	100.00
34213	Annia Triplett	593	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
34214	Martha Jones	608	2	2	Pneumonia	50.00
34226	Ella Rosina Michael	644	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
34226	Anna Lafond	683	5	8	Influenza	75.00
34227	Sidney D. Hoy	948	16	10	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
34228	Bernard J. Kramer	1108	9	2	Erysipelas	300.00
34229	Edwin Kuenzer	1108	2	4	Pneumonia	100.00
34230	James May	1345	6	5	Influenza	300.00
34231	Paul Walzak	1392	1	8	Influenza	50.00
34232	Helga Davidson	1456	3	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
34233	Enos Alvin Jones	1484	15	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
34234	Ella Mattes	1856	2	8	Pneumonia	50.00
34235	Gust. S. Nelson	7	4	1	*Killed	200.00
34236	David M. Sommerville	18	8	2	*Killed	300.00
34237	William B. Russell	289	8	5	Pneumonia	300.00
34238	William E. Brown	322	3	9	Influenza	50.00
34239	Fred W. Wetzel	955	16	10	Cancer	300.00
34240	Frederick Austing	2	7	7	Influenza	300.00
34241	Arthur K. Reilly	78	5	11	*Pneumonia	300.00
34242	Mary A. Mills	90	17	0	Cancer	75.00
34243	Martha Hansen	91	1	2	Influenza	25.00
34244	Caesar Schneider	98	13	2	Asthma	300.00
34245	Richard Zehrfeld	101	7	2	Influenza	300.00
34246	Anna Martins	116	2	3	Influenza	50.00
34247	Geraldine V. Quel	142	8	0	Acute gastritis	75.00
34248	George Bowers	146	17	7	Pneumonia	225.00
34249	Richard M. Purdy	156	9	5	Nephritis	300.00
34250	Edward W. Belding	177	9	1	Fractured skull	300.00
34251	Kate May Covington	198	7	8	Influenza	75.00
34252	Mrs. O. G. Pierce	198	14	2	Influenza	75.00
34253	Alexander Kwiatkoski	299	2	1	Influenza	100.00
34254	Mary Ellen C. Turner	345	12	1	Pneumonia	75.00
34255	John F. Leiby	368	4	1	*Pneumonia	200.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amt Paid
34256	Fred Preisig	429	1	4	*Killed	50.00
34257	Alexander Wallace	453	28	4	Cancer	300.00
34258	Martha E. Booth	547	7	10	Mitral stenosis	75.00
34259	John H. Barr	736	8	3	Influenza	300.00
34260	John O. Hagan	750	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
34261	Michael Knight	808	28	7	Cancer	300.00
34262	Ira W. Lacy	903	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
34263	Ingwald Carlson	948	12	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
34264	Martin J. Jackson	957	8	5	Influenza	300.00
34265	Harry E. Hixon	1044	4	2	Influenza	200.00
34266	Lucrezie Archipoly	1057	2	2	Influenza	50.00
34267	Geo. R. Nicholson	1164	5	7	*Pneumonia	300.00
34268	Anna Schwartz	1164	2	7	Internal hemorrhage	50.00
34269	Mathilda Larsen	1335	6	10	Poisoning	75.00
34270	L. H. Miller	1335	5	10	Influenza	300.00
34271	Thomas S. Gambel	1563	7	1	Influenza	300.00
34272	Warren M. Parks	1563	12	5	Influenza	300.00
34273	Anthony Horak	1596	1	1	Influenza	50.00
34274	Willrod Lafleur	1684	6	0	Pneumonia	300.00
34275	William J. Garner	1694	15	7	Influenza	300.00
34276	Ida A. Everett	1719	1	1	Influenza	25.00
34277	John Foreman	18	6	5	Influenza	300.00
34278	John E. Pitts	33	32	6	Heart disease	300.00
34279	Zenka Lamboy	39	3	0	Influenza	75.00
34280	Carl Erickson	55	13	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
34281	A. W. Thompson (Dis.)	75	28	0	Accidental	400.00
34282	Mary Hemming	83	6	5	Influenza	75.00
34283	W. Maurice Wright	83	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
34284	Ezildo Boucher	96	17	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
34285	Esther M. E. Johnson	106	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
34286	Francis Long	115	9	7	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
34287	Vito Resta	115	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
34288	Richard Waldron	132	5	8	Diabetes	300.00
34289	Fred W. Vetterline	177	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
34290	John C. Carlson	181	24	3	Fracture of skull	300.00
34291	Peter Gertak	182	7	5	Cancer	300.00
34292	William J. Bean	202	2	4	Pneumonia	100.00
34293	Karl Dieckell	242	9	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34294	Jacob Gastel	242	17	10	Nephritis	300.00
34295	Gustave Gottschalk	242	21	2	Hemorrhage	300.00
34296	Harriet Roberts	242	5	5	Influenza	75.00
34297	George Mateaza	242	2	1	Influenza	100.00
34298	Ralph B. Sproat	245	17	3	Influenza	300.00
34299	G. A. Smith	256	1	4	Influenza	50.00
34300	Olga Bub	280	9	10	Pneumonia	75.00
34301	Walter L. Goff	283	9	3	Influenza	300.00
34302	Frances Burduelis	284	2	6	Influenza	50.00
34303	E. W. Wolford (Dis.)	316	7	9	Gunshot wound	400.00
34304	Peter Bathie	781	11	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
34305	Jack Belinsky	823	13	6	Cancer	300.00
34306	Bert J. Paul	824	3	8	Tuberculosis	150.00
34307	Elsie B. F. Drew	877	1	11	Influenza	25.00
34308	Emile Mathieu	933	1	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
34309	Edward C. Eales	1257	1	0	Influenza	50.00
34310	Oscar A. Preuss	1257	1	7	Influenza	50.00
34311	Augusta Dorglass	1307	10	0	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
34312	Olga S. Hasselman	1335	2	0	Influenza	50.00
34313	Geo. V. Staples	1541	5	5	Influenza	300.00
34314	Peter F. Beck	1766	3	7	Influenza	150.00
34315	David Weinstein	2090	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
34316	Theresa V. Reed	2	16	0	Influenza	75.00
34317	Elmer Pflug	72	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
34318	D. Leroy Wilson	82	13	5	Accidental	125.00
34319	Mary McDonald Cowdy	142	5	10	Influenza	75.00
34320	Laura H. Apgar	155	12	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34321	Ethelbert Day	259	6	2	Scarlet fever	300.00
34322	Anna L. Merritt	266	1	5	Cancer	25.00
34323	Peter Schulbert (Dis.)	286	1	3	Accidental	50.00
34324	Virginia Wright	306	14	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34325	August B. Fowler	306	19	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
34326	William W. Bortle	310	7	2	Apoplexy	75.00
34327	Dora Racow	383	8	5	Influenza	75.00
34328	John H. Saari	488	9	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
34329	Theobald Melliand	514	1	3	Influenza	50.00
34330	George Bosler (Dis.)	539	11	0	Accidental	400.00
34331	Boleslaw Czarnetski	585	9	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
34332	Isaac McCullen Budd	639	6	0	Pneumonia	300.00
34333	J. W. Belote	690	5	6	Influenza	300.00
34334	John D. Walker	708	9	4	Pneumonia	300.00
34335	Bessie M. Ford	716	1	6	Influenza	25.00
34336	John Koskie	888	9	8	Heart disease	300.00
34337	Robert Shaw	1010	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
34338	Jacob Glazier	1073	8	6	Influenza	300.00
34339	Jessie H. Williams	1184	4	1	Influenza	75.00
34340	Martha Jane Hall	1207	12	7	Influenza	75.00
34341	Mary Wisniewska	1209	3	9	Nephritis	75.00
34342	Christine Klinzing	1252	9	9	Influenza	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34343	Edward C. Culbert	1430	7	2	Influenza	300.00
34344	Robert Martin, Jr.	19	6	4	Influenza	300.00
34345	Amelia Helene Lupolt	37	3	5	Influenza	75.00
34346	Francois Giguere (Dis.)	134	15	9	Accidental	400.00
34347	Vincent Kuldocher	155	18	11	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
34348	Chester Albert Shelley	277	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
34349	Wm. D. Kelberer	322	11	0	*Pneumonia	300.00
34350	Isadore Fishman	366	1	0	*Drowning	50.00
34351	Levosier T. Collins	470	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
34362	Charles Arthur Summa	610	8	7	Pneumonia	300.00
34353	Bessie M. Beckmith	721	2	5	Influenza	50.00
34354	Joe Cherry	1073	1	6	Influenza	50.00
34355	Arthur Burnett	1610	2	3	*Pneumonia	100.00
34356	Ole Peterson	1	16	7	Accidental	300.00
34357	Rosie Bush	1	6	3	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
34358	Oscar Anderson	9	13	2	Typhoid fever	300.00
34359	William D. Borst	26	20	11	Apoplexy	125.00
34360	Claude V. Burns	75	1	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
34361	Lawrence W. Reighard	105	2	2	Tuberculosis	100.00
34362	Carl L. Westen	105	6	3	Influenza	300.00
34363	Rezin H. Spates	132	6	11	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
34364	Ida A. Sill	207	29	7	Cancer	75.00
34365	Richard W. Gage	252	2	3	Tuberculosis	100.00
34366	Sarah L. Puckett	253	6	4	Influenza	75.00
34367	Thomas W. Savage	306	..	..	Pericarditis	285.35
34368	Harry R. Jones	427	5	5	*Killed	300.00
34369	Mary L. Furnell	430	15	5	Influenza	75.00
34370	Maude M. Koah	430	4	2	Influenza	75.00
34371	Helen A. Burchette	437	7	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
34372	Mary Swanson	470	18	9	Cerebral embolus	75.00
34373	Renard Graf	483	7	5	Cancer	75.00
34374	Ernesto Olive Sola	490	4	1	Tuberculosis	200.00
34375	Harry H. Murphy	562	4	7	Influenza	200.00
34376	Porter P. Connell	531	2	0	Influenza	100.00
34377	Ray M. Grandle	532	7	10	*Killed	300.00
34378	Jervis H. Silliman	610	17	4	Influenza	125.00
34379	John R. Brauchflower	651	17	11	Nephritis	125.00
34380	Mary E. Hutchinson	667	6	4	Influenza	75.00
34381	Minnie M. Hartman	793	1	5	Influenza	25.00
34382	Ida Lusby	985	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
34383	Charles G. Roberts	1016	7	11	Suicide	300.00
34384	John Hogan	1063	16	7	Senility	125.00
34385	Mike Wadler	1073	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
34386	William Meyer	1362	14	6	Appendicitis	300.00
34387	Fred Daniel Boyd	1811	5	3	Influenza	300.00
34388	James H. Gentry	1875	4	6	Accidental	200.00
34389	Fred Schwilk	13	8	5	Influenza	39.05
34390	Joseph Drnek	39	6	2	Influenza	300.00
34391	William E. Thompson	103	14	0	Influenza	300.00
34392	William H. Loy	104	6	4	Accidental	300.00
34393	Joseph Marcino	129	10	2	Fracture of neck	300.00
34394	Henry G. Moeller	141	11	2	*Pneumonia	300.00
34395	Carolyn Anderson	181	8	4	Abscess	75.00
34396	Lena Winkler	261	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
34397	Douglass W. Wyatt	273	28	0	Pneumonia	300.00
34398	Peter Spoelhof	325	2	7	Poisoning	100.00
34399	Jos. Stefanides	330	1	7	Influenza	50.00
34400	Peter O. Ekren	361	5	6	Pneumonia	300.00
34401	Orville Morris	365	5	0	Influenza	300.00
34402	Frank W. Shaffer	393	17	6	Pneumonia	300.00
34403	Samuel Deeds	483	5	4	Influenza	300.00
34404	Charles J. Wood	515	18	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
34405	Leo C. Feig	945	4	8	Influenza	200.00
34406	Marcella Jeroue	1184	4	5	Influenza	75.00

*In U. S. service.

351	Full beneficiary claims	$ 81,208.74
34	Semi-beneficiary claims	1,625.00
263	Wife claims	15,725.00
11	Disability claims	4,050.00
659		$102,608.74

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3457	Estella Brodley	61	1	2	Bad health when husband initiated	.....
3458	Jennie Kunkle	1252	1	2	Bad health when husband initiated	.....
3459	Charles Koski	260	2	3	Three months in arrears	$100.00
3460	Horace L. Chapman	30	..	11	Not one year a member	.....
3461	Conrad Fiser	1092	3	4	Three months in arrears	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3463	Frank Mitrenga	341	5	4	Three months in arrears	300.00
3464	William Worley	617	1	10	Over 50 when initiated	.....
3465	Eva Blaszkiewicz	1330	8	2	Semi-beneficial member	.....
3466	Emma Estenfelder	1527	8	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3467	Irene L. Jeffery	256	2	7	Three months in arrears	25.00
3468	O. L. Rogers	690	1	3	Sick when admitted	.....
3469	Louis Boehl	516	2	9	Six months in arrears	100.00
3470	May Reve	516	1	9	Three months in arrears	25.00
3471	Clarence Schulenberg	106	9	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3472	Daniel Lingonie	1960	..	5	Not one year a member	.....
3473	Geo. W. Jenkins	261	6	0	Three months in arrears	300.00
3474	J. A. Janes	977	1	0	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3475	Walter M. Yeatman	1367	6	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3476	Abraham Van Antwerp (Dis.)	651	16	0	Not result of accidental injuries	.....
3477	F. J. McMullen	1319	8	11	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	.....
3478	A. C. Chamberlin	388	..	5	Not one year a member	.....
3479	Jackson E. Everitt	1760	2	6	Claim not filed within six months	.....
3480	Herbert H. Marks	927	7	2	Three months in arrears	300.00
3481	Anna Scholla	261	6	1	Died after husband	.....
3482	Carl T. Bailey	1295	1	5	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3483	Charlotte Nash Blood	787	8	3	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3484	Clint Salyers	472	..	11	Not one year a member	.....
3485	Jennie Shapiro	539	6	3	Sick when husband initiated	.....
3486	Jos. L. Lamothe	730	1	3	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3487	Jos. E. Cullinan	632	1	5	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3488	Mary B. Piccino	129	10	2	Three months in arrears	75.00
3489	Louis Markwardt	9	9	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3490	Geo. W. Herbert	196	9	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
3491	Irene L Herbert	196	9	7	Husband three months in arrears	75.00
3492	David H. Lower	1861	1	5	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3493	Lucy N. Deeter	104	1	2	Three months in arrears	25.00
3494	Thomas V. Hefferman	150	2	9	Three months in arrears	100.00
3495	Vernon Hamilton	1265	9	8	Six months in arrears	300.00
3496	Annie Soloman	135	..	11	Not one year a member	.....
3497	Sarah Ruben	142	5	0	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3498	Ernest Oberg	338	2	2	Three months in arrears	100.00
3499	Lodia Smith	256	1	2	Died four days after husband	.....
3500	James Kirby Clark	639	1	9	Three months in arrears	50.00
3501	Leslie Childs	515	3	10	Three months in arrears	150.00
3502	Maude Ethel Ruby	1745	..	11	Husband not one year a member	.....
3503	Eleonore Deschamps	623	5	4	Three months in arrears	75.00
3504	Morris Ishafsky (Dis.)	823	12	8	Not result of accidental injuries	.....
3505	George Ellis	421	5	6	Died from acute alcoholism	300.00

Help Them Learn English

The English language is not easy to learn, and it is especially difficult for those who come to this country after their school days are over. Therefore, when your foreign associate shows the right spirit by trying to acquire our language, be careful to encourage him in the effort.

If he wants to display what he has learned in night school, and use a few English phrases, don't rebuff him. Have patience with your foreign-born neighbor or fellow-worker when he talks to you in broken English. Never laugh at him or discourage his attempts, but help him to pronounce the words and form his sentences correctly.

In case you speak his foreign language, use English for choice in talking with him, and thus get him into the habit of talking English.

This may seem like a trifle, but it is of vast importance. The strength of a country is its united thought, and we cannot think in common unless we have a common tongue.

The foreign-born among us will never become 100 per cent Americans until they can talk to us, understand us, read our newspapers and books, listen to our patriotic speakers, and even think in the language of America.

If it seems a waste of time to listen to the attempt of a foreigner to talk English, and if it seems more trouble than it is worth to help him, just consider it as patriotic service an do it cheerfully.

Ourselves Alone

The destiny of labor depends upon labor itself. Your power lies in your own brains and bodies. You must work out your own salvation.—Frank P. Walsh.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Fourteenth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

E. H. Adams, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Herbert Almquist, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Andrew Almind, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Axel Anderson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
John Arntstrom, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Oluf Blegard, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
C. E. Breese, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Ernest Carlson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
R. E. Durkee, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Carl J. Ulving, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Reuben Elum, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
E. L. Gagnon, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Fred H. Heaton, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Fred Hey, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
D. D. Jackson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Carl Jorgensen, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Joseph Kaster, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
R. Carrman, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
R. M. Loeffler, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Harry Larson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Edward Lee, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Stephen Leier, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Allan Lindquist, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Vic Lundstrom, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Robert Mielke, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Carl L. Morens, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Fred E. Pattee, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
H. A. Peterson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Oluf Peterson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gilbert Swanson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
M. E. Schindeldecker, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Wm. Strand, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Emil Tanke, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Everet E. Whitney, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Andrew Amundson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
C. W. Bewick, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
M. S. Etringer, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Erick Fredin, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Erick Grau, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
G. Holm, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Wm. Larson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Axel Ostrom, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Herbert Swanson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
J. A. Geo. Johnson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Andrew Ostberg, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gust. Westberg, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
J. McDonald, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Al. W. Reinke, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gustav Madaen, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gust. S. Nelson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Martin Peterson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Elmar Engquist, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
John Jensen, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Leo Levinsky, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
John A. Johnson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Geo. S. F. Emdquist, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
P. B. Nelson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Harry Spjut, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
M. A. Walker, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Wm. A. Berg, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Phelix Perry, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Karl Kilste, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Einar Benson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Raymond S. Miller, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Samuel P. N. Keller, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Joseph Carmody, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Frederick Schubert, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Louis S. Borrell, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
C. D. Thatcher, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Wm. Kain, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
John Dillon, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Fritz Stepnack, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
C. F. Krokenberger, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Walter P. Hoewner, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Harry Fredrick, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
John Wagner, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Wm. F. Brillinger, Jr., L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
H. H. Ennis, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
R. V. Jones, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Orlander Heisher, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Felix N. Rosch, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
C. W. Thompson, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Fred Dilin, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Joseph McCarthy, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Charles Myers, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Walter G. Haley, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Ernest Horner, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
George Carmichel, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Frank E. Bell, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army

George Coe, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Raymond Ward, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
John J. McCarthy, L. U. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Schierly Bell, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
James D. Conovan, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Charles Bernauer, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Leo Elb, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
C. G. Follett, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Raymont French, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
R. T. Haas, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
George Hemeter, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Dennis Lucey, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Wm. Lyon, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
John Marinsik, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Joe McCarthy, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
W. N. Peterson, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Louis Stein, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
C. Willison, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Flaming Wisnonm, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Walter Zecher, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
George Mutter, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Otto Willmon, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Victor Perasso, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Ben G. Ayres, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Scott Bently, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Albert Reinhardt, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Peter Clover, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Oreu Gibson, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Walter Feldman, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
W. E. Nolan, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Peter Peterson, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Julius Wagner, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Fred Zimmerman, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Walter Strettmatter, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
A. H. Verden, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Henry Lay, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Henry Lawrence, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Harold Baken, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Werner Ostland, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Herman Wornke, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Theo. Rueg, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
G. Hagman, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Fred W. Zurn, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Gust. Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Gust. Peterson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
R. A. Simonton, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
J. Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. Hutson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Michael McHale, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Oscar Englund, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Gustafson Mortenson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harry Liljestrom, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
T. R. Cantrel, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Rose, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Herb Nystedt, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Carl Hart, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Russel Willis, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Fritz Elistrom, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Albin Tholin, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
L. Larson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
R. A. Goodlund, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Oscar Olson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
H. E. Myren, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Bergman, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Otto Berggren, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harvey Odell, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harold Berglund, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
A. Alerson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Oscar Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harry Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Tom Todd, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
James A. Shiry, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Axel Olsen, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. Nicholson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
E. Brandel, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Taylor Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Antonio Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
T. Sandeline, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Carl Olsen, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Elmer Granberg, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Gust. Carlson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
W. Johnson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Erlin Carlson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Bert Vanderlin, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. Peterson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
J. E. Larson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Axel Nelson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Oscar Erickson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
James McCoulough, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Julius Nelson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Jas. Hepburn, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Herbert Johnson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
O. Soderland, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Otto Stark, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
H. Johnson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
A. M. Erikson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harry Johnson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Elmer Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Oscar Olsen, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Elmer Johnson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joe Schmidt, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
S. J. Frazer, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
J. B. Johnson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
David Johnson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
E. Erikson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. Nickelson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
J. A. Nelson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
L. W. Larson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
H. E. Wiley, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., Army
F. H. Krenger, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill., Army
Arthur G. Chute, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Army
Maurice Amero, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Army
Everett P. Miles, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Navy
Leo Deveau, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Army
E. F. Smith, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
Arthur L. Pigg, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Chas. E. Wallace, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Lewis Bartels, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Wm. Hall, Jr., L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Russell Engfield, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Anton Weiss, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
George Underwood, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Robert Barnes, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
George Huggler, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Thomas J. Humphries, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Fred Barnes, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
A. E. Jerome, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army

J. O. Goff, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
John Asher, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Thomas Enfield, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Harry L. Carrill, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Army
Emmitt McCowan, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
J. Fonck, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Fiora Vironda, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
R. Kallman, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Paul Labarre, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.
Edward Mauer, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.
Hans Orbesen, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
John Gillispie, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Domino Cerigate, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
John Belaria, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Joe Klein, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Geo. Moir, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Victor Linsey, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Clare Connors, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Oscar Norem, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Theo. Latz, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Peter Wagner, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Noris Sotzer, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Morco Remoldi, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Henry Pischa, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Moritz Lindstrom, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Horace Ramsey, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Fred Callback, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Orie R. Callback, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Michael Horwath, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Ernest Swensen, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
John Fassino, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Walter Lynn, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
Claude McNeeley, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., Army
J. F. McSpadden, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
C. A. Stricklin, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Edw. Huey, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
John E. Robinson, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Army
Earl J. F. Marnall, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Robt. Stocker, L. U. 312, Peetzburg, N. J., Army
Pellmar Pock, L. U. 312, Peetzburg, N. J., Army
E. H. Erickson, L. U. 312, Peetzburg, N. J., Army
Joseph Fleming, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aviation
Thos. Peterson, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Army
Paul Wright, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Army
Adolph V. Jensen, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Aviation
P. J. Anderson, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Navy
Robt. Rosencrans, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Navy
B. V. Peterson, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Navy
Arthur E. Larson, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Inf.
Viggo M. Jensen, L. U. 364, Council Bluc, Iowa, Inf.
H. J. Pederson, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Inf.
Robt. Larson, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Tech. School
Jus. C. Christensen, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa. Inf.
C. B. Jensen, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Inf.
Einer Peterson, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Inf.
Karl K. Jagger, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Army
A. G. Smith, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Aviation
Hans P. Ranum, L. U. 364, Council Bluff, Iowa, Inf.
E. M. Mosher, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., Aviation
C. E. Carlson, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Army
Wm. F. Mulligan, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Army
Fritz Lundvall, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Army
Irvin E. Rodd, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Army
Oamor Grindell, L. U. 445, Palmer, Mass., Army
Tony Alonzo, L. U. 445, Palmer, Mass., Army
Ezra Schaibly, L. U. 449, Lansing, Mich., Army
John W. Jacobs, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
Walter Siegel, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
James Dean, L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., Army
Edward Piatt, L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., Army
Joseph Caputo, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Army
Charles Armstrong, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Army
Albert Anderson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
J. G. Edmandson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
W. E. Briggs, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Earle L. Moore, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Delbert R. Smith, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
A. Dahlen, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
G. C. Keys, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
L. C. Nelson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
G. Watkins, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
W. L. Walsh, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Anton Johnson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
R. J. White, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Oscar E. Carlson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
F. B. Lang, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
J. P. Steeves, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
O. A. Anderson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Fred Monte, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Percy Littlefield, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Wesley Littlefield, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Oscar Pearson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Frank Moors, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
B. Roe, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Frederick Benson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
H. J. Reynolds, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
M. S. Manulides, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Hector M. McDonald, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
H. J. Bailey, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
L. W. Pratt, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
E. E. Olderin, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
Herbert D. Sampson, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., Army
James Anderson, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
C. E. Blair, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Allen F. Davis, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Earl E. Everest, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
M. M. Johnson, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
George L. Johnson, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
C. G. Johnson, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
T. Morton Lynch, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Alva W. Loyd, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Morris Levin, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Harry Pace, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Charles M. Ralston, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Howard F. Brickley, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Wm. H. Tibbitt, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Charles H. Sill, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Bently M. Jaminson, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army

Herbert McGordy, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
John P. Taylor, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Oscar Smith, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Wharton Klair, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
L. H. Taylor, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Thomas F. Spears, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
John Boys, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Morris Patterson, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Benj. J. Russell, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
H. J. Gordy, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
C. W. Webb, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
W. B. Insley, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
C. Wesley Benedict, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Leo J. Spahn, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Guy Scotalate, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
James Maccollock, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
John Mancher, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
William Ballance, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Daniel Miller, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
John Long, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Charles Meck, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Marcus J. Kirchner, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
C. Hudson, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del., Army
Henry Kluth, L. U. 719, Freeport, Ill., Army
Albert Schubert, L. U. 765, Mascouth, Ill., Army
Oliver Waigant, L. U. 765, Mascouth, Ill., Med. Corps
G. A. Goodwin, L. U. 888, Salem, Mass., Army
Harold D. Spellissy, L. U. 988, Marlboro, Mass., Army
Theo. Charron, L. U. 988, Marlboro, Mass., Army
Lewis M. Thaler, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Army
Robert Riddingh, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Army
Chas. E. Miller, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Army
Evan J. Hughes, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Army
Norbert Bernholtz, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Army
Edw. Morgan, L. U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa., Army
Geo. F. Bowie, L. U. 1105, Springfield, Mass., Army
C. A. Dearth, L. U. 1105, Springfield, Mass., Army
F. J. Felch, L. U. 1105, Springfield, Mass., Army
Joseph Huhn, L. U. 1105, Springfield, Mass., Army
John Winkey, L. U. 1105, Springfield, Mass., Army
Clarence Schneider, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Aviation
Wm. C. Minke, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Army
Herman Fricke, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Army
G. W. Wilklon, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, Army
Alva Blyth, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, Army
C. Lockyer, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, Army
Alf. Larson, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, Army
Wm. Tang, L. U. 1314, Oconomowoc, Wis., Army
Charles Grimm, L. U. 1314, Oconomowoc, Wis., Army
Wm. McMahan, L. U. 1344, Portage, Wis., Army
Lester Williams, L. U. 1344, Portage, Wis., Army
Henry Wilke, L. U. 1344, Portage, Wis., Army
Edward Wilcox, L. U. 1344, Portage, Wis., Army
Jake Henderson, L. U. 1418, Mayward, Mass., Aviation
Robert Mishler, L. U. 1419, Johnston, Pa., Army
Harry Sipe, L. U. 1419, Johnston, Pa., Army
Chas. Wilson, L. U. 1419, Johnston, Pa., Army
James Trainor, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Terence J. Hanson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Chas. Roston, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
F. Allouicius, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Vincent Ruggiero, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Frank J. Collins, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Arvid Johnston, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Fritz Erickson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
John Hansen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Arthur Erickson, L. U. 1461, Orion, Ill., Army
Fritz Lindberg, L. U. 1497, East Greenwich, R. I., Army
Raymond U. Marple, L. U. 1604, McMechen, W. Va., Eng.
Andrew Newman, L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., Army
Stanley Margot, L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., Navy
George Schoff, L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., Navy
John Yebhardt, L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., Army
Daniel Dempsey, L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., Army
Robert Elliott, L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., Army
Nels M. Nelson, L. U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., Army
Herman Woehst, L. U. 1865, Belleville, Tex., Army
Earnest Cadeli, L. U. 1904, Belleville, Tex., Army
Joseph A. Burgoyne, L. U. 1956, Petersboro, N. H., Army
George R. Burgoyne, L. U. 1956, Petersboro, N. H., Army
Ed Remer, L. U. 1987, St. Charles, Mo., Army

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General Office from Recording Secretaries.

My Symphony

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common. This is to be my symphony.—William Henry Channing.

Correspondence

It Pays to Keep Up Your Dues

The following letter, which is self-explanatory, was sent to our General Treasurer, and as it bears on a question of vital interest to our organization, we publish it herewith:

Mr. Thomas Neale,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find death claim for Lloyd W. Badman, who died of the "flu."

This, I think, will be the last claim arising out of the influenza. We had four members to die, of whom three were in good standing and one was not; also six members' wives, of whom three were in good standing and three were not. That goes to show that it always pays to keep one's dues up. I think the four members who were not in good standing now wish they had kept themselves so.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain, Fraternally yours,

GALEN H. SHIPMAN,
Financial Secretary, L. U. 37.
Shamokin, Pa.

From the Treasury Department

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am sending you herewith an article which has been written especially for your publication, The Carpenter. I am sure that the carpenters and joiners will be interested in what we have to say and will be as enthusiastic as they always have been in the past in their support of the Fifth Government Loan.

Will you please send me a copy of the number in which this article appears?

Thanking you for your patriotic co-operation, I remain,

Very truly yours,
BEN F. McCUTCHEON,
Federal Reserve Director of Publicity.
By EDWIN BAIRD,
Manager of Press Bureau.

As for the question, "Has the cessation of hostilities overseas lessened the Government's war expenditures?" We have President Wilson's word that it has not. He is quoted as saying in proof of this argument:

"The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable portion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come."

"Peace must be financed as well as war," declared Secretary McAdoo just before retiring from office. "Our soldiers fought hardest in the last few hours of the war and are still under arms. They have not quit and we must not quit them now. The war is over, but the Government's need of money is not. The proceeds from the Fourth Liberty Loan is exhausted and the money that the Treasury Department is using for war purposes at the moment is derived through the issuance of anticipation certificates drawn upon the Fifth Loan. At no time during the war was there greater need for money than there is right now."

And it is of this pressing need for funds that The Carpenter wishes to bring to the attention of its readers. It will interest them to know that by the time the Fifth Liberty Loan drive is under way, next April, the $5,000,000,000 or more that must be raised at that time by the sale of bonds will have been expended.

The emotional period of the war will have passed — that is, the zeal of the public will not be fired by tales of Yankee victories, or by waving banners, red fire and other spectacular stunts. They will be face to face with cold facts. The "shouting and the tumult" will have died away. It will be the acid test of their patriotism, and we believe that every one of our readers will as loyally do his or her share in buying bonds of the Fifth Liberty Loan—Victory issue—as they were at the various periods of the previous loans, when our brave boys were engaged in "strafing" the Hun and the fate of civilization still hung in the balance.

Remember, more than a million Amer-

ican troops are still on foreign soil—in France, Germany and Siberia. They must be clothed, fed, housed and paid for many months to come, and then, when they have completed their work "over there," they must be brought home and cared for until each and every one again has profitable employment.

Therefore, brother carpenters and joiners, as loyal American citizens, plan to take your share of Fifth Liberty Loan bonds and help "bring the victory home."

Protest Against the American Book Co.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The International Allied Printing Trades Unions of America again direct your attention to the hostile attitude of the American Book Company of Cincinnati, O., to the labor movement in general and the printing trades unions in particular.

The American Book Company is a large, wealthy and crafty corporation and has been for many years unscrupulous in its dealings with the printing trades unions.

This concern, in promoting its business, reaches practically into every school throughout the country and enters almost every home. It is the belief of many that its influence presents a most dangerous obstacle to the proper development of our democratic school system.

We have reached the period in our school affairs and in our industrial relations when it is incumbent upon every loyal citizen in the country to arouse himself and use the full power at his command to the end that the rights of the workers shall be fully established and recognized by this corporation, and that all the evils relating to our school system with reference to textbooks and supplies shall be forever removed.

To this end the International Allied Printing Trades Association calls on your organization and all its members to immediately take such steps as will require your local and state Boards of Education to favor only such school book concerns as are in harmony with the labor policy of our national government, viz., the right of the worker to organize into trade unions and to the right of collective bargaining.

Parents should interest themselves to the end that our school children are furnished with school books and supplies manufactured under union conditions, and individual protests should be sent to every school board, school superintendent and teacher demanding that no further support be given to this concern while it retains its present policy toward the labor movement.

The American School Book Company has practically challenged the labor forces of America. What is to be your answer?

This corporation has thrown down the gauntlet. Let us fight the issue out and demonstrate that we are as efficient fighters on the industrial field as we are on the battlefield.

Do not imagine or be led to believe the American Book Company is the only publisher of school books of merit. This is not true. A number of prominent publishers furnish as good, if not superior, school books. The Secretary-Treasurer of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, J. W. Hays, 640-650 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind., will be glad to furnish you with a full list of school books published under fair conditions. A request will bring a prompt answer.

J. W. HAYS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy

Editor, The Carpenter:

Resolutions introduced by Manhattan Branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, and adopted as the future policy of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy:

Whereas, Too much stress cannot be made of the fact that the wage earners of the United States of America have proven their almost unanimous patriotism during the world conflict, especially since our country has been forced to throw its weight into the maelstrom to preserve liberty of thought and democracy for the peoples of the world, we wish to express our complete confidence in the loyalty of the American toiler as represented by the American Federation of Labor, and our pride in the work of the President of the Federation, Samuel Gompers, who has so fittingly presented to the world the whole-hearted support of the wage earners of this country for a universal brotherhood of man, having for its ultimate object a progressive advancement towards labor's equal rights in the affairs of government, both eco-

nomically and politically, and to educate the people of the world as to the benefits to be obtained through our form of government and its democratic institutions, we further declare our continued support in the work of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in its campaign to align the wage earners in their undivided support of our government, and we further declare that we feel that the time is ripe to separate the wheat from the chaff; there being no room in our country for divided Americanism, we seek the alignment of those in the common cause for labor and democracy of the 100 per cent American; we make no distinction questioning the birthplace of the citizen, but we demand complete support of government by those who enjoy the benefit of our free institutions; we oppose those who, during the stress of war, have been conducting a profiteering campaign for personal gain and whose sympathies have been with our enemies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Manhattan Branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in regular meeting assembled on this date, does submit to the Executive Council of the Alliance its suggestions for consideration as to part of the future campaign of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy as follows:

1. An alignment of the wage earners and their friends in a truly patriotic organization to advance the campaign of 100 per cent patriotism to 100 per cent American citizenship to encourage complete elimination of hyphenated Americanism.

2. To oppose with every power of organized strength the introduction of that brand of socialism known as the bolsheviki in any part of these United States of America.

3. To use every legal effort for the purpose of driving out the system of profiteering in foodstuffs and fuel commodities, to use every force to either regulate by government statute or to introduce new legislation that will have for its object a fair and reasonable profit for the dealer, but a complete elimination of the greedy class of dealers who by their practices have lost any consideration other than drastic regulation for the best interests of our citizenship as a whole.

4. To work as a unit in any campaign of reconstruction and reorganization which will affect the welfare of the wage earners as a whole.

Fraternally yours,
LEON H. ROUSE, President.
ERNEST BOHM, Secretary.

From the U. S. Department of Labor

Editor, The Carpenter:

Building is the basis of the Government's plans for peace. Stopped during the war, this industry has been put back two years in its normal work.

Nearly every town and city in the country needs new buildings; nearly every city in the country needs more houses. The people have been living in close quarters. They must have more air, more sunlight, more green fields, more natural freedom. Land is cheap because it is idle.

Plans are now under way to create demands for homes, to start work on public buildings, to encourage private building on a large scale.

The success of these plans rests largely upon the support of the building trades and their willingness to adjust their trade disputes without holding up construction.

Nothing can hurt union labor more than holding up work while the unions fight among themselves.

Keep the job going by all means, and the mills and factories will be kept humming. There will be a growing demand for labor. Wages will stay up.

Then the boys coming home from the army camps and overseas will have jobs waiting for them.

That is what everybody hopes for. There's no reason why it can't be done if the men in the building trades set themselves to do it. Unity of action was necessary to win the war. It is just as necessary now to insure peace.

Let us know if there are obstacles to this plan of staying on the job, and we may be able to help in removing them.

Very truly yours,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE.
By F. T. HAWLEY,
Director, Industrial Plants Division.

Appreciates "The Carpenter"

Editor, The Carpenter:

After reading with absorbing interest the November issue of "The Carpenter," I am made to feel an additional measure

of gladness. To one that holds the cause of labor and humanity at heart, it is indeed inspiring to learn that a trades-union journal of the standing of "The Carpenter" should print and presumably indorse such advanced views as are set forth so forcibly by that champion of labor, Frank P. Walsh, and the articles on "Labor Efficiency" by Senator Hollis; the address of the British delegate to the A. F. of L. convention at Buffalo.

It is probably too much to assume that more than a few of your readers, which, owing to the indifference of many of the rank and file to economic questions, will understand the full significance of the great changes that have been brought about through America's entry into the war, and the immense advantages to be gained by labor if only it will make intelligent demands. Labor's indifference can be traced to a general lack of understanding of what constitutes its elemental rights—its rights in the premises.

The universally read newspapers (sheets of misinformation and deliberate falsehood) along with the platform and, am sorry to say, in many instances the pulpit, through ignorance or otherwise, is responsible for this condition.

Oh, yes, our higher institutions of learning, subsidized and controlled largely by those opposed to real democracy, cannot be overlooked as a factor in setting up false standards of justice and morality.

To be engaged in the enlightenment and the encouragement of the common people is one of the most sacred duties of all time—and for those that know it is a responsibility that cannot be shirked without self-condemnation.

There are those who are afraid, others are ashamed to speak for truth and justice, simply because they can see no immediate benefit to themselves, or do not wish to incur the displeasure of society or of some "tin czar" or well-fed parasite.

You are to be congratulated for speaking plainly. Labor has always been too modest, at times subservient. Labor must learn that the big capitalists, like the Huns, understand only forceful demands. Labor is all-powerful only when it acts in unison. To keep labor divided is the aim of those who live without honest effort.

It is painful to admit the fact that labor cannot advance much beyond the stand taken by its leaders, and for this reason the wise leader will keep ahead of the rank and file and inspire them to renewed effort. He will encourage rather than retard the advanced views of the more enlightened. Too often, however, the leader is content only to hold his job and perhaps win applause from the capitalistic press—one of the unfailing signs of the pressing need of a different type of leader.

Let us emulate our British cousins, who not only keep their trade unions shipshape, cleared for action, but are far ahead of us in the progress they have made toward acquiring political power. The workers must demand that the Government cut down the hours of labor, eliminate private profit (that portion of our wages that we earn but the other fellow gets through working us), and legislate in our interests—the common people. Before we can expect this, we must elect to office only those who will submit to this program.

We want all we earn—the full product of our social effort. Anyone who is satisfied with less should get it until he learns better and not before. In other words, no workingman should be satisfied only with a job, this condition of servitude should be accepted only as a temporary evil.

Fraternally yours,
M. DARBOUX, Pittsburg, Pa.

Surplus of Labor

Editor, The Carpenter:

The following is a copy of a letter sent out by our Local, and desire to have same printed in The Carpenter:

"Mr. W. J. Johnston,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am instructed to forward to you the following, notifying you that a surplus of labor in the shipyards in Aberdeen, Wash., now exists and hope you will advise all members intending coming this way of such conditions, as at present see no prospect of improvement.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES GURRAD,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 1070.

Endorsing Director McAdoo's Railroad Plan

Editor, The Carpenter:

This Local Union of carpenters employed on the New York, New Haven &

Hartford Railroad, does hereby endorse Mr. McAdoo's plan of five years' Government control of the roads, and does respectfully request you to bring this before the Organization and use its influence in that direction, as we think that the laboring men on the roads will get better conditions than by the corporations. Fraternally,

E. A. GREENE, R. S.
Local 726, Providence, R. I.

Resolutions of the D. C. of Mobile, Ala.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The following resolutions were presented to and adopted by the Mobile District Council, Mobile, Ala.:

To the Officers and Delegates to Mobile D. C.:

Whereas, The General Officers and Executive Board have been trying their best to cement the Brotherhood into a strong and forceful unit; and

Whereas, They are now trying to consolidate the different Councils (Maritime and D. C.) where they exist, for a better protection for all our brothers in the woodworking industry; and

Whereas, A movement is on foot to establish a separate organization for maritime workers in the Gulf District, and we, the delegates to the Mobile D. C., believing this to be a detriment to the organization as a whole; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mobile D. C. go on record as being opposed to such a step; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our General President, asking him to take such steps as he may deem best to protect the unity of our Organization in this vicinity, by not granting a charter to the proposed Maritime Council of the Gulf Ports.

R. D. HILL, Recording Secretary.

Foreign Labor Notes

British trade union membership increased over 250,000 last year.

* * *

An agreement has been reached between the Imperial Munitions Board and the Toronto airplane woodworkers by which all differences have been settled. The wage scale will be 65 cents an hour.

* * *

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously affirmed the principle of a six-hour working day for the coal mining industry, and action is to be immediately entered upon to secure legislation to come into operation within four weeks after the declaration of peace.

* * *

The confederated harbor unions of Havana, Cuba, comprising the stevedores, firemen, sailors, launch operators, warehouse employes and all dock workers, voted for a general strike in an effort to enforce their demands for increased wages, recognition of their union and a half holiday on Saturday. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 men were affected.

Democracy

Great mother of a new-born race,
All earth shall be thy dwelling place;
Democracy, thy holy name
Shall set the continents aflame,
Shall thrill the islands of the sea
And keep thy children ever free.

From God's eternal universe
Shalt thou remove the primal curse
Which man upon his fellow-man
Imposed since first the world began;
Away with slaves, deprived of rights,
And lily-fingered parasites!

For thus the new-world purpose we
Can, step by step, unfolded see;
Columbus sailed, at God's behest,
From lands by wicked kings oppressed—
His messenger, to search the earth
And find the place for Freedom's birth.

Out of it all—Democracy!
The final word of God's decree,
To carry out His cherished plan
Of peace on earth, good will to man.
Therefore, arise, ye people, sing
This heaven-born and glorious thing!

WILLIAM MILL BUTLER.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery." Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" **MUST ASK for SECOND-CLASS MAIL** at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

Casual Comment

In the Philippine Islands, canary seed is ground and made into a most palatable bread. What is to become of our favorite songsters? Why not invent something to give the sparrow indigestion?

* * *

All the gold coin in circulation would weigh about 900 tons.

* * *

It is calculated that the earth's population is doubled in about 139 years.

* * *

Every year more than 1,000,000 youths in the United States reach the age of twenty-one.

* * *

The Blythe (England) Soldiers and Sailors' Federation has refused to join the Labor Party.

* * *

When the war began the Krupp gun works were the largest of the kind in the world, employing 96,000 persons. We wonder where they rated before the finish.

* * *

"Equal pay for equal work for both sexes." This will be the slogan of the 18 unions connected with the Building Trades League in Toronto, Canada.

* * *

Members of the Pennsylvania State Industrial Board have joined with the Federal Department of Labor in opposing employment of women as street car conductors.

* * *

Great interest in American-built houses has been expressed in both France and England, according to Lumber Trade Commissioner John R. Walker.

* * *

The union label insures stability in business, because the principles it stands for are sound, endurable and fundamental.

* * *

The union label is the best medium for advertising, as it costs the employer nothing, all this burden being borne by the union.

* * *

The German army authorities boast that they are carefully tending the graves of 433,033 enemy soldiers who are buried in German and occupied territory. These enemy graves are divided as follows, according to nationality: Russian, 292,533; French, 90,611; Rumanian, 27,691; British, 13,812; Belgian, 4,190; Italian, 3,024, and Serbian, 1,172.

* * *

Insist on having the union label on all purchases.

* * *

A meal for a whole family from one bean is possible now in California. The bean is called the Guinea butterbean and one offered in the Los Angeles market was almost three feet long and nine inches in circumference. It is said to be excellent eating, similar to the egg plant. We wish some of our well-wishers in California would send us a mess.

* * *

Thirty trades are represented in the United States shipbuilding plants. How many of our readers can name them offhand?

* * *

Cuba has found a labor problem hardly less serious than that of the United States. The Cuban government has been obliged to act in the effort to relieve the shortage there and has agreed to advance half the cost of bringing the labor to the country.

* * *

The union label unites all interests in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, insanitary factory, convict labor, night labor and child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the union label.

* * *

It is gratifying to note the increase in membership, taken from the last reports, which were for the month of October and shows a total membership in good standing of 321,067. This is a good start for that 400,000 mark we are after.

* * *

Get busy, everybody, make an organizer of yourselves. Don't wait. "Life is short and time is fleeting."

* * *

Some folks live and learn, while others devote their time to talking about things of which they know absolutely nothing.

Taking the avearge depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of salt 440 feet thick covering the bottom, in case all the water should evaporate.

* * *

A storage battery electric locomotive invented in Switzerland for switching uses powerful electromagnets instead of couplings for drawing cars.

* * *

Have you sent in your monthly report to the General Secretary, Mr. Financial Secretary? If not, you had better get busy. There won't be many more notices of this kind.

* * *

The Red Cross has given $20,000 to the women lace makers of Belgium to purchase raw material for their work. This sum of money will be used as the capital of a co-operative society and the 40,000 lace makers will each be the owner of a share of stock.

* * *

While the celebration of the signing of the armistice was going on, Mrs. P. Kirschman, of Atlantic City, received this message from her son in France, written on a square of birchwood cut from the wing of a German airplane shot down over the French front October 14: "I hope that when you receive this the war will be over."

* * *

Only one-third of the world's population uses bread as a daily food.

* * *

A statistician says that only three men out of every hundred leave at death $10,000 or more; 17 leave estates of from $2,000 to $10,000; 80 leave no assets.

* * *

A yellow poplar tree of giant size, which was felled recently in Kentucky in the hills of the Cumberland Mountains, made nearly 7,000 feet of first-class lumber, with several feet of second-class stuff besides.

* * *

The Spanish "flu" certainly kept the General Treasurer's department on the jump, and it has not been pronounced "out of danger" at this writing.

* * *

The man who talks about the "sacrifices" he has made for the labor movement usually spends most of his energies in the effort to "get back his own"—and as much more as possible.

The Red Cross spent $2,535,712.79 to make the boys in the training camps comfortable during the last year.

* * *

In American shipyards labor represents 70 per cent of the cost of a vessel's construction.

* * *

With a membership of over 300 the policemen's union of Toronto, Canada, is now fairly established.

* * *

Now that we have whipped the Huns and gotten the "flu" situation pretty well in hand, let's get busy for that 400,000.

* * *

An English authority has estimated that the war has cost the countries involved no less than 12,500,000 potential lives. In other words, the number of births has been smaller, by this number, than it would have been if the war had not occurred.

* * *

The total cost of erecting the American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington, which included the cost of the ground upon which the building stands, was $189,317.68. Of this amount $66,740 has been paid off, leaving an indebtedness of $122,500.

* * *

The trade unions are the reflects in organized, crystallized form of the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage workers. They represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule.

* * *

Wages in Denmark increased about 23 per cent between April, 1914, and April, 1917, and about 53 per cent up to April, 1918.

* * *

About 200 board feet is required to build the average airplane. To get this material it is necessary to work over about 1,500 feet of select lumber. This may represent all that can be used for airplanes in 15,000 board feet of standard timber.

* * *

Freedom is our heritage, and we are resolved to maintain and extend it no matter what the sacrifice.

* * *

The average non-union wage earner, figuratively speaking, is perpetually living in an industrial "no man's land," continually exposed to the enemies' guns.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Local No. 765 of Mascoutah, Ill., advises as follows: We have been successful in getting an advance of wages from 55 cents to 62½ cents per hour and Saturday half holiday. Robert H. Lorenz, R. S.

* * *

Local 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., says: Relative to the request made by this Local for an increase in wages on July 30th last, we wish to call the attention of the G. E. B. to the fact that the wages and conditions demanded have been conceded to by the contractors and employers. A. L. Dirham, R. S.

* * *

Kittaning, Pa., L. U. 1129.—Our recent trade movement was a complete success and our demands were granted without any trouble. Some contractors are offering more than the scale price in order to get men. R. H. Loy, R. S.

* * *

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169—We notified the contractors and corporations who employ our members that 90 days from August 19 our wage scale would be increased to 87½ cents per hour for journeymen carpenters and 97½ cents per hour for foremen. On the date set for our increase we received it without any opposition. The new wage scale went into effect November 18, 1918. J. S. Langley, R. S.

* * *

El Reno, Okla., L. U. 1431—Our movement for 75 cents an hour went into effect the 1st of December and we are now moving along smoothly. H. H. Boling, R. S.

* * *

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 425—Our demand for $7.00 a day, which we asked for the 1st of November, went into effect on that date and we have had no difficulty with any of our contractors regarding the new scale. However, we haven't as yet got the new scale established on government work. S. M. Hyten, R. S.

* * *

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261—Our trade demand for an increase of wages from 60 to 70 cents per hour, to go into effect November 11, 1918, was granted. We had no trouble, no strike and no one lost a day on account of same. We were able to make a general agreement with our contractors. S. R. Kilbourn, R. S.

* * *

Local Union 1674, Brighton, Colo.—We beg to advise that our movement for a raise in scale from 70 cents to 75 cents an hour went into effect December 1, 1918, without any trouble whatever. C. J. Burnett, R. S.

* * *

Fulton County D. C., Gloversville, N. Y.—Our trade movement was a success; we made a settlement with the contractors and our wage increase to 62½ cents per hour was granted and went into effect January 1, 1919. James Newnham, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kan.—I have been instructed to notify your office that there was no opposition to our movement for a raise in wages from the scale of 62½ cents to 75 cents per hour, and it took effect December 1, 1918. M. A. Simpson, R. S.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Wallace L. Rice, a miner by trade. Last heard from was at Des Moines, Iowa, two years ago. Age 56 years; 5 feet 8 inches tall; blue eyes, dark brown hair steeled with gray; weight about 165 pounds. Anyone knowing anything of him kindly notify Arthur S. Rice, 1817 Avenue A, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

Lost Membership Book

Leon C. Goodrich, a member of Local Union 1055 of Lincoln, Neb., lost his membership book some time ago at Camp Grant, Ill. It is made out in his name and shows his date of initiation as October 9th, 1916. Anyone finding same kindly advise H. Elwood, F. S., Local Union 1055, Lincoln Neb.

Wm. J. Shields Gone to Rest

Members of the United Brotherhood generally will regret to learn of the death at his home in Jamaica Plains, Mass., December 18, 1918, of the veteran trade unionist Wm. J. Shields, who was our fifth General President and whose name is intimately associated with the uphill struggles which marked the early years of the organization. He was born in Milford, Mass., July 16, 1854, and was admitted a member of Local Union 33 of Boston, Mass., June 5, 1882, the same night the charter was received from

Wm. J. Shields.

the General Office; was President of his Local during and a year after the strike in 1886. He served as General President of the United Brotherhood from 1886 to 1888, with credit and honor to the organization. As Business Agent for his Local he assisted materially in building up an organization that was looked upon as a power by the entire state. Brother Shields performed considerable work for the General Office at the request of the late Brother P. J. McGuire; during this period any man who was working for organized labor was looked upon as everything but a murderer and at times were even accused of that crime. He was appointed General Organizer by former General President Wm. D. Huber, reappointed by the late General President James Kirby, and again reappointed by our present General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, and was active as one of our Organizers up to the time of his death.

During all the time from 1882 up to the time of his fatal illness he was continually striving to build up the organization, numerically and financially, that he was so devoted to. Brother Shields was a strong advocate of an old age pension and in 1901 took a prominent part in having the delegates to the National Convention instructed on the same. He was a firm believer in a large defense fund at the General Office, believing that the larger the defense fund was, the less strikes and lockouts would occur.

One of the founders of the State Council in 1890, and after it dissolved during the panic of 1893, succeeded later on in having it reorganized, and today it is a worthy monument to his zeal and labor.

He was a delegate to the Convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in September, 1906, and had the honor of nominating Wm. D. Huber, the first President elected by a referendum vote of the membership.

He was a delegate practically to all the Conventions of the Brotherhood since its inception up to the time the law was passed debarring organizers from attending as delegates, and from then on he bowed to the will of the majority. He was a hard and conscientious worker in the eight-hour movement in his native state. His writings for our Official Journal, "The Carpenter," were a credit and showed the calibre of the man and was beneficial to the membership at large. He was at all times an honest, conscientious and sincere trade unionist and will be greatly missed by the thousands who came in contact with him during his life. It may be said he had his enemies true, but any man who for 35 years worked as he did, and in the cause for which he labored in the uplift of humanity, is bound to make some.

The work that Brother Shields performed during his life lives, it cannot die. It is a monument to his memory, far superior to any shaft that could be erected by mortal hands, and in that monument his spirit lives and will live so long as time shall last.

The present constitutional government of Mexico incorporated in the new constitution, promulgated on February 5, 1917, the most advanced labor legislation in the world along the lines adopted by New Zealand.

Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame and Build a Circular Tower with a Molded Roof

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Circular towers in connection with frame house construction are placed in two classes—namely, first, those which have their commencement on a line connected with the main foundations of the house and, second, those which start on and are carried up from the second floor, resting on or supported by the floor beams of the same story. The latter class will be considered here, as it embodies more important details, although some of the facts which will be treated here are applicable to almost all timber-framed towers.

The first consideration for the practical carpenter and builder should be to arrange the floor construction so that the tower will be supported in a safe and proper way without danger of sag or settlement and fully sustain the weight which may be placed upon it. So—

Referring to the accompanying illustrations, we will suppose Fig. 1 to be the general appearance of the tower to be built on an angle of the house. It is supposedly placed at the left-hand corner of the front of the building and is intended a bay alcove or extension to the front corner parlor or room. Its plan, as may be seen from an inspection of Fig. 2, is a three-quarter circle, the apex of the corner angle being the center from which the quarter circular plan is struck and laid out. The radius of the plate outside is 3 feet 9 inches, thus making the tower 7 feet 6 inches in diameter. It is intended that the floor of the tower shall be on the same level as the rooms of the second story, and the floor beams or joists must be laid out and framed in such a manner that the flooring can all be laid in rooms and tower at once and the whole built strongly and securely.

The method of construction indicated in Fig. 2 is well adapted for this purpose and an inspection will show that it consists of a doubled header made up of two 2x10 inch timbers spiked together and placed diagonally across the corner and at a sufficient distance back from the angle to give ample leverage to counterbalance the weight projecting outside the plate and wall. The tower floor beams are framed square into this header on the

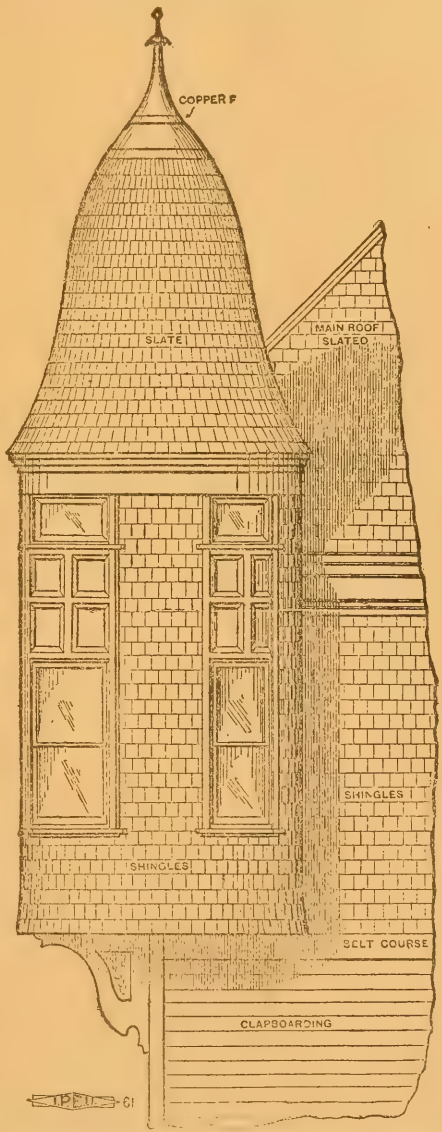

Fig. 1. General Appearance of Completed Tower.

outside and the floor beams framed on a mitre into it on the outside. By this means a cantilever is formed for the header in carrying the second floor beams acts as a counterpoise for the super-added weight which is borne by the unsupported beams which project outside.

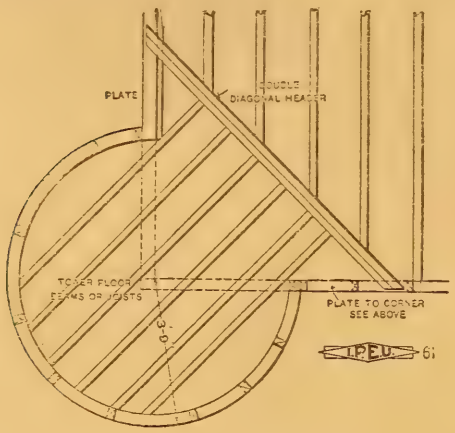

Fig. 2. Plan of Tower.

It will be readily seen that this is good and safe construction and much better than inserting many short timbers after the fashion shown in Fig. 3, because in the latter framing the leverage outside being more than that inside, the plate being the fulcrum, there is a probability of its settling down, subsiding or coming away from the wall. For the same reason it is regarded as a mistake to attempt to radiale the timbers as represented by the dotted lines in this same figure.

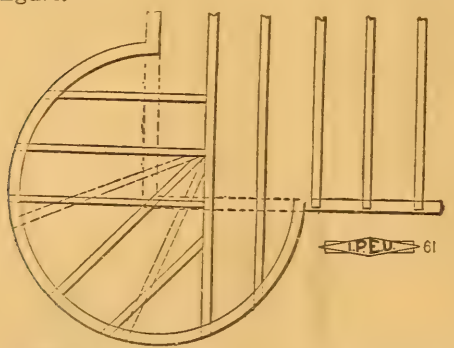

Fig. 3. Faulty Framing of Tower Timbers.

For the full and explicit details and placing of the beams, studding, plates and rafters employed in the building up of such towers and roofs as this, let me request all readers to closely study Fig. 4, where they will note by close observation all the essential framing work, and I have no doubt that all our practical mechanics will appreciate its worth.

When the beams are placed and the main framing set and nailed a bottom circular plate marked A in Fig. 4 is sawn out of two thicknesses of 1-inch or 2-foot stuff and nailed on to the circular size required. The positions of the window studs are also marked upon it as in Fig. 4. The upper plate or proper tower roof

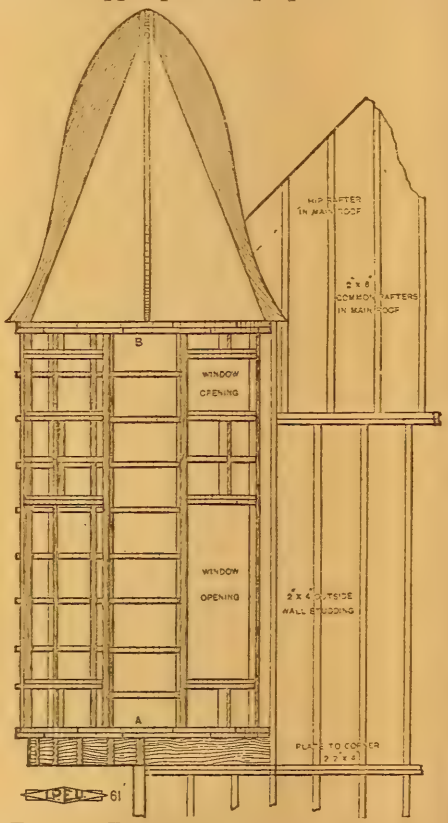

Fig. 4. Elevation of Tower Framing.

plate and designated by B in Fig. 4 must also be laid out and made and this will rest on the top ends of the tower studding and support the molded rafters. It will also be a complete circle, measuring 7 feet 6 inches in diameter struck with a 3-foot 9-inch radius rod and set down upon a platform or floor as shown in the roof framing plan, Fig. 5.

The studdings are sawn 11 feet 8 inches in length, which would make the entire height 12 feet. The window headers top and bottom are likewise sawn to

the 3-foot 9-inch radius framed and nailed in to form the openings and "cripple" or short studding nailed under and above them in the middle of the width of each opening, and all studding must

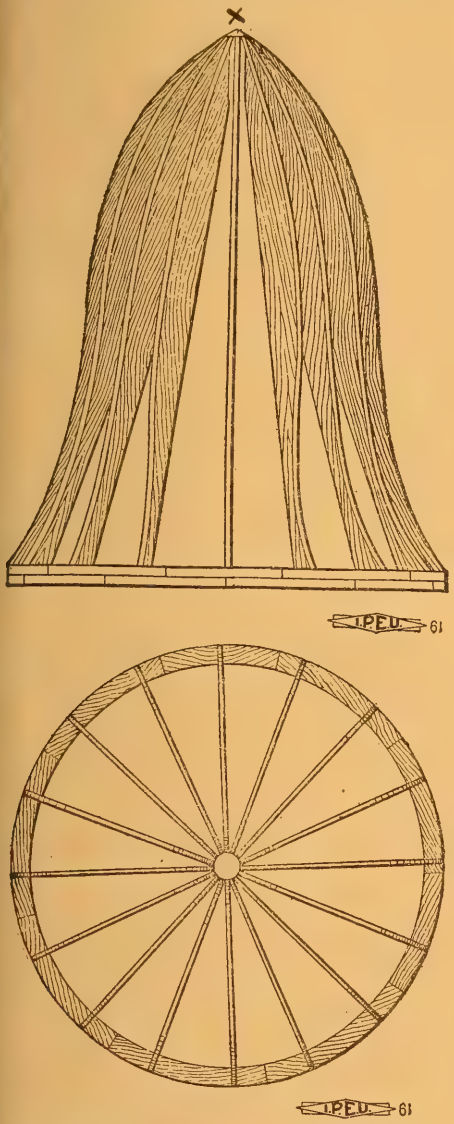

Fig. 5. Plan and Elevation of Set-Up Tower Rafters.

be inserted, set and nailed perfectly plumb and all headers perfectly level. In order to insure this it is well to be certain first that the bottom three-quarter circular floor plate is level by placing a parallel straightedge across it having a spirit level set on its top edge and to level across all around, shimming or wedging up any low parts. Then if the upright studding be cut all the same length the upper circular rafter plate is bound to sit also level.

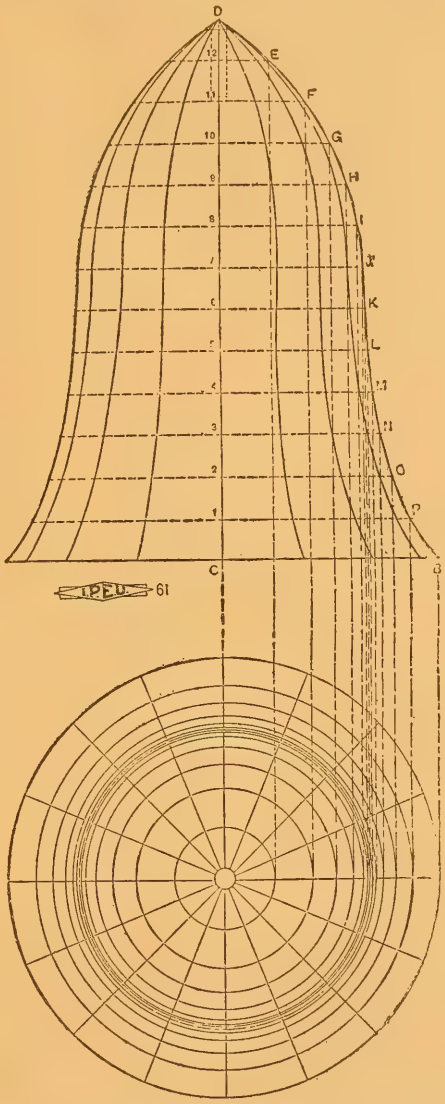

Fig. 6. Outline and Layout of Rafters and Ribbing Sweeps.

A number of horizontal sweeps 2 inches thick and 4 inches wide, as seen at C in Fig. 4, require to be sawn and nailed in position about 12 or 16 inches apart in the height to form ribs, as it were, to nail the vertical sheathing to outside and the laths and plaster inside. Thus it will be realized that if these

methods of procedure be faithfully followed the whole circular wall can be very strongly and rapidly built up. To save time and much hand labor the sweeps may all be sawn out at the mill or woodworking shop, although in far distant localities a narrow keen saw will do the work very well.

Regarding the roof, it may be said that, having a molded outline, the rafters will need to have their upper edges sawn to the curvature called for in the elevation Fig. 1. As a general thing architects furnish the carpenter a large scale detail or full-size working drawing for an unusual roof of this kind, but it often happens that this is not forthcoming and the mechanic is obliged to lay it out himself.

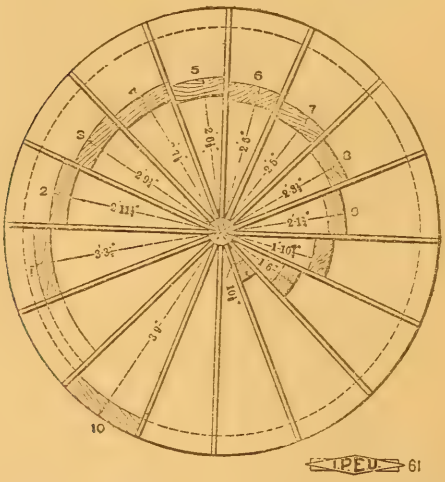

Fig. 7. Horizontal Sweeps, Set in and Nailed Between the Molded Tower Rafters.

To do this as quickly and accurately as possible, it is well to lay out the whole roof on a floor, something after the following manner: Referring to Fig. 6, draw any base line 7 feet 6 inches in length, as A B, and divide exactly in the center, or at 3 feet 9 inches, as C. From C square up the line to 9 feet high, as C D, and divide this line into 13 equal divisions, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. Through these points draw lines parallel to A B, or square C D any length on each side of C D. Now, from the point D draw the curve of the rafter, as indicated by the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P, as near to the outline as possible. A very good method of obtaining these curves is to divide the architect's ¼-inch scale drawing by horizontal division lines similar to those in Fig. 6 and to scale off the lengths from the axis or vertical line C D. By setting off these measurements on a full-size layout, points will be obtained through which the flexure of the curves may be very accurately determined.

The 16 rafters may all be drawn from the one pattern, as they are all alike, and should be framed to fit against a 3-inch wood boss as indicated by X in Fig. 5. In this engraving the rafters are shown in position in elevation and also in plan, as well as the way they radiate or are spaced around the circle 16 inches apart on the plate. As it is always best to board such roofs as this vertically, ribbing or horizontal sweeps will have to be cut in between the rafters, and as there should be as many of these as possible, for the purpose of giving a strong framework to hold the covering boards, it is advisable to cut in one at each of the divisions marked on the elevation shown in Fig. 5. The outline plan of this figure represents the top lines of these sweeps, which are set level and well nailed in between the rafters.

Fig. 7 shows the way they will look and how exact sizes occur as they go up, each being struck from a different radius shortening to the top, and it will be noticed that each set is numbered consecutively with the lines C, 1, 2, 3, etc., from C to D in Fig. 6.

There will be 13 sweeps or cripple pieces in each tier.

This form of roof may be covered in two ways, either vertically or horizontally. When covered vertically, the sweeps described above are inserted and the shape of the covering boards determined in the following manner: Let A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P on Fig. 8 be the plan of the outside edge of the circular plate, and A X, C X, E X, G X, I X, K X, M X and O X be the rafters, all abutting against the boss X, on plan, in the manner seen. To determine the shape of one covering board, produce X C to U and on the line C U, taking U as centre, proceed to strike the arcs a b, c d, e f, g h, i j, k l, m n, o p, q r, s t, cutting U C at the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Then set off on each side of the line U C, on each arc, the distances from X B on the plan, taking the exact full length of the curve and not on a straight line, each correspond-

ing as shown in the engraving. For instance, s c t must be the full length of the curve B C D, and so on with each all the way up.

If the roof is to be covered with boards laid horizontally, proceed to the upper diagram on Fig. 8 and draw Q-R equal to M-E below and S-T perpendicular or plumb to it. Also set off the molded rafter curves as shown.

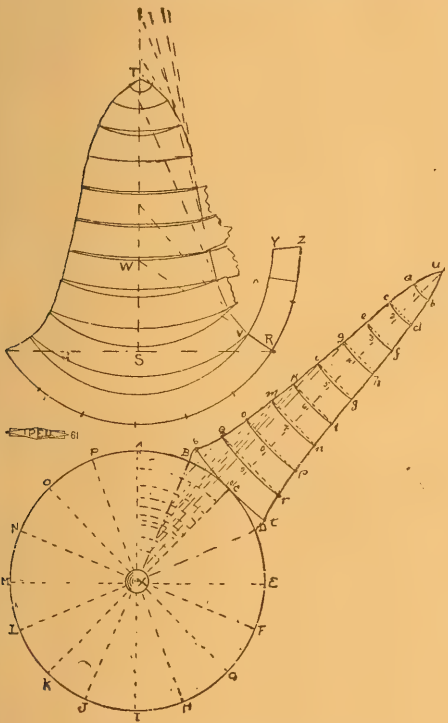

Fig. 8. Laying Out Shapes of Sheathing Boards for Tower Roof.

To find the shape of the first or bottom board assume R-V to be a straight line and produce it until it cuts the vertical line S-T at W, then with W as centre and radii W-R and W-V strike the two arcs Q-R-Z and Q V Y. Finally to find the exact length of this bottom board, take the spacing distance, half around the wall plate, and set it off from Q to Z. This will give the length half way around, which must be doubled to complete all the circular board. By continuing this method up to the top, all the required boards may be gotten out.

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How to Build Stairs

"CUT" string or open stairs are those which do not come close up to a wall and are very much used out-of-doors or leading to attics and cellars, and so arranged that the treads or steps nail directly on the strings. They can be very simply set out by taking the two most convenient figures on the steel square, such as 6 and 9 inches; or 7 and 10 inches, 7 for the riser or height and 10 inches for the step or "run" of the stairs, as it is technically termed; but of course these figures must be regulated by height between the floors and the depth of the stair "wells" or openings in the floors, which the carpenter must measure for himself and space out his stairs to suit. Wide step, not less than 1¼-inch good plank can be used, preferably of the yellow pine or spruce woods.

Fig. 1. Side View of a Sawn or Cut String Stairs, Showing the Ends of the Treads or Steps.

These stairs, which will appear as in Fig. 1, will have to be sawn out absolutely square on the cuts and very carefully nailed together both square and true. For narrow flights two strings will be sufficient, but for very wide stairs as on or in factories, lofts and warehouses three or more will be needed and the step planks must be two or three inches in thickness.

If put together before being raised into position, they should be strongly braced from the back, lower, or soffit sides, to prevent their being strained or jarred in the handling and setting.

Building Double Flight or Return Landing Stairs

These stairs, so much employed in our modern two-story cottages and dwellings, should be so well understood by

every carpenter that he could lay out, construct and put them in position without any more difficulty than his ordinary skill and time requires.

At Fig. 2 the plan is shown, and it will be noticed that the staircases occupy more room than any previously described, not only needing the space for the first flight, which runs from A to B, Fig. 2, but an equally wide space for the short second flight, which commences at the end of the landing C and ends on the level of the second floor at D.

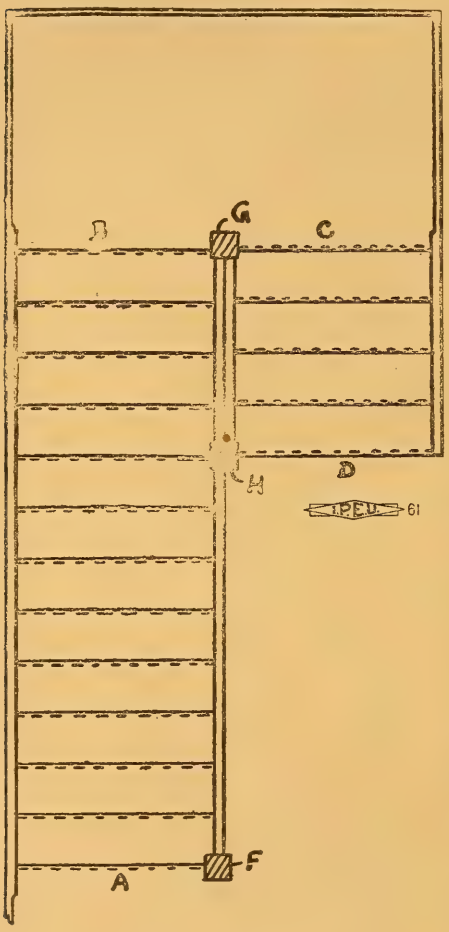

Fig. 2. Plan of a Double Flight or Return Staircase.

If possible, both lengths of stairs should contain the same number of steps, but in this example the need of headroom leading to a doorway under the landing precludes this, so the upper set must only have five risers in order to give a ceiling height of at leats 7 feet 6 inches under the landing.

But the landing should, if possible, be in all cases arranged for, at a height to suit the stairs, so that they be the same on each flight, so it is therefore best to defer setting the level of the landing until all the stairs are laid out, afterwards introducing it at its proper height.

The bottom of the outside right string is tenoned into the first floor NEWEL—F, which also receives the handrail and which is fitted to a bevel joint to suit the pitch of the stairs, and at the top of the first flight at the landing is fixed another NEWEL—G, into which the string is similarly tenoned as at F below. Likewise the string of the upper return flight the top end fitting into the second-story floor Newel H. This will be more clearly understood by a study of Figs. 4 and 5, where the laying out and framing of the mortises and tenons is represented, and shows how much care and accuracy will be needed in the workmanship.

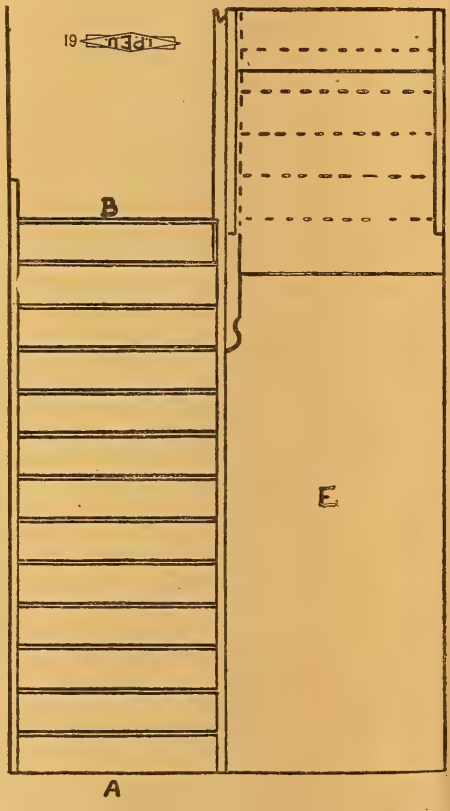

Fig. 3. Elevation of a Return Staircase.

How to Build Stairs Having Winders in the Middle and at the Top

At Fig. 6 readers will see the plan of the upper part of the stairs with the three necessary "WINDERS" framed and notched into the Newel A fitted to in the elevation of the stairs, Fig. 7, and here it might be said that is better to have the winders in any staircase, if they must be used, should be placed at the top or in the middle of any staircase in- and nailed to the landing or floor B. If the Newel A be continued up from the floor below it must be gained out to fit over the upper floor and riser B as shown stead of at the bottom, for the reason that any person ascending from the first or lower floor must enter the stairs at

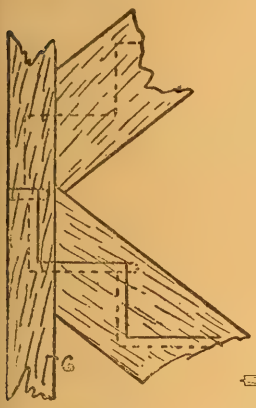

Fig. 4. Elevation of Newel with Two Strings Attached.

Fig. 5. Front of Newel, Showing Mortises.

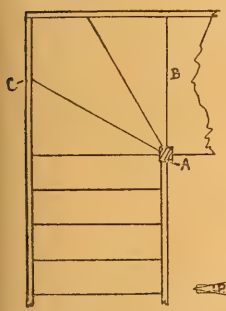

Fig. 6.

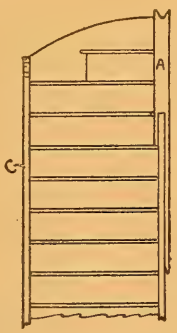

Fig. 7.

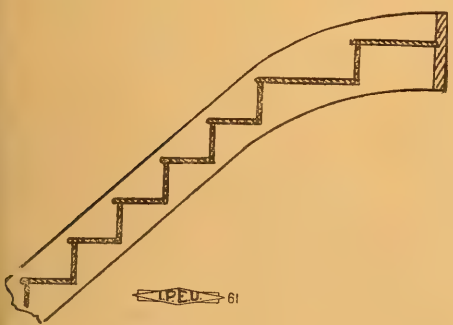

Fig. 8. Finish of Inside String at Floor Above.

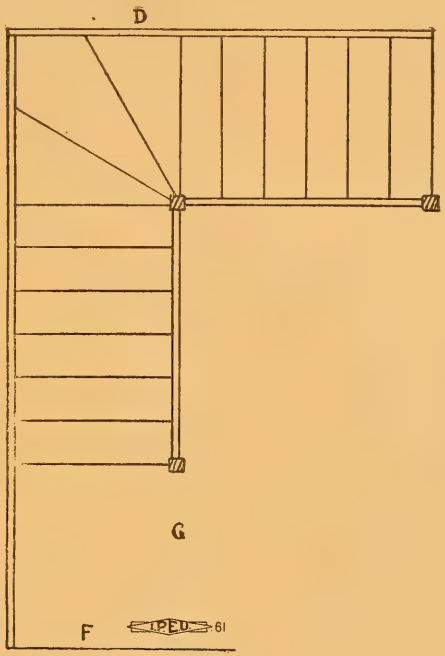

Fig. 9.

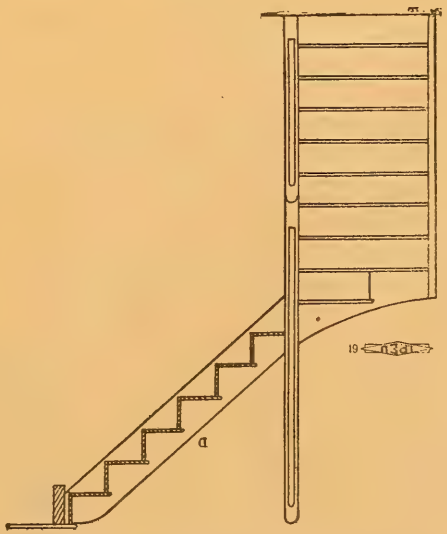

Fig. 10.

right angles to the wall, which takes up much room and makes the stairs unmechanical and unsightly, and at Fig. 8 we see how nicely the winders with their attached string finish at the upper floor, the upper edge of the string curving or rounding gracefully to meet the floor baseboard, which is desirable in order to nail in the wall or base molding from floor to floor in a proper continuation.

Fig. 9 gives the plan of a winding staircase having the Newel in the middle, the inside strings meeting in a left-hand corner, the centre Newel reaching up from the lower floor to form a corner

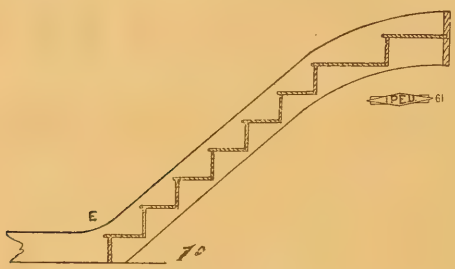

Fig. 11.

post support, not only for the stairs themselves, but also for a closet underneath the stairs, which will be better understood by the reader after an observation of Fig. 10, where the lower flight is shown in ELEVATION and the upper in SECTION, D; giving the shape and curvature of the upper wall string, being a continuation of the lower string E seen starting from the first-floor level in Fig. 11.

(To be continued)

E Pluribus Unum

This is no time for wounding gibes and jeers,
Suspicion and mistrust, and futile sneers,
But rather for that meed of armored good
That lies in true and trustful Brotherhood.
Together must we stand, and sternly face,
Firm fixt on some unalterable base
Of Unified Intent, the frowning Beast
That of Free Men would make an Ogre's Feast.

The call is clear, the purpose of it high.
Our banners float unfurled athwart the sky.
And none that hear the summons to the Cause
For private grudge or interest should pause,
But seeing eye to eye, resolved, erect,
Instilled with Faith and Mutual Respect,
Advance in an impenetrable might
To battle as one spirit for the Right.

All difference of Party, Sect, or Pride,
For larger purpose must be set aside,
And every thought of Self in this grim hour
That serves to place in jeopardy our power,
Or by one atom lessens it, must be
Cut from our very souls, relentlessly,
That our High Cause may triumph and restore
A Hun-struck world to Righteous Peace once more.

—John Kendrick Bangs

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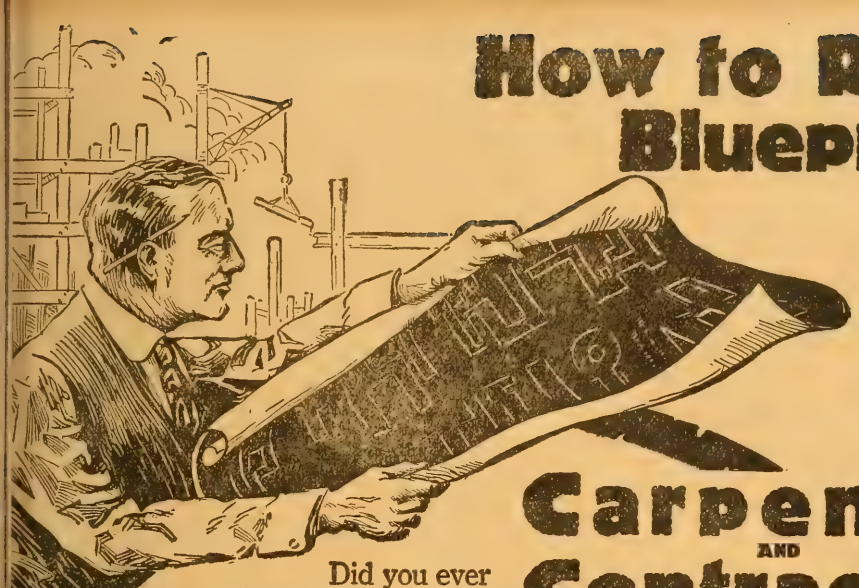

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Reginald bought an evening tie, and, wishing to be immaculate, asked the shop assistant to tell him the correct way to tie a bow.

"Well, sir," said the obliging assistant, "you hold the tie in your left hand and your collar in the other. Slip your neck in the collar and cross the left-hand end of the tie over the right, with the left hand, steadying the right end with the other hand. Then drop both ends, catching the left with the right and the other with the other. Reverse hands and pick up the loose end with the nearest hand. Pull this end through the loop with your unengaged hand and squeeze. You will find the bow tied and all you have to do is to disentangle your hands."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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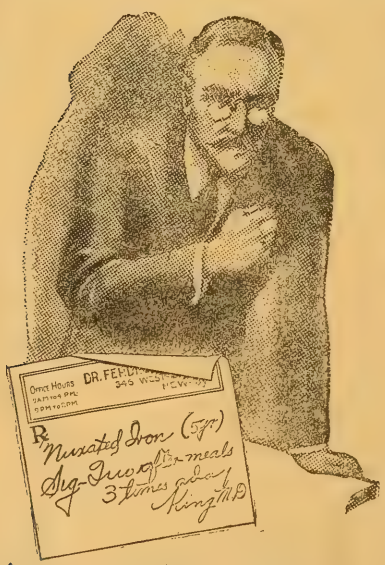

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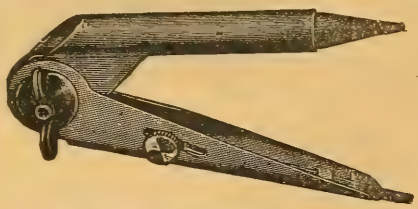

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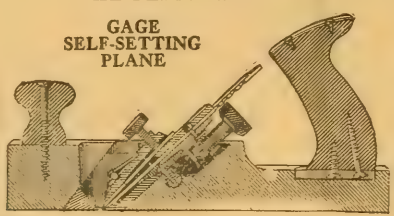

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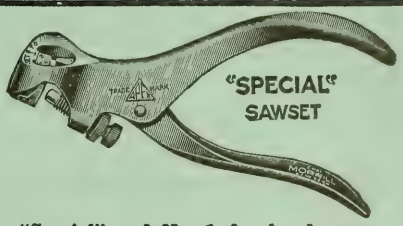

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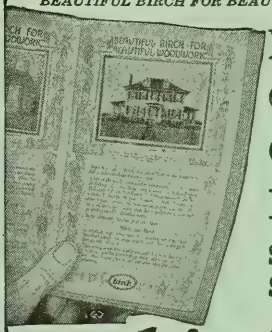

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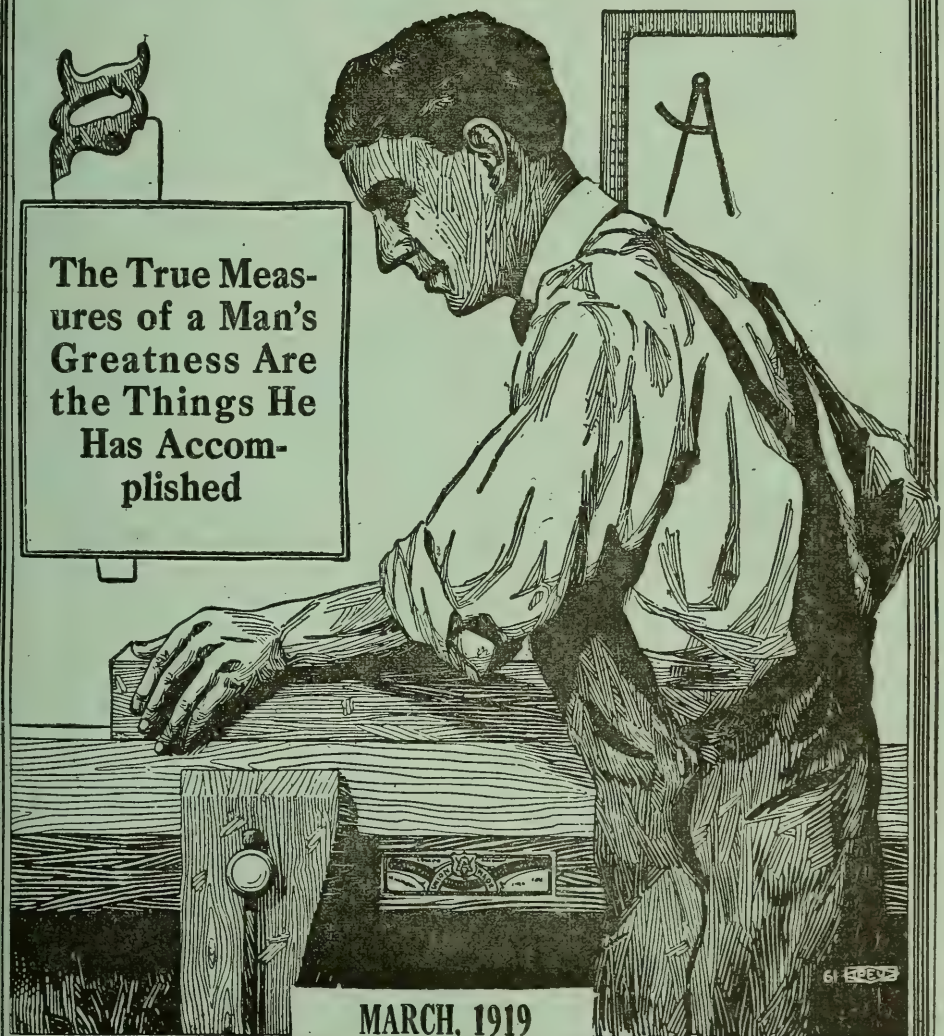

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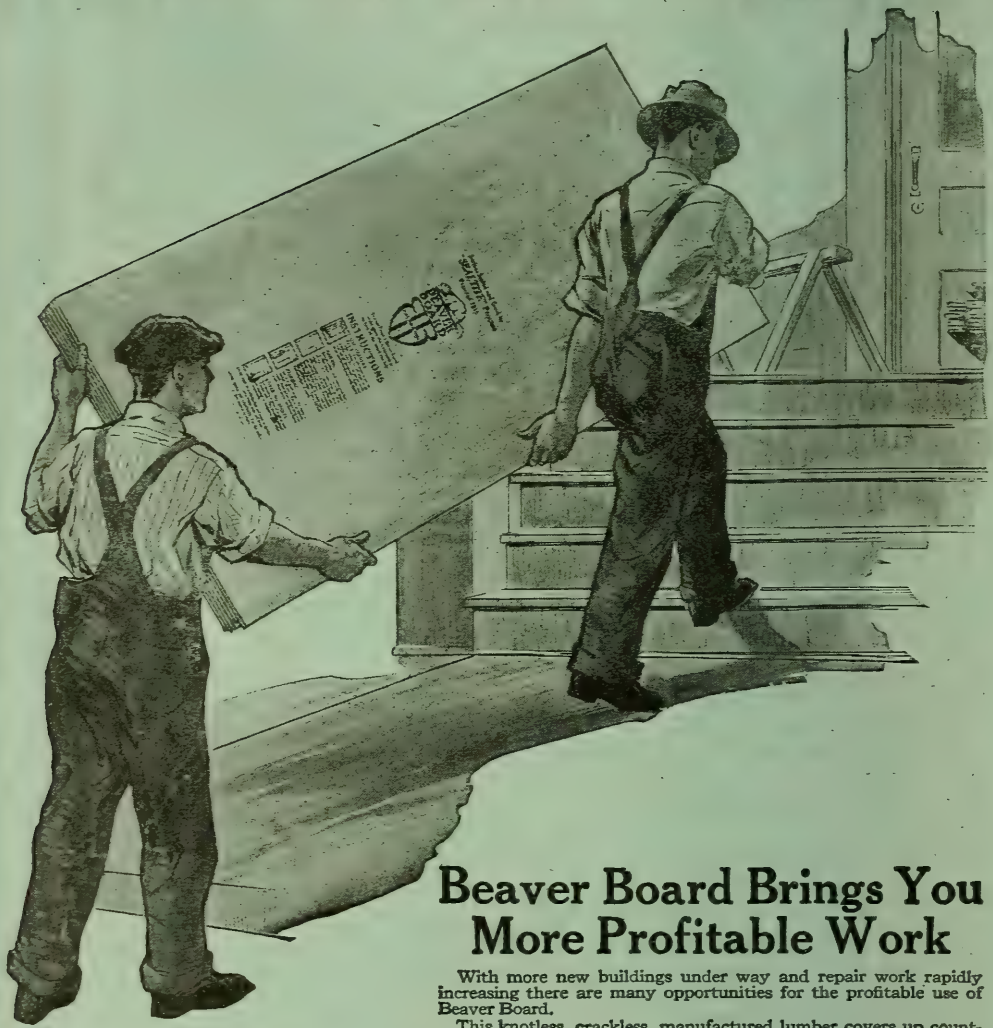

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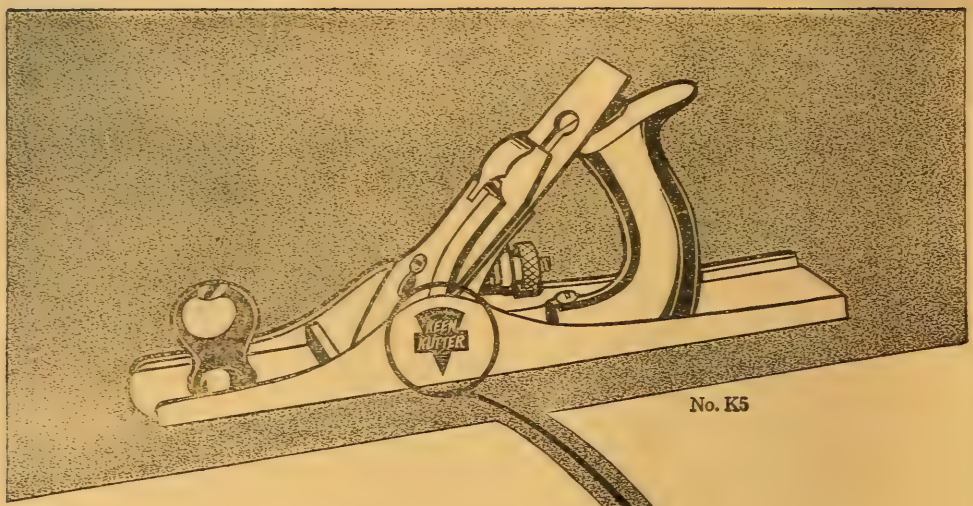

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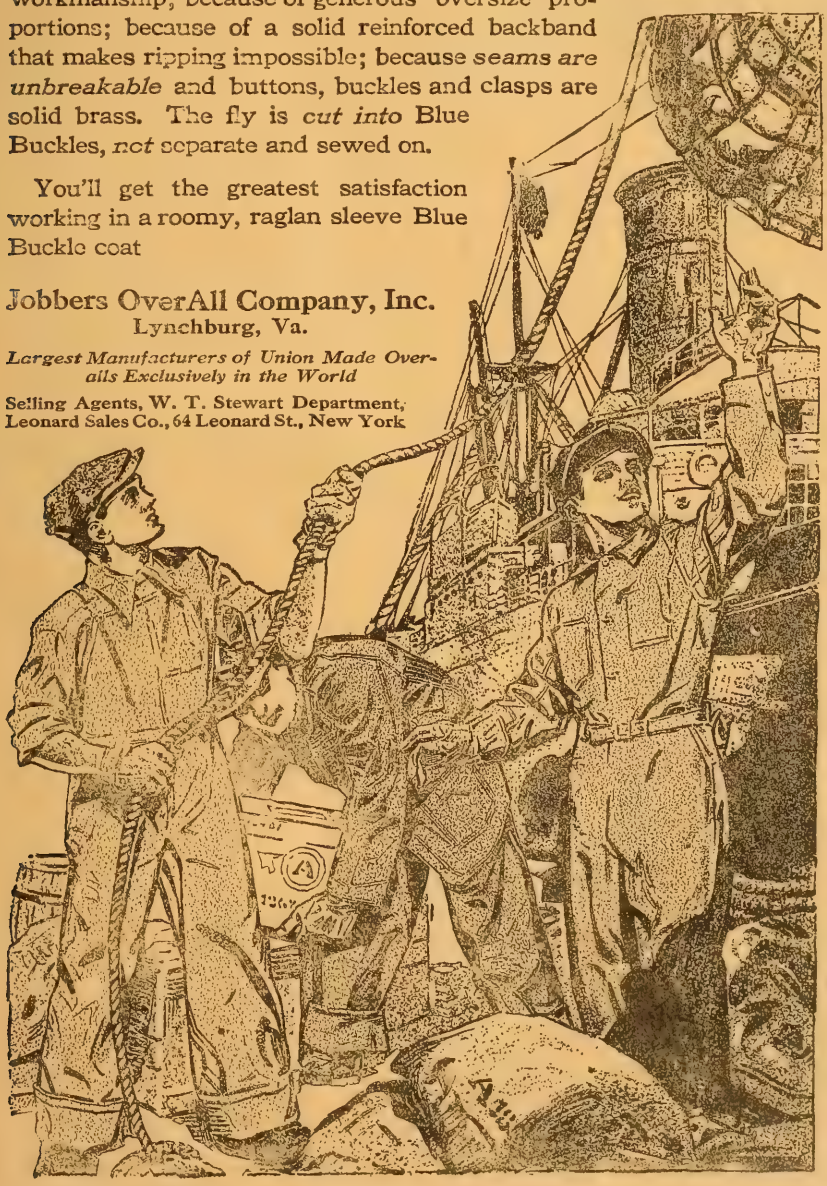

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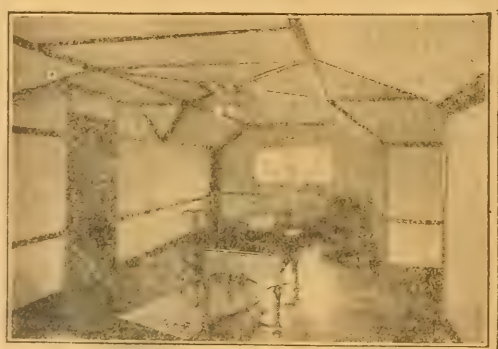

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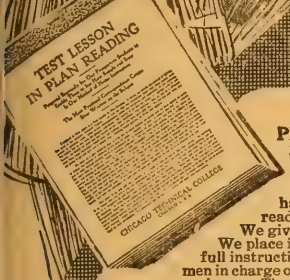

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Construction **Brickwork:** Footings and foundation walls of brick, concrete and stone. Brick laying, joints in brick work, pointing, tuck pointing, etc. Brick and stone arches. Use of different kinds of stone.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Now is the Time

Wake up, ye Knights of the Chisel and Plane,
The night of your bondage is waning;
For the time that is here will not come again,
This morning of freedom that's dawning.
Now is the time for your best endeavor,
Now when your fingers are touching the prize;
Be ever alert, stand by each other,
Get ye together — ORGANIZE.

Wake up, ye Knights of the Chisel and Plane,
See ye not the new era approaching?
Would ye live the same lives over again,
That Capital's tongue is now broaching?
Your duty's before you, the need of the hour,
Heed not the tongue that fools you with lies;
'Tis only the ignorant that tyrants can lure,
Get ye together — ORGANIZE.

—J. G. Nantz.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF INDUSTRY

(By Stanley Gibson)

A LARGE number of wage-earners have already or will shortly be severed from their present work and will have to seek other employment. During each of the coming months for an indefinite period, variously estimated from ten months to two years, a further large number of demobilized soldiers and sailors will have to find employment.

Wage-levels, owing to the absorption of workers in war service and to the competition of emergency demands on diminished numbers, are the highest ever known.

Trades unions have largely increased their influence over wage-earners owing to their patriotic attitude toward the war and to their success, under the conditions described, in obtaining advances in wage schedules. They feel themselves stronger in numbers, in morale and in finances than ever before.

The trades union will undoubtedly vigorously oppose any substantial reduction of wages from the levels now prevailing.

The industrial outlook in this country is one of great promise. The United States alone has been able to maintain the technical integrity and efficiency of their manufacturing plants, however much they have suffered from the disintegration of their operative organizations. They are, therefore, well prepared to begin the work of restoration, so as to take advantage of the demand for finished goods, machines and materials to take the place of those destroyed, either directly by military operations or indirectly by four years of deferred purchasing and consumption in neutral as well as in belligerent countries.

Instinctively the mind seeks guidance from the country's experience at the end of the Civil War. At the close of hostilities conditions were so ominous that European cities predicted business stagnation, social disorder and the overthrow of democratic institutions. Yet there was no interruption of business, no social cataclysm, and the army melted away into the ranks of industry without a ripple of disturbance. The reason universally given for this remarkable transition from war conditions to peace is the fact that the country possessed a vast area of unoccupied land. Soldiers were given farms of 160 acres for the mere cost of recording deeds that are now worth from $100 to $200 an acre. Civilians were permitted to take these farms at $1.25 an acre. Not all soldiers went upon the land, but many of them did, and those who did not found places that had been given up by civilians who went from the cities of the East to the farmland of the West.

Besides, the setting up of the new country required the building of railroads, cities and all that go to make up civilized life. But the basis of the new order was the fertile land of the vast public domain. Under this free land a man with almost no capital could go and make a comparatively good living far above that of the peasantry of Europe, and better than what had previously prevailed in the older parts of the United States. So remarkable indeed was the recovery from the devastation of the Civil War, and so pronounced the business prosperity, that it led to an era of speculation, in which the price of land mounted so high that it led to a panic ten years after the war.

This experience of the country after the close of the Civil War has been so vividly impressed upon people's minds that few persons doubt that their present problem could easily be met if another Mississippi Valley could be added to the public domain. Nor would there be any doubt if a new market could be found to absorb all the goods that our industries can produce. We cannot have a new Mississippi Valley added to the country, and any market there may be abroad will be eagerly sought by other nations. But the lack of new territory or foreign markets need not leave us hopeless.

Better than any other people, we are fitted to supply machines for popular use. In the textile and other trades we have a surplus of machinery over the needs of normal domestic consumption, and can profitably exchange many of our finished products for the raw materials and luxuries of foreign lands. While ships to carry our wares are not yet plentiful, we cannot long continue our present shipbuilding activities without producing ships for which we shall need to find cargoes if our merchant marine is to retain the place acquired through our exertions to win a speedy peace.

Successfully to carry out the destiny that is thus knocking at our gates, we need first of all economical and efficient production of goods by the industries, which in the last analysis will supply the commodities needed to replenish this world scarcity and incidentally to build up that commercial good-will with foreign peoples, which comes from continuous trade in servicable commodities and is nationally and economically desirable as a continuous basis support of industrial stability.

To ensure the economical and efficient production of the wares of industry the hearty co-operation of two factors is essential; firstly, capital, which provides the plant and the means of financing the product as well as the credits involved in the sales; secondly, labor, skilled or unskilled. Without these factors finished commodities can not be made at all, without their co-operation they can not be made efficiently or economically.

Labor as a class must be given an opportunity to count as men and women in the vital management of their industries in whatever position they may be qualified to count. This is more necessary at this moment, since so many wage earners will be returning from our active campaign against the enemy, where men have counted as never before in the history of warfare. These men will not be content to relapse to a position where they are only looked upon as a means to an end. Nor is it right that they should be asked or expected to do so. It therefore follows that the closer association and the cordial and hearty co-operation between the two factors of production will afford the highest degree of economy and efficiency, and if adhered to will eventually give American industry its rightful position of supremacy in the trade and commerce of the world.

A HISTORY OF LABOR

(By John Mitchell)

WE have long had our histories of manufactures, of commerce and of finance, but until now we have never had an adequate "History of Labor in the United States." The appearance of this important story in two big volumes of more than 1,200 pages is therefore an important event in the labor world. Practically every labor organization in the United States has contributed material to make this great work possible, and labor men everywhere may feel real satisfaction in the result.

These volumes deal mainly with the history of labor conditions, of labor philosophies and of labor movements—the history of the American labor movement as a social and political force. As such it is particularly timely when on every side questions are now being raised as to the part labor may be expected to play in the reconstruction period following the present war.

A Century of Struggle

This history recounts, as in a big motion picture extending through a century of time, the allurements of free land, the winning of manhood suffrage, the gradual separation into distinct classes of merchants, employers and wage-earners, the effect of improved transportation and markets upon national organization of labor, the valiant struggles and frequent tragedies of the labor press, the strikes, the contests with the courts for the right to organize, the development of trade agreements, the problem of the unskilled, the admission of women, the introduction of machinery, the crusade for shorter hours, experiments with co-operation, and labor politics. "Each historical period has bequeathed its own theory as a permanent contribution to later periods."

Through the film of these printed pages appear and reappear the conspicuous leaders of the movement of organized labor: Sylvis, of the molders; Ira Steward, of the machinists; George E. McNeill, of the textile workers; Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L.; Frank K. Foster, of the printers; Peter McGuire, of the carpenters; John Siney, of the miners; Dick Trevellick, of the ship carpenters; Thomas Phillips, of the shoe workers; Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union; Daniel De Leon, of the S. L. P., and Terrence V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor. An additional influential character in the labor drama appear Ely Moore, labor's first congressman in 1834; Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune; Susan B. Anthony, pioneer woman suffragist, and Wendell Phillips, the orator.

Progress After the Civil War

In the midst of war for democracy, when the whole country has come to realize its dependence upon the wage-earners, it is interesting to note what organized labor accomplished at the time of our previous great war. The labor historians tell us:

"While the country was engrossed in Civil War and reconstruction, the American labor movement developed for the first time, almost unnoticed, its characteristic national features. This period witnessed the distinctly American philosophies of greenbackism and the eight-hour day; the rise of the agitation for the exclusion of Oriental labor; the invention of the trade union label; the first national trade agreement; the establishment of the first Government bureau of labor; the organization of the first permanent labor lobby at Washington; the enactment of the first eight-hour legislation and the earliest laws against 'conspiracy' and 'intimidation.' The period also saw the first organization of the first national employers' association, and the first national labor party."

American historians, until recent years, were wholly unconscious of the existence of a permanent labor question. Many of the labor documents upon which this history of labor is now authoritatively written were "discovered literally buried beneath the accumulations of 70 years." Some of the more important records, moreover, were not found in public libraries, although these were carefully searched, but were found by hunting through barrels and boxes in cellars and attics of the homes of aged labor leaders from one end of the country to the other.

Work on this library has extended over a period of 12 years and has led to the collection at Wisconsin State University of the biggest labor library in America. Fortunately this original material is now safe for all time in a fireproof building at Madison. The authors of the history, which is set up and printed in a union shop by Macmillan, of New York, are Professor John R. Commons, formerly a member of the Typographical Union; John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Helen L. Sumner, deputy chief of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor; H. E. Hoagland, of the University of Illinois; David J. Saposs, of the New York Department of Labor; Selig Perlman and E. E. Mittelman.

WANTED — A PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION

(By C. H. Taylor)

NOW that the war has come to a close, a great many schemes have been launched, and an innumerable number of ideas let loose, regarding the methods by which we can readjust conditions so as to reach a normal state of affairs as obtained previous to the beginning of hostilities.

These schemes and ideas are of all kinds to such an extent that they reach from the sublime to the ridiculous, to one who may let his or her brain perform its function. From "Give the Soldiers a Homestead" to "A High Tariff," zigzagging from those two to building a larger merchant marine, and again crossing the border line of a larger production for foreign export trade.

The schemes and ideas are piling up until we are overwhelmed and entirely buried in them, with them and under them.

The so-called intellectual classes and highbrows are the sponsors for all of them. Yet to my mind there appears no rift in the clouds which so beset us.

We are constantly reminded that we must reconstruct affairs so as to bring them to the same state as existed prior to the war. To my mind it is not reconstruction that they want so much as a READJUSTMENT, which will give the employing classes the same leeway as they possessed in the pre-war days. The opportunity to force the workers to create wealth to the point of exhaustion, to the point of producing profits that will wipe out any deficit caused by the money paid the Government by the employing class for an income tax.

This, I think, is proven by the increased cost of living that has taken place since the armistice has been signed.

The period of reconstruction has not yet arrived, but the day of readjustment is near at hand, unless the organized labor movement gets busy and takes a hand in the affairs of state, and gets down to a real study of economics.

Already the hand of pernicious private ownership can be seen, getting nearer and nearer the governmental controlled railroads. Already is the cry going forth that the shipyards which the Government built be turned over to private interests. The workers in mill, mine, factory and in building construction should know of these things. They see it, it is true, but why do they not raise their voices in protest?

The answer is obvious. The quiet, calm voice of privilege has so charmed the papers and other means of public information that they tell us that all is well, let well enough alone. The majority of the readers of our subsidized press, having nothing else to be guided by, fall for it. Had we a real newspaper in each and every city in the country, that would let us have the truth without stint, things would be different.

Reconstruction is the watchword, the open sesame to a new era of things. To so reconstruct things so as to make the world a decent place to live in, is the real mission of organized labor. By reconstruction we must of necessity mean to build a new structure. To reconstruct we have to take the material at hand and make of that material something new. We have the material at hand. We have the brains and the brawn. Nature has endowed us with everything that human ingenuity can find a use for. Let us use the combination of natural resources, with our brain and brawn, and build anew.

Build a new world, as it were. Build for ourselves better living conditions. Build so that every human being may have a place of his own called home. Build that he or she may have sufficient to eat, not only of coarse food, but of the very best. Build upon the rock of comfort with walls of happiness and trim of pleasure.

Offer not to the soldier returning from abroad a barren hillside, but offer him the privilege of enjoying the fruits of his toil in the vocation to which he is best adapted.

Offer not to the wounded, nor to the old and infirm, charity and word sympathy; but give them without stint justice, fellowship and the same things we ourselves desire. This is reconstruction. This is happiness. This is pleasure. This will make for all something worth while.

Old Shop Practices Are Vetoed by U. S.

Industry as related to the worker will be overhauled by Uncle Sam, who has called on trade unionists, health authorities and safety experts to emphasize to employers that upon the human element rests efficiency and production, while the workers will be urged to accept the latest results of research and practice.

For this purpose the Department of Labor has created the Working Conditions Service. There are three sections in the new organization—division of industrial hygiene and medicine, division of labor administration, and division of safety engineering. The first named division will perfect sanitary and health codes for industry.

The labor administration will deal with "the attitude and policies of the management toward the employed, and the personal relations between employers and employed," and the safety division will be interested in the development of the theory of mechanical safety, by the impetus of a federal-directed campaign for uniform safety standards, practices and equipment, and for the continuous changing of these standards as new conditions arise.

In a resume of its purposes, the new organization issues this statement:

It is the intention of the Working Conditions Service to seek the co-operation of all agencies and organizations concerned directly or indirectly with working conditions, in order that all standards shall be the results of carefully considered judgments based on experiences of all elements in production. There are three ultimate tests—human effects, production, and industrial organization. There is need for employers to understand that good business demands conservation and development of the workers, whose mental and physical ability conditions, quantitatively and qualitatively. There is need for workmen to understand that good health, skill, good management, care to prevent accidents, mean to them increasing material well-being and greater opportunities for advancement."

The director of the Working Conditions Service is Grant Hamilton, former legislative representative of the A. F. of L. The assistant director is Florence C. Thorne, former assistant to President Gompers as editor of the American Federationist.

FOR WHAT?

(By A. Chip) Courtesy Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash

AFTER years of PATIENT TOIL a constructive monument of the achievements of Organized Labor was built, and each year finds more and valuable additions to our masterpiece.

It has been well said that "He who has builded is loth to destroy." Is it any wonder then that the men who gave the best years of their lives to the constructive upbuilding of Labor look with apprehension on the NEW SCHOOL of thought who say: "Throw your constitutions in

the waste basket and strike with your class"?

It would seem that they who advise in such a fashion give little heed to the value of the efforts of the men who moulded the constitutions of the various Trade Unions so that they might be the guidance of the membership generally and that the most good could be accomplished.

We should also look into the qualifications of men who would advise as most of the 1918 models did. We see a great nation on its knees today, and its people will suffer for years to come because its leaders, in their greed for POWER, threw their solemn obligations to the winds. Told the people what great things they could accomplish, but DID THEY? NO. They put their case before the Court of Public Opinion. It decided against them because they were wrong. Hence the distress of the people.

It would seem to the writer that before we destroy the monument which has been the beacon light of Labor, its hope, yea, its deliverance, we should have the new policy laid on the table and subjected to a close analysis by men whom we are **sure** are competent.

GENERAL STRIKES have been tried before. What good has ever been accomplished by them? What harm have they done? Weigh both sides in the balance and the decision is against them.

Remember. OUR ORGANIZATION was not and is not now a party to the memorandum under which the Macy Board was created. It is SELF-EVIDENT that our General President and his advisors were able to foresee the disadvantages that are now apparent in the above mentioned Board. Yet OUR MEMBERS are obliged to suffer because a majority accepted a wrong advice, or did not resist it with all the vigor and power in them.

Surely, if our contentions are right, we need have no fear of laying them on the table and coolly debating them. More can be accomplished in this manner than by a show of force, which at best can only be temporary. The trouble with men, most of them new in the Labor Movement and in a new industry, is that "They jest at scars who never felt a wound," and any ill-advised move on the part of Labor will be magnified and given plenty of headline space in the papers to turn the Court of Public Opinion against the efforts of Organized Labor, and **there's the wound.**

Many men are inclined to give thought only to their own locality or their own particular occupation, and do not give heed to the idea that, if you go beyond certain limits in any locality or industry, you only succeed in driving the industry from that locality to one where more favorable conditions can be found, and in that way kill the very industry you sought to improve.

Shipbuilding is a peculiar proposition, **a floating one,** and ships will be built in the locality where the most favorable conditions can be found and floated to the Port of **Usefulness.** One port may be in Europe, where the conditions are most suitable to the builder, and the other here, where cargo prices are most profitable to the owners. Mind, I do not find fault with the men who try to maintain their wages when there is a strong down pull on the market, or of those who try to improve their wages and working conditions against all odds, but we are RIGHT to look askant on the methods employed to gain the end.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE PEOPLE

(By Carl Beck)

AMERICA has shared her wealth and has given the lives of her sons, along with the infinitely greater sacrifices of brother peoples abroad, in order that the lives of these people might be made better and freer and more secure for self-development.

It is unthinkable that those who return from abroad glorified by the accomplishments of triumphant democracy shall find their home land less benefitted, for example, than that of their English comrades by whose side they fought and sacrificed.

In our home land of America conditions must be made better, "free institutions" must be made to serve as they never served before those who by brain or by brawn toil and produce.

Work of the British Reconstruction Ministry

The British Government is doing one thing so significant that it cannot fail to

convince our returning soldiers that the Government itself is setting the example of how to get the people to think about conditions so that they themselves can come to intelligent, definite conclusions as to what kind of reconstruction they want.

We are indebted to Winston Churchill for a graphic picture of the English method. It ought to be widely known among the rank and file of the American public. In his latest book, "A Traveller in War Times," Churchill gives a glimpse of the British Reconstruction Ministry at work among the people.

"'A lecturer is coming down from London to talk to the wounded in the amusement hall of the hospital,' our hostess informed us. 'And you both must come and speak too.' The lecturer has not arrived. But the lady of the manor seated herself at the speaker's table, singling out Scotch wits in the audience,—for whom she was more than a match,—while the sculptor and I looked on and grinned.

"When at last the lecturer came, he sat down informally on the table with one foot hanging in the air and grinned too at the bantering but complimentary introduction. It was then that I discovered for the first time that he was one of the best educational experts in that interesting branch of the British Government, the Department of Reconstruction, whose business it is to teach the convalescents the elements of social and political science.

"This was not to be a lecture, he told them, but a debate in which every man must take part. And his first startling question was this: 'Why should Mr. Lloyd George, instead of getting five thousand pounds a year for his services as Prime Minister, receive any more than a common laborer?'

"The question was a poser. The speaker folded his hands and beamed down at them. 'Now, we mustn't be afraid of him just because he seems to be intelligent,' declared the hostess. This sally was greeted with spasmodic laughter. The prolonged silence did not seem in the least painful to the lecturer, who thrust his hands into his pockets and continued to beam. He had learned how to wait, and at last his patience was rewarded. A middle-aged soldier with a very serious manner arose hesitatingly, with encouraging noises from his comrades.

"'It's not Mr. Lloyd George I'm worrying about, sir,' he said, 'all I wants is enough for the missus and me. I had trouble to get that before the war.' (Cries of 'Hear, Hear.')

"'Why did you have trouble?' inquired the lecturer mildly.

"'The wages was too low.'

"'And why were the wages too low?'

"'You've got me there. I hadn't thought.'

"'But isn't it your business as a voter to think?' asked the lecturer. 'That's why the Government is sending me here, to start you thinking, to remind you that it is you soldiers who will have to take charge of this country and run it after the war is over. And you won't be able to do that unless you think and think straight.'

"'We've never been taught to think,' was the illuminating reply.

"'And if we do think we've never been educated to express ourselves, same as you!' shouted another man.

"'I'm here to help you educate yourselves,' said the lecturer. 'But first let's hear any ideas you may have on the question I asked you.' There turned out to be plenty of ideas after all.

"As we walked homeward through the fog," continues Winston Churchill, "I talked to him of Professor Dewey's work and its results, while he explained to me the methods of the Reconstruction Department. "Out of every audience like that we get a group and form a class," he said. "We have a great many classes already started, and we see to it that they are provided with textbooks and teachers." "Oh, it's not propaganda," he added in answer to my inquiry. All we do is to give them facts in such a way as to make them able to draw their own conclusions and join any political party they choose,—just so they join one intelligently."

Could there be a more thrilling illustration of the Forum and Reconstruction? — of making a "free institution" serve toward bettering the life and conditions of the soldiers of the battlefield and of industry? England is making the education of adults the cornerstone of reconstruction. It is in recognition of the fact that such education is a preparation for intelligent citizenship. In the last analysis, the stability of reconstruction work in any country rests first on the understanding and then on the satisfaction of the great majority of citizens

who will ultimately cast their vote, in approval or disapproval of any reconstruction program.

President Wilson in "The New Freedom"

Let me quote something very pertinent here from "The New Freedom," written by a man who has made himself the exponent of democratic thought the world over:

"One of the valuable lessons of my life," says Woodrow Wilson, "was due to the fact that at a comparatively early age in my experience as a public speaker I had the privilege of speaking in Cooper Union in New York. The audience in Cooper Union is made up of every kind of man and woman, from the poor devil who simply comes in to keep warm up to the man who has come in to take a serious part in the discussion of the evening. I want to tell you this, that in the questions that are asked there after the speech is over, the most penetrating questions that I have ever had addressed to me came from some of the men who were the least well dressed in the audience, came from the plain fellows, came from the fellows whose muscle is daily up against the whole struggle of life. They asked questions that went to the heart of the business and put me on my mettle to answer them. I felt as if those questions came as a voice out of life itself, not a voice out of any school less severe than the school of experience."

President Wilson here illustrates a process of democracy in crystalizing public opinion for which the Government should have grave concern.

Government by Public Opinion

Apparently the British Reconstruction Ministry proceeds on the theory that democracy is government by public opinion. It does not organize classes of preachers of the pulpit, editorial writers, pleaders before the bar nor of school masters, who in the past have reigned pre-eminently as the educated class whose power to express themselves has made their opinion count. Instead, the British Reconstruction Ministry sends those who can produce the facts before a forum of citizens not so able in rhetoric, but very capable of arriving at an opinion on the thoughts and facts presented to them. That is crystalizing public opinion at the source. That is helping an intelligent expression of real public opinion on the basis of fact rather than as a consequence of prejudice. It is an admirable example of the impartial, scientific methods which governments may employ to great advantage without danger of political abuse. It is an application of the democracy for which the world has been made safe. It is, apparently, the basic process of reconstruction in England.

What Is America's Reconstruction Basis?

We may well ask today what will be the basic reconstruction program. Because England, France and Italy have their programs, it is not therefore to America's discredit that she has not yet formed here. Our country, the last to enter the war, concentrated on winning the war as the first step. Before preparations for winning the war were at an end, an early victory brought with it the need of reconstruction. The country will meet the problems of reconstruction as they come with the same energy and resourcefulness as she met the problems of the war. And as a part of that resourcefulness it is for American forums in assembly to help America educate herself for the task.

It is hoped that for this historic period there will be, to quote a recent editorial in the Washington Post, "clear-visioned and unselfish statesmanship" that will "be clean and strong and tall enough to look out above the fogs of party politics." With the editorial columns of 90 per cent of the daily press taking a partisan position in politics; with such a malicious scramble for control of the Reconstruction Congress as we have just witnessed this fall; with the exhibition we are having today in Congress of an attempt to keep our President, the recognized leader of world democracy, from having any vital part in American reconstruction while he is actually at the same time the inspiration of world reconstruction,—with all these circumstances, the hope of constructive statesmanship dwindles unless the people come to the rescue with an educational demand.

The demand should be this: Let our representatives in Congress digest reports and pass legislation; let the experts collect their data and report their results; let newspaper editorials exhort and criticise according to their political slant. But with all this overhead, let there be at the foundation of citizenship in every American community an edu-

cational process on reconstruction encouraged by the Government, among the people themselves. Let the Federal Government inaugurate a system of public information concerning recontsruction problems that would be impartial and scientific. If it was a sound principle for the Government to supply facts through films, photographs, speakers and literature in order that there should be an intelligent public opinion concerning the war, is it not also sound that the Federal Government should move as quickly to start the people "thinking and thinking straight" on the facts of reconstruction?

If I know the three-hundred-odd forums that assemble in churches, theatres and school houses, and the scores of local labor assemblies, farmers' gatherings and commercial meetings, they would welcome co-operation and encouragement from the Government to take up reconstruction problems.

Upon whom should the thinking citizen and the home-coming soldier depend for impartial, scientific information concerning the Government operation of railroads, telephone and telegraph, express and shipping, for instance? Of whom will he ask questions on points that are not made clear or that are omitted entirely? Newspapers print congressional debates and statements in part and occasionally in whole as news, but they have little time or space for questions and expressions from readers. Community and organization forums TAKE time.

Speaking of the American people in his foreword to the book entitled "American Problems of Reconstruction," the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin S. Lane, says: "This, though, is true, that their judgment must be respected, and respected in time, if things are not to go further than they would wish themselves. And this lesson conservatives must learn: The sovereign citizen is here."

Unless we follow the English example of getting before the citizens assembled, with reconstruction facts and programs, America will invite this danger: Reconstruction will be a program of "politicians" and not of the people. If we do follow the English example of reconstruction open forums, there will be an intelligent, understanding citizenship that will demand statesmanship instead of partisan politics, and which will support and inspire leaders broad and big enough to meet the demands of the times.

A. F. OF L. STILL THE STANDARD BEARER

(By Richard Hazelton)

THE great world war has ended and the crucial period so often referred to in "The Carpenter" in the last few years—the period of reconstruction — is at hand. And yet, strange to say, if one looks around for any signs of a conscious, practical program, national in scope, looking toward the solution of the grave problems which all realized that the dawn of peace would bring in its wake, we must look in vain.

Nowhere today is there any evidence of great foresight or provision in approaching the social and economic problems which are confronting us. The social impulses so strong during the course of the war seem to be in eclipse and we appear to be good-naturedly blundering into a peace status in regard to such problems, leaving their solution, as it were, to chance—a situation altogether at variance with the stirring appeals made by so many social students, labor leaders and economists in the last few years. Such panaceas as they seriously and zealously propounded seem in great measure to have fallen on deaf ears, and in so far as the public mind is concerned their ideas of a well-conceived, definite reconstruction program in national life might just as well have remained unstated.

In truth the public attitude toward the great problems of reconstruction seems in the main to be one of trustful apathy. "The war is over," says the man in the street, "let's make merry, let's have a good time and forget the suspense, the heartaches and the annoyances of the war period; Kaiser Bill is down and out and all's well with the world." The average unsophisticated mortal thinks in such terms today. He sees only the obvious, objective side of the ending of the war. But he does not see further than his nose. Reconstruction problems are a little bit involved, "a little bit thick," as they say in England, and so

he instinctively turns aside from a contemplation of them, serene in the thought that time, the eternal healer, will satisfactorily unravel the complex web woven by unnatural war conditions and bring the world back to normal, livable standards of existence.

Particularly is this attitude true in relation to the labor question, which, in all its aspects, national and internationally, is perhaps the most vital of all the post-war questions which await solution.

At the present time here in these United States a haze of uncertainty seems to have enveloped the labor outlook, and though we have heard much in the last three or four years of the phrase, "Labor after the war," we are very much at a loss to determine labor's actual status as a national factor and as a national potentiality now that the war is over. Not that labor has lost its prestige or power; that, indeed, is stronger than ever. But one cannot help observing in looking through the daily newspapers that the praises lavished on labor for its patriotic stand during the war is diminishing in volume, while the voice of the reactionary of the anti-labor type, so long silent, is heard again. It is a striking fact that the close of the war has brought the apostles of reaction to the forefront again and they are in our midst now trying their level best to batter down the morale which trade unionism has painstakingly built up.

Such would have the American public now conveniently forget the great service rendered the nation by the organized power of labor in the crucial time of war when every moment and every ounce of energy counted. They are doing their utmost to minimize the patriotic record of labor in the war, and especially are they anxious to gloss over the fact that, while American labor had many just grievances when the nation entered the war, yet it rallied to the support of the Government with amazing promptitude, and with rare patriotic enterprise and skill built the cantonments and the shipyards and laid the basis for the great industrial miracle which so materially aided our boys in France and their associates in arms to victoriously end the great conflict.

But the reactionaries are not trusting greatly to the forgetfulness of the public mind. They are more aggressive in their tendencies and they look forward to a time apparently in which they see labor forced to relinquish that enlarged share in the government of industry which it won for itself during the war. Already as a contemporary states:

"There are already signs of rejoicing among them over the demise of the War Labor Administration with its chafing and restraints. They see the war labor shortage reverting to a glutted market—quicksand under the feet of the unions. They have accumulated large war chests with which to humble the pretensions of labor. Instead of a coequal estate of the realm, they see labor set back to the level of a commodity, long lines of men knocking at the factory gates for jobs, wages tumbling at the inexorable behest of the uncontrolled law of supply and demand."

The time is coming in their estimation when "THE EMPLOYERS WILL AGAIN BE FREE TO RUN THEIR BUSINESS WITHOUT OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE"; with their usual lack of imagination they foresee the nation reverting to the old laissez faire labor methods, without restriction and order, with the employer taking full advantage of an overstocked labor market and safe in the assurance of high prices and juicy profits.

The reactionary view is that this will mainly be brought about by the demobilization of millions of troops and the release of thousands of employes from many technical war processes and war industries. "The returning soldiers will tend to force a liquidation of wages," is the euphonious way one well-known financial journal phrases it, and it is surprising to see how wide the supposition has gained currency, even an official of the Council of National Defense in a widely circulated bulletin of warning stating that "we face a continued high cost of living AND A POSSIBLE REDUCTION OF WAGES."

What a wonderful recompense in recognition of the great assistance rendered by American labor in "making the world safe for democracy" this would be if by any chance it could come to pass. BUT IT SHALL NOT COME TO PASS—not at least while the American trade union movement holds anything like the power and influence it possesses today. Only the other day at the great mass meeting in New York celebrating the part American labor has played in the war, Samuel Gompers flung back the reactionary challenge and called Amer-

ican labor to "resist to the uttermost" any attempt to reduce wages or to lengthen hours.

And this brings us to the crux of the matter: it is to the American Federation of Labor that the wage-earners of the nation must look to for help in the present crisis or in any crisis which may confront them in the near future. So far as labor is concerned it is the A. F. of L. which alone has a definite, concrete and intelligent reconstruction policy in so far as American labor is concerned. And that policy has been formulated and shaped by the actual living conditions of the past and of the present. It is not an academic, visionary theory, but something eminently practical and eminently fitting to suit the needs of the time in which we live.

The American labor movement today is sure of its ground; it has behind it a weight of practical experience reinforced and aided by the sanction of social students who have minutely studied the philosophy of American trade unionism and have found it sound to the core and of vital value as a means of protecting the interests and furthering the welfare of American wage-earners. And at the present time when the forces of reaction are again stirring and planning to regain the strangle hold it once had over American labor, the American labor movement stands in the breach ready and willing to measure swords with its opponents.

The American trade union movement today will stand for no letting down of the bars—no weakening of the position of influence it has reached as a result of its agitation in recent years and for no surrender of the added prestige it has gained as a result of the valuable services it has rendered the nation in the great conflict on which the curtain was so recently rung down.

That there are dangers facing American labor at the present time no one can doubt, but if the American laborer and wage-earners of all kinds will face the future under the banner of the trade union movement, ready to uphold and further its principles, there need be no fear of the outcome of any tussle with the forces of reaction. The great need of the moment, as it has always been, is the solidarity of all the forces of labor, and that solidarity, as all know full well, is best exemplified in the A. F. of L.

At the present hour the labor movement turns its face solidly against any reduction in the wages paid to American wage-earners and any lowering of the standards of labor established. It will stand for no revision of such wages or such standards. In this respect it will admit of no argument. In explanation of this it affirms that the American worker has been of inestimable service in making the world safe for democracy, and it believes that its duty now is to see that his own immediate world, his home life and security of employment, is made safe for him.

In this respect the American labor movement has a practical program, a definite program which gives promise of very practical results. There is nothing hazy or indefinite about it, as the results already gained show. It is far different from the hazy philosophy of the individual wage-earner predisposed by a natural feeling of optimism to hope for the best—to look for a better day without the energized sense and ability to achieve any definite result. Individually nine-tenths of one's ambition and hopes go up in smoke unrealized and unachieved, but harnessed in a living, pulsating movement which bends the individual energy of its units in one practical direction the results are and must be wholly different.

In no other country in the world has the labor movement made such headway or gained so much for the nation's wage-earners as here in America. And this is due to a greater degree than usually realized to the high capacity and the cautious reserve of its leadership. Its policies have been tested and its leadership mature. Its activities during the war were splendidly patriotic, well ordered and intelligent, and this has won for it the admiration and support of all far-seeing, patriotic citizens interested in the welfare of the nation and the spread of true American ideas and ideals throughout the world.

Bolshevism, of the European type, has little chance today of finding a footing on these shores or of finding the soil of the United States fruitful for its spread, and this is true preeminently to one cause and that is that the American worker has had an opportunity through the machinery of the A. F. of L. to work out his economic salvation sanely and securely.

Familiarities

These little remarks by different inmates of the hospital were compiled by Private Henry Kluth of Carpenters' Local Union No. 719, Freeport, Ill., while recovering from being gassed in France.

PROLOGUE

Familiarity breeds respect.
Phosgene gas smells like new-mown hay.
Mustard gas smells like garlic.
Machine-gun fire sounds like the prance of steam-hammer taps.
Bells are rung to give the gas alarm.

"When I get back to my home again,"
Says Private Corn Willie, with his usual grin,
"I will move away from my clover farm,
Or I'll be giving the 'gas alarm.' "

Corporal Spaghetti gave a dismal sigh,
"No more garlic, and that's no lie;
Though it smells so dear to the Italian's heart,
I'd graba de mask and away I'd dart."

Said the Captain to the Chaplain:
"You know what I sadly fear?
When the church bells ring on Sunday morn,
I will be hollering 'Gas!' as sure as you're born.

"I'll scout around before I go
To any old place that I don't know;
When a bee hums by, I'll duck my head,
And I'll look for cooties before going to bed."

The Major near soliloquised:
"When I get home don't be surprised,
If you see me crawling around your town,
For I formed the habit of hugging the ground.

"And the steam hammer next door going tap, tap, tap,
Will make me move from my cozy flat,
In fancy will carry me back to France,
Where the machine guns kept a continual prance."

Says Ruben Peas from Oklahoma way:
"Every time that the breezes do play
Through the trees I've planted on my lot,
I'll be scared a sniper has selected me to pot.

"I'll duck when the motorman gives the air,
And freeze like a statue under an arc light glare,
Duck when a jitney blows a tire;
If you say you won't, you're a dog-gone liar."

FINALE

To hear them talk you might decide
They spent their time trying to hide;
But these same chaps charged like hell,
"Over the top" with a Yankee yell.

From Corn Bill down to Old Hardtack,
We marched, and sweat, and shot and sang:
Our sector was the front, our object was Berlin,
We stayed on the job and we sure did win.

AMERICAN LABOR IS LEADER IN SETTING WORLD STANDARDS

(By Frank Duffy)

PRESIDENT Wilson is in Europe today seeking to instill into the hearts and minds of the world's leaders his conception of the greater humanity — the citizenship of the world.

Likewise, it will remain for the representatives of American labor to lead the way in the establishment of the highest known standards of labor and the recognition of the demands that wages should be based upon the necessities of life.

Just as the diplomats and politicians have had a rude awakening and have had to revise their methods and their philosophies, so it has remained for America and England and other democratic nations to prove the fallacy of the claim that democracy does not embody the highest efficiency.

The standards of labor and life in America are perhaps the highest of any nation. These standards will never be relinquished. The American workingman has learned to respect himself, he has learned to respect his neighbor. This is democracy.

Perhaps in the conference with the representatives of labor of Europe to which we will contribute our experiences, we may be able to help elevate the standards of other nations. That is an ideal toward which we must all strive.

The American workingman, for the sake of greater production during the war, surrendered temporarily many of his rights and prerogatives. The war is over, and no one can gainsay him the right to demand them back. These rights are his by virtue of many years of bitter struggle.

Labor at least realizes its true worth in the relationships of men. From now on it will demand proper recognition. It will demand that it be treated not as a servitor, but as a producer and a creator. This great crisis was reached and everywhere the world turned to labor. Labor's response was instantaneous, and now it sees the fruits of its efforts about to be harvested for the betterment of mankind.

A UNIVERSAL LEAGUE OF LABOR

(By Robert Burton Bruce)

INDICATIONS are that the world of national governments will have a League of Nations, building and completing it according to their own blueprints, with its aim and purpose to provide a universal relief from future wars between nations, perhaps states and peoples.

"There are many complicated questions," says President Wilson, "with the present settlements which, perhaps, can not be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decision we shall arrive at here in this Peace Congress, and I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need thought and action."

Even the above does not take us far beyond the title or enable one to judge of the probable worth, need and effacacy of the proposed Peace League.

If the governments of the world are to have a vast velvet Congress, comes there not from the realms of possibility and reason a need for a universal League of Labor, especially since the present age has proved the skilled, mechanical workmanship and reliable industrial labor must be considered as potential factors in preventing barbarous wars, and in maintaining peace for and over the world.

While the vast survey fairly declares it is quite consistent that the labor world should have its own court of thought, theme, delicate debate, united action and decision, it will be observed, as quoted from President Wilson, that detail stands out a Gibraltar to both diplomatic and political minds, as each has the unparalleled stupendous task of comparing plans that will command power, aim and purpose.

Nearly the whole civilized world hopes the late war has forever been laid away amidst the rust and rot and heap of outrageous, amazing attempts to elevate to supremacy arrogant ambition, personal power and monarchial desire. None will dispute the fact that the late mad effort filled millions of new-made graves, shattered innumerable homes, despoiled cities, towns, villages, even hamlets,

farms and fields of their beauty, comfort and contentment, and so thinned population and production that the old world, as we survey its areas, rises the greatest and gloomiest of war's wreck and ruin.

In the eventuality of things, the historians will, should, must record the dooming of the heartless inceptors to the lowest dominions of infamous wretches. So, too, will history and generations crown the brave, noble men who became willing and welcomed potents, in silencing the cruel, inhuman warfare, with diadems of fame, glory and gratitude that will perish only when the world is again in prehistoric chaos. And the historian's table will find upon it vast compilations and documentary matter greater than any past has known, notwithstanding famous pens have produced some eminent volumes. However, the world has grown so intelligent that there is hope some pen will be found to reserve full and truthful pages pointing to those who grasped prominence and power when hesitancy would have prevented humanity's forces from obtaining the sharp, quick, grand, glorious triumph and victory which is now promising an enduring peace to the great family of nations.

THE A. F. OF L. DELEGATION IN EUROPE

(By Frank Duffy)

THE delegation of the American Federation of Labor to the Peace Conference sailed from New York on the steamship "Carmania" on Wednesday, January 8, at noon. The voyage across the Atlantic was a pleasant and interesting one. We landed in Liverpool Friday afternoon, January 17. We were cordially received by the American Consul and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, and marked attention was given us. By courtesy of the American Embassy in London, we were taken to that city by special train, arriving there at 10:15 Friday night. Reservations had already been made for us at the Grosvenor Hotel.

On Saturday morning, January 18, the delegation paid an official visit to the American Ambassador. We were received with the same spirit of cordiality and good will that was manifested by every one with whom we came in contact from the start of our journey. The American Ambassador was deeply interested in our mission and in its relation to the many serious and important questions that are now confronting not only labor in Europe but in the entire world as well.

A conference has already been arranged to be held on Monday, January 20, with the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress for the purpose of reaching an understanding as to the formation of an International Federation of Trades Unions, after which we will proceed to Paris to confer with the representatives of the French labor movement on the same matter.

It is expected that the proposed International Congress of trade unions of the various countries, if organized, will be held in Paris within the next few weeks. In the meantime the delegation will hold itself in readiness to confer with the Peace Conference, or at least with America's representatives to the Conference, so as to protect the interests of labor.

The objects of the proposed International Federation of Trades Unions can not yet be clearly stated, but in the main it may be said that the delegation of the American Federation of Labor is in Europe with the object in view of securing something better for the men and women of the whole world who work for a living than that which they formerly had. We hope our mission will be a success. It will not be our fault if it is not.

The three great questions before the Peace Conference, which officially sat for the first time in Paris on January 18, 1919, are as follows:

1. The responsibility of the authors of the war.

2. Penalties on crimes committed during the war.

3. International legislation in regard to labor.

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier and President of the Conference, in setting forth these three questions, further says:

"You can deal with the third question from the standpoint of the organization of labor."

It is clearly evident from the above that the rights and interests of labor are to be given more serious consideration than they have received in the past, and that the Peace Conference is imbued with an earnest desire to have the question dealt with in a fair and impartial manner.

Our Brotherhood's Reconstruction Program

1. That it be made an established fact, as well as principle, that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.
2. That all returning soldiers and sailors be given the places in industry vacated by them when joining the forces of our Government.
3. Wages shall not be reduced.
4. A general workday not exceeding eight hours shall be established.
5. All labor by children under the age of 16 shall be prohibited.
6. The principle and fact of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, shall be established in industry and commerce.
7. Wages shall be based upon the cost of maintaining American standards of living and education, with due regard for ability to make provision for old age, and not upon the ancient and barbaric rule (as applied to human beings) of supply and demand.
8. Unrestricted and unqualified right of all workers to organize, and to act collectively in all matters in industry and commerce, affecting their interests.
9. The franchise shall be free and equal for all men and women.
10. The ships which the Government has expended billions of dollars in constructing shall be retained in Government ownership, control and operation.
11. The Seamen's Act shall not be repealed, but shall be strengthened wherever found necessary to insure the American sailor being an industrially free American.
12. A fair representation of labor in all departments of national, state, municipal and town governments.
13. The manufacture of all war munitions shall be under Government ownership and control.
14. The establishment of a system by national and state governments for the erection of homes for the workers, and in that way promote better health and morals.
15. Prohibition of immigration until such time as the needs of industry warrant lowering of bar.
16. The opening of public works by towns, city, state and national governments to assist in allaying business depression during the transition period of industry from a war to a peace basis.
17. Idle lands and lands held for speculation shall be taxed their full value.
18. The continuance of the National War Labor Board, or a similar board with like authority.
19. All employment offices to be under direct control and operation of state and national governments.
20. Progressive measures in taxes upon all profits, incomes and inheritances.
21. The establishment of a permanent World Trade Union Congress.
22. The establishment of a League of Nations as proposed by President Wilson.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1919

"Little Joe" Worries

Former Governor Joseph M. Brown, of Marietta, Ga., who has consistently demonstrated himself to be one of the most notorious enemies of organized labor in the country, has again made a bid for publicity by coming out in a bitter and particularly venomous attack on the American Federation of Labor, the Georgia Federation of Labor, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson and even the chief executive of the nation, President Woodrow Wilson. Taking his text from his favorite chapter of the anti-unionist and anti everything else testament, "Little Joe" reverts to his well-known method of issuing a "card" discussing a situation which, in the profundity of his wisdom, he would remedy by delivering a few thunderbolts manufactured in his own private sanctum.

The former Georgia Governor charges that the National War Labor Board "has taken advantage of the technicality or theory to exercise over matters local to the city of Atlanta, an authority requiring the street car company to increase the wages of its employes and recommending that the city increase car fares."

He further charges that the American Federation of Labor and the Georgia Federation of Labor "have virtually transformed law-abiding men, residents of the city of Atlanta, into anarchists, with murder in their hearts as soon as they got them organized."

Mr. Brown charges President Wilson with "intermeddling in Atlanta's strictly local matters and practically forcing the Georgia Railway and Power Company to admit to its membership roll and foist upon the people of Atlanta and of Georgia the Amalgamated Association," which, he says, "the President very well knew was an apostle and agent of anarchy."

The former Governor states further that when President Wilson appointed W. B. Wilson as a member of his cabinet the "latter was or had been an officer of the United Mine Workers of America," which the former Governor characterizes as "one of the most notorious law-defying organizations on this continent." He further says: "The National War Laor Board goes out of existence in a few months. But the American Federation of Labor continues. And it with no small degree of arrogance serves notice on all the public that its high wages, short workdays, etc., shall continue." "This is a government organized to protect primarily the rights of the majority," he continues, "and I propose to call upon the majority of more than nine-tenths to organize, if need be, by enacting and enforcing such laws as will protect a majority against a minority of one-tenth."

Mr. Brown then goes into an exhaustive detailed statement in a general attack on the closed shop idea.

It would seem that the labor press should treat such idle vaporings and ranting with the silent contempt it deserves, as organized labor has never been hurt by such fulminations, but in these momentious times "copy" is good, just as it was when one Post (he of the breakfast food fame) used to pay good money to get his ideas in print against the unions. It was good "business" for the papers, brought some solace to Post

and boosted the organized labor game by showing the truly thoughtful that some of the fools were on the other side. He did more to help win the eight-hour principle in the newspaper shops over the country than any outside influence.

* * *

A Tribute to Labor

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the past year, the following tribute to the patriotic part that labor played in the winning of the war finds prominent place:

"The relations between labor and the Navy Department have been highly satisfactory during the past year.

"In spite of the general bidding for skilled mechanics, the workmen in our navy yards, with surprisingly few exceptions, have remained loyal to the department and have refused to leave their vitally necessary work in the yards for more lucrative positions elsewhere. In addition, on several occasions when the general relations between capital and labor appeared, under the extraordinary conditions created by the war, to have reached a critical stage, the various trades in our navy yards addressed resolutions to the Secretary of the Navy so clearly defining their belief that the duty of all loyal American workmen lay in securing the maximum production of war materials by combined individual efforts, without regard to selfish considerations of personal betterment, as to have no slight effect in bringing both sides in controversies going on outside the yards to a realization of the need of forgetting their disputes and devoting their energies toward winning the war.

"Much of this satisfactory condition is due to the loyal co-operation of the heads of the American Federation of Labor, with whom the department has maintained the friendliest relations and whose wise and patriotic councils have done much to keep such yard workmen as were members of labor organizations keenly alive to a sense of their duty as American citizens."

* * *

Important Labor Laws Passed Last Year

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has just made public a bulletin on labor legislation, which shows that all but two of the lawmaking bodies of 51 jurisdictions which met in 1917 have enacted measures regarded as labor laws.

Reflecting the influence of current conditions are a few acts authorizing waivers or suspensions of labor laws during the war, but these are few in number. Notable among them is the act of Congress permitting the President to suspend the provisions of the eight-hour law for work on contracts with the United States.

The "work or fight" spirit seems to have struck the Legislatures of Maryland and West Virginia somewhat in advance of the others, with the result that compulsory work laws were enacted in these two States last year—an example that several States have since followed.

"Criminal syndicalism" is a new term for the statute books of this country. It was introduced by the Legislatures of Idaho and Minnesota in their efforts to check the activities of persons advocating "crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful forms of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political ends." Severe penalties are provided for knowingly permitting the use of halls for assemblages, as well as for local participation. A Kansas vagrancy law embodies some of the features of these sabotage statutes, as well as the compulsory work laws mentioned.

A measure of control over industrial conditions granted to the Councils of Defense of some of the States is another consequence of the present state of affairs, their power, like the operation of the compulsory work laws, being for the period of the war, while the laws on sabotage and vagrancy are permanent.

Laws for the protection of railroad employes against "spotters" and giving a right to demand a service letter on the termination of employment shows a purpose to regulate still further certain details of the relations between employers and their employes, another indication being found in laws forbidding bonuses from dealers to chauffeurs and other employes making purchases for their employers. Penalties for foremen who take fees or gifts for hiring, retaining or advancing workmen are other proofs of the efforts to remedy certain defenseless conditions.

Minimum wage laws were enacted in Arizona and Colorado, the former applying to women only, the latter to both women and children. With the clearing up of doubts as to the constitutionality of these laws, they may be expected to receive still further extension. The fre-

quency of wage payments, the regulation of loan sharks, the provisions for mechanics' liens are other forms of wage laws enacted, while the hours of labor of women and children and other safeguards as to their employment continue to be fruitful subjects of legislative action.

Somewhat in the nature of correlated matter, the bulletin notes an increase of interest in the question of the employment of convicts and in the subject of vocational education, the latter being stimulated by the offer of the Federal Government to co-operate in the work. Laws relating to the housing of workmen, the pensions for the widowed mothers of children under the statutory age for employment and to co-operative manufacturing and mechanical associations are other expressions of a broadening social scope for legislative activities.

* * *

Co-operation

Plans for building a house must be drawn along definite lines. The builder cannot go about driving nails here and putting down boards there and making walls some place else in a haphazard way with the object of erecting a complete building. He is governed by a plan in every step taken to form his house.

Likewise plans for the building of industry must be drawn along definite lines.

The Department of Labor, therefore, when it began building industry on a peace basis following the end of the war set up its frame on solid ground. No haphazard nails are being driven; no loose joists wabble in their grooves; no windows rattle in their casings.

The house is being built from sound plans — confidence, harmony, co-operation. The structure which is reared is bound to endure.

Confidence is better than distrust; it is constructive.

Harmony is better than discord; it blends.

Co-operation is better than division; it unites.

Industry that is built upon those plans is certain to thrive.

Thriving industry means a thriving nation. A thriving nation means prosperity and happiness to all the people.

The nation which sets up these principles as its guide in industry, supported by a people who mold their industry to the highest type of skill, seeks a market for its products only once. After that the markets will seek that nation and that people.

No country in the world's history has had the doors of the great markets of the earth so wide open for the sale of its goods as has America today. Necessity of the war drew back the bolts of those doors; sentiment now holds them open. The necessity is passing. Sentiment will soon become a memory. But America must keep open those doors by the superior quality of its goods.

American grit, American spirit, must be forged in American steel; American character must be woven in her cloth.

The sun is rising upon a new day for American industry.

The plan of that day must be built upon confidence, harmony and co-operation.

* * *

Unionism and Co-operation

We are just in receipt of a communication from Brother L. J. Salch, a member of Local 63 of Bartlesville, Okla., which we are publishing under the caption: "As a Carpenter-Manager of a Co-operative Sees Co-operation," which, we have no doubt, will be of much interest to our members. The co-operative movement is one of vital concern to all, especially in these days when the "high cost of living" is the paramount issue. "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work," this is the object of unionism. Although as labor becomes more and more class-conscious "the world for the workers" begins to take the place of the more immediate demand.

"A fair day's goods for a fair day's pay." This is the object of consumers' co-operation, although as consumers become more class-conscious "the world for the consumer" begins to take the place of the more immediate demand.

"A fair day's income for a fair day's outgo." This sums up the practical today claim of each, and since the workers and the majority of the consumers are the same, their hopes and determinations for the future are parallel. Both want democracy, the one industrial, the other commercial. Labor unionism tries to achieve this goal through the solidarity of the purchasers and collective bargaining. Consumers' co-operation tries to achieve it through the solidarity of the purchasers and collective buying. Both

movements need each other and both alike mean justice and happiness for the people.

Of what avail is it to the worker that he increases his pay if the increase is eaten up by an equal or even greater increase in the cost of living? Yet how often is it that a negotiation won by the people as laborers is not followed by just that much lost by the people as consumers?

At its convention in Buffalo last fall the American Federation of Labor went on record as advocating consumers' co-operation, and voted that every local trade union under the jurisdiction be requested to contribute one dollar toward the creation and maintenance of a department of the A. F. of L. for the promotion and guidance of co-operative stores. The report of the Committee on Co-operation, which was unanimously adopted, declares co-operation and unionism "are twin remedies."

* * *

War Labor Board Has Had Notable Success

In only four cases up to October 1, 1918, did the members of the War Labor Board fail of unanimous agreement on awards and decisions, according to the review of the Board's work in the annual report of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

"This fact," says Secretary Wilson, "besides being a splendid tribute to the members of the National War Labor Board, is also a striking indication of the magnificent spirit of co-operation which has pervaded American industry, for it will be remembered that the Board, with the exception of the two chairmen, is composed of members directly representing the interests of employers on the one hand and workers on the other."

"Up to and including October 1," the Secretary continues, "the offices of the War Labor Board had been invoked in a total of 531 controversies involving the operation of even a larger number of establishments—for many cases embraced groups of plants—engaged upon the production of materials vital to the very existence of our armies and involving the employment of more than 2,000,000 workers. Of this number the War Labor Board had 266 cases still pending on October 1. Awards have been made directly in 44 cases; 136 cases have been referred to other governmental agencies; 2 were withdrawn; 9 were settled without intervention of the Board; jurisdiction was denied in 8 cases, and 32 were dropped or suspended."

Secretary Wilson points out that although the Board began its work without any statutory power to give effect to its decisions or findings, there has been resistance to its conclusions in only three instances. These three instances, he adds, have demonstrated the Government's determination to the action of the Board.

The first instance was when the Western Union Telegraph Company, despite a personal appeal from the President, denied the right of the Board to enforce its recommendation that discrimination against organized employes should cease. Congress promptly gave the President power to take over the telegraph and telephone lines, and the Postmaster General assumed charge of them and issued instructions that discriminatory practices should cease.

Later the Smith & Wesson plant at Springfield, Mass., was taken over by the Secretary of War under similar circumstances; and at about the same time organized workers of Bridgeport, Conn., who had struck in dissatisfaction with an award of the Board, decided to return to work after they had received a letter from the President warning them that unless they abided by the award they would be barred from employment for a period of one year in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurred.

The Government has gone into business as consulting expert on employment problems. Hereafter managers of factories or heads of business enterprises, when they desire scientific advice on important questions of policy or administration, may seek the assistance of the Working Conditions Service, Department of Labor. This service will supply experts who have had careful training and wide experience. Since its organization preparation has been made for the widest possible activity.

* * *

Smith-Sears Vocational Rehabilitation Act

On its surface the chief purpose of the Smith-Sears Vocational Rehabilitation Act appears to be merely trade training. But whoever examines the act carefully will find greater possibilities than this

surface appearance. First, it will be found that education is the principal function of the law, and next it will be disclosed that the education outlined is education of a different quality than that heretofore commonly understood as education.

The education required by the act is a type of education which goes to the heart of democracy—such an education which will bring more opportunities and greater mobility.

A careful analysis of the law will show that its sole purpose is freedom.

Let us pause a moment to consider what we mean by freedom.

The word "freedom" covers at least four phases: Religious freedom, political freedom, social freedom, industrial freedom. After centuries of struggle, a limited degree of freedom has been obtained for freer religious conviction, political action and social selection.

But little headway has been made in behalf of industrial freedom, and yet this last is the fundamental base of all freedom.

What small advance had been made by civilization was irksome to the junkers and overlords of Prussia; they sought to crush what little economic freedom that did exist in the world and compel all men everywhere to submit to their dictation.

If the Germans had won, industrial slavery would have been the lot of all men in all lands for an indefinite period.

In the days of reconstruction now before the American people, our defenders who have been disabled in the cause of industrial liberty must be and will be our chief concern.

These men must be so trained and so educated that they will be free to come, go, select or act in the employment they have chosen. Self-employment, one of the great ideals of democracy, will be advised whenever and wherever possible. In such cases where that is not advisable, then our comrades shall be so completely trained in and for a going trade, industry or occupation that will insure for them the greatest possible measure of industrial freedom.

With this great work set in motion, and with successful operation, it will be easy to take the next step for the freedom of many thousands now subjected to economic serfdom in various industries and various sections of our country.

There is great danger ahead if we allow any one man or set of men the opportunity to dictate how another man shall work, how much he shall do, how much he shall be paid, when he shall work, when he shall not work, and how long he shall work.

The Smith-Sears Act will, in a large measure, remove this grave industrial menace.

The men and women connected with the organized labor movement in the United States thoroughly understand the human problem of retraining the disabled soldiers and sailors.

They can be depended upon to make them welcome in the shops, mills and mines, upon the railroads and in every other vocation which they may select for their life work, and they will do their utmost to help them become efficient in the full meaning of that popular expression.

* * *

A New Weapon Against Child Labor

The nation has set its face against the industrial exploitation of its children, and this determination, reflected in the Federal Anti-Child Labor Law of 1916, which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, again finds expression in a Senate amendment to the Revenue Bill placing an extra tax of 10 per cent on profits made from child labor. "The main purpose of this amendment," declares Senator Lodge, "is not to raise more revenue, but to stop a very great evil." "I am frank to say that it will result in the non-employment of child labor," admits Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, joint author of the amendment with Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Pomerene of Ohio. The Senate approved this new weapon against child labor by a vote of 50 to 12, the opposition coming almost entirely from representatives of the Southern cotton-milling States, although the Southern papers in the main, and therefore presumably the Southern people, are in accord with the rest of the country in demanding protection for the child in industry. The senatorial opposition took the ground that the new attack on child labor, like the 1916 attempt to reach it through the regulation of interstate commerce, was unconstitutional and an invasion of State rights. With this contention, the New York World takes issue as follows:

> The regularity of this method of dealing with wrong otherwise invincible has been established in the case of State banknotes and

imitation butter. As to its application to child labor we can see no objection except that the proposed Federal tax is too small. Ten per cent on the value of the products of enslaved childhood is not enough to emancipate the youth of the South or to curb the greed of its employers or to correct the depraved public sentiment against which the levy is aimed.

Recalling Chief Justice Marshall's dictum, "The power to tax is the power to destroy," the El Paso Times remarks:

It might not be wrong for those humanely inclined, and those who have studied the question seriously and without prejudice, to destroy by taxation a situation which makes the child laborer the father of the man without a job, or with only a poorly paid job; for it has been conclusively proved that a common result of child labor is unemployment and poverty later in life, with discontent and rebellion as their natural consequences.

The child laborer should be protected.

There is a strong popular demand for a Federal child-labor law that will stand the test of the courts. The importance of protecting children from economic exploitation injurious to their physical and moral welfare is beyond dispute; many States have laws to this end. It was to make such laws uniform that the Federal child-labor bill was passed — a measure which was unfortunately found to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Whether a new bill meeting the objections could be drawn or not, it might be difficult to say. But the attitude of some of the Southern States on the subject is such that there seems to be little present hope of achieving the same end by State legislation. The amendment to the Revenue Bill, which was bitterly opposed by 12 Southern Senators, is of course an attempt to whip the devil around the stump. The main argument against it is similar to the argument against legislative riders. Yet it is quite possible that there is no constitutional obstacle to the use of the taxing power to discriminate against profits to which public sentiment as a whole is antagonistic.

We have travelled far in our thinking on child labor. No longer is it a criticism merely of children working in mills or factories; it is the turning on of the X-Ray to all the new, the complex and the dangerous conditions, the shortcomings and the lack of preparation to meet the needs affecting the children of democracy—at once its most precious and hopeful yet dangerous asset. Let us, therefore, now join hands with those who would work in the new and greater spirit and appropriate with definite plans of action the profound truth that, after all, the one thing that we need and which is lacking is an educational system ample enough to evolve in every boy and girl the true principles of that character which is the sole guaranty of the future of the individual and of society as well.

* * *

Employment Situation Is Grave

The employment situation is fast becoming a grave menace to this country. How seriously the present situation is viewed by the United States Department of Labor may be gathered from the fact that Secretary William B. Wilson has sent to the executives of all the larger cities of the country a personal letter asking their advice and information as to what public works can be immediately begun to aid in taking up the surplus of labor.

These letters state that the Secretary wishes to gain a fairly accurate estimate of the situation and the possibilities of aid by each city before making official recommendations. He expressly states that he does not advocate the initiation of measures simply to afford work for the unemployed, but he does advise that all delayed public work that can just as well be begun now as later should be put under way. He anticipates serious unemployment in the near future.

The letter is not in any sense confidential, but is simply to allow Secretary Wilson the benefit of the combined attitudes of the mayors of the larger cities and to enable him to make his proposals with a more or less exact knowledge of the possibilities of each.

When Mr. Wilson does speak publicly on the situation, he should speak with authority.

* * *

Lane Plans to Aid Soldiers

Secretary Lane's reclamation plan is worthy of consideration. At an informal meeting of the members of Congress, held in the House chamber, the Secretary of the Interior urged favorable consideration of his plan.

An appropriation of $100,000,000 is asked for the reclamation and occupation of 215,000,000 acres of tillable soil in this country by returned soldiers.

As outlined by Secretary Lane the plan provides that discharged soldiers shall be employed at current wages on vast reclamation schemes in practically every State and that later they will be permitted to select a section of the reclaimed

land for farming purposes, the Government furnishing money to pay for the cost of development. This money, together with the full cost of the land and interest, will later be returned to the Government.

"The project will not cost the Government a penny," Secretary Lane said. "Full payment for the land will be made within 40 years. We are not asking that the Government make an appropriation to further a charity scheme. The soldiers would not consent to such a scheme, anyhow.

"They merely desire that the Government help them for the time being. If that help is given, the Government will be ultimately much the richer."

Necessity for haste in making the appropriation was pointed out by Secretary Lane. Soldiers are being discharged from the service at the rate of thousands a day, and provision for employing them should be made soon.

"It would be unthinkable that the Government should permit these men to search in vain for work," he said, "after they have willingly given up good jobs to help the country in its time of need, ready to sacrifice their lives if necessary. Who can say that the demand for labor will not soon be satisfied, and that these soldiers will have to drift aimlessly from city to city, living from hand to mouth?

"If this country appropriated an amount in proportion to that contributed by Australia it would give $4,000,000,000 for the work. However, $100,000,000 will provide the employment of 100,000 men and will result in the development of 25,000 farms, and that will serve well as a beginning."

* * *

British Parliament of Building Industry

A constructive plan for self-government in the building industry of Great Britain, designed to place the relations between employer and workmen on a basis of promotion of their common interests, rather than antagonism, coercion and resistance, has been formulated by Malcom Sparkes, a director and works manager, and has been accepted by the National Associated Building Trades Council. It is still awaiting the verdict of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, says the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

The outline of the plan points out that although in many respects the interests of employers and employed are opposed, yet they have a common interest in promoting the efficiency and status of their service and in advancing the well-being of its personnel. To this end it is proposed that there be set up a national industrial parliament of the building industry, representative of the unions and the employers' associations, and designed to promote the progressvie improvement of the industry.

The parliament would leave settling of disputes to the agencies already provided for that purpose. Its program would comprise naturally such matters as regularization of wages through a graduated scale of minimum rates, with advances on a national basis; prevention of unemployment by supplementing the work of the board of trade labor exchanges by improved organization special to the building trade for the decasualization of labor, and by minimizing the fluctuation of trade by intelligent anticipation and augmentation of demand in slack periods; regulation of the employment of partly disabled soldiers, insuring that their pensions shall not become the means of reducing the standard rate of wages; technical training for members of the industry, improvement of processes and regulation of conditions of entry into the trade; publicity, and a clearing house for suggestions for improvements along such lines as industrial control and status of labor, scientific management and increase of output, welfare methods, and closer association between commercial and aesthetic requirements.

These matters would be investigated and reported on by committees, whose findings would be fully ventilated and discussed. A result, it is anticipated, would be the development of two codes—one a compulsory code having probably legal sanction of agreed minimum standards, and the other a voluntary code, built up from the recommendations of the committees for the adoption of progressive employers.

Now that the war is over what's the matter with doing a little cleaning up in our own backyard? Why not start with that pestilence, bred during the war, the profiteer, before it absorbs the little we have left and what we expect from the future?

Official Information

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Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered in January

Fayetteville, N. C. (Colored).
Memphis, Tenn. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers).
Nashua, N. H. (Boxmakers).
West New York, N. J. (Railroad Carpenters).
Memphis, Tenn. (Millmen and Furniture Workers).
Arkansas Pass, Tex. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers).
West St. John, N. B. (Ship Liners).
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Boxmakers).
York, Neb.
Shelbyville, Ind.
Newkirk, Okla.
Fulton, Ky.
Milleville, Fla.
Preston, Ont., Can.
Heavener, Okla.
Alto, Tex.

Total—Sixteen Unions.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery." Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" **MUST ASK** for **SECOND-CLASS MAIL** at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

A New Labor Journal

We are just in receipt of the initial number of "The Mechanic," the official organ of the International Association of Machinists, and if the appearance of the journal is any criterion to go by, its success is predicted. The initial number contains many items of interest, pertinent to labor, by authorities too well known in the labor movement for the need of comment. It stands for the trade agreement vigorously, and advocates closer relationships between employer and employe, to the end that strikes and strifes shall be eliminated and each party to the other brought into closer unison.

To those who have contributed to the success of the first publication, we extend our hearty appreciation and with the wish that it may have a long and prosperous existence.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34407	Clara I. Manget	4	18	7	Infection	$75.00
34408	Ellen Ryan	13	17	1	Pneumonia	75.00
34409	Nancy E. Murphy	41	6	7	Pneumonia	75.00
34410	Regina C. Diemert	47	3	5	Influenza	75.00
34411	Martin Tarpey	62	29	4	Heart disease	300.00
34412	Beatrice F. Cash	64	2	2	Pneumonia	50.00
34413	John A. Galen	72	24	0	Fractured skull	300.00
34414	Norma E. Godfrey	81	4	9	Influenza	75.00
34415	Henry Young	81	1	8	Accidental	50.00
34416	Edwin G. Betzhold	81	2	5	Influenza	100.00
34417	Marie A. Hoffman	132	15	6	Influenza	75.00
34418	Gustave Hanson	181	28	7	Influenza	300.00
34419	Myrtle L. Burroughs	200	14	3	Influenza	75.00
34420	Jeanette Millard	229	8	3	Influenza	75.00
34421	Agnes F. Eilenberger	239	13	9	Tumor	75.00
34422	Kathryn Brogan	261	16	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34423	Charles Frerk	264	13	10	Suicide	300.00
34424	Alice S. McManus	278	19	1	Exhaustion	75.00
34425	Mary A. Berry	296	8	0	Influenza	75.00
34426	Margaret A. Beaman	331	8	4	Cancer	75.00
34427	Sarah S. Lund	368	1	8	Influenza	25.00
34428	Samuel Lanchner	368	7	9	Accidental	300.00
34429	Moses Streicher	488	12	7	Gastric ulcer	300.00
34430	Gustave Kattnauer	488	2	5	Suicide	100.00
34431	Annie B. Jack	619	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
34432	Charlotte M. Spensley	678	9	3	Influenza	75.00
34433	Odd Tennant	716	6	4	Pneumonia	300.00
34434	Henry Axline	716	13	6	Cancer	125.00
34435	John L. Powell	769	11	7	Influenza	300.00
34436	Annie Funk	823	13	0	Cancer	75.00
34437	Grace W. Klayda	885	1	9	Influenza	25.00
34438	Beatrice P. Rundlett	888	8	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34439	L. E. Vinnedge	918	10	11	Apoplexy	300.00
34440	Oscar Teutsch	1051	2	1	Pneumonia	100.00
34441	Edward Lavallee	1125	13	5	Paralysis	300.00
34442	Joe Weisman	1191	7	2	Appendicitis	300.00
34443	Mrs. John H. Zook	1221	1	3	Influenza	25.00
34444	William R. Saxton	1244	4	2	Heart failure	50.00
34445	William W. Waudman	1393	7	1	Cancer	75.00
34446	Hilda S. Peterson	1462	3	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
34447	Harold A. Marsh	1561	5	5	Pneumonia	300.00
34448	Benedicat Brant	1724	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
34449	George Wilkins	1794	11	2	Senility	125.00
34450	Luther A. Gonser	1900	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
34451	Henry Hagermeyer	14	1	4	Influenza	50.00
34452	Ella Cyckowski	98	3	7	Influenza	75.00
34453	Fred E. Block	98	14	6	Influenza	300.00
34454	Ethel May Webb	101	7	4	Influenza	75.00
34455	Michael R. Cerreta	115	3	3	*Pneumonia	150.00
34456	Margaret L. Cooke	121	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
34457	Frank Benner	150	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
34458	J. M. Bailey	171	4	5	*Killed in action	200.00
34459	Vivian M. Calkins	177	11	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34460	C. Nymark	181	9	2	Pneumonia	128.25
34461	Karl Weinhart	1822	6	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
34462	Henry J. Kartman	185	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
34463	Della Davis	212	5	2	Influenza	75.00
34464	Geo. Mateaza	242	8	1	Influenza	200.00
34465	Pelagia Raizak	242	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
34466	Ellen Anderson	242	6	2	Influenza	75.00
34467	Rose Rancek	242	8	7	Pneumonia	75.00
34468	Elizabeth A. Stiles	245	3	6	Influenza	75.00
34469	Marie Kliment	260	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
34470	Samuel Beckol	268	9	3	Pneumonia	300.00
34471	Marvin F. Wilson	281	4	8	Accidental	300.00
34472	Sarah J. Personette	325	21	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34473	Frank Prangel	341	2	0	Influenza	100.00
34474	Michael Hummer	355	29	4	Nephritis	300.00
34475	Ida M. Branting	386	12	2	Influenza	75.00
34476	Jackson B. Wood	425	1	0	Influenza	50.00
34477	Isaac L. Boyce	430	14	6	Influenza	300.00
34478	Mary Anna Gates	430	15	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
34479	Ellen Ward	482	30	0	Nephritis	75.00
34480	William H. Richards	514	8	7	*Killed in action	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34481	Ira Moore	539	17	6	Nephritis	125.00
34482	Stephen Nowack	585	3	10	Urenia	150.00
34483	Stephen H. Hussey	608	24	3	Aesania	300.00
34484	Robert C. Cole	638	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
34485	Mary Hadik	746	4	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34486	Nels Johnson	787	8	4	Cancer	300.00
34487	Knud M. Lee	791	13	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
34488	Niel Joseph McPhee	875	5	3	Influenza	300.00
34489	Agnes M. Small	974	3	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34490	Linus Hongonen	1001	2	4	Influenza	100.00
34491	Samuel R. Brown	1056	16	7	Influenza	300.00
34492	Daisy E. Knoble	1084	4	11	Influenza	75.00
34493	Carrie Johnson	1108	13	6	Influenza	75.00
34494	William Dunlap	1174	15	6	Ulcer	300.00
34495	Anthony Flyer	1174	7	6	Influenza	300.00
34496	Minnie L. Crammond	1256	1	1	Tumor	25.00
34497	Laura Hoagland	1434	15	10	Influenza	75.00
34498	Emily W. Berg	1480	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
34499	Geo. M. Demaree	1585	1	11	Accidental	50.00
34500	Anna Angard	1750	8	3	Influenza	75.00
34501	Paulina Reimer	1750	4	3	Tumor	75.00
34502	Daniel Warner	1892	9	10	Apoplexy	300.00
34503	George Cummings	14	15	10	Hemorrhage	125.00
34504	Margaret Scott	33	11	7	Myocarditis	75.00
34505	John Phillips Deisel	42	19	3	Pneumonia	300.00
34506	Jesse E. Payne	61	1	3	Accidental	50.00
34507	Laura H. Brainard	62	15	6	Cancer	75.00
34508	Durk Wiersma	62	4	0	Pneumonia	200.00
34509	Albert J. O'Brien	87	19	6	Heart disease	291.25
34510	Fred L. Peters	105	1	10	Influenza	50.00
34511	Mary U. Price	132	1	9	Pneumonia	25.00
34512	Lillian E. Allen	132	6	8	Influenza	75.00
34513	Jonathan W. Smith	158	12	4	Heart disease	300.00
34514	Earl C. Smith	166	6	1	Apoplexy	300.00
34515	Eva G. Ashman	174	6	6	Apoplexy	75.00
34516	Daniel Hammel	200	18	5	Heart disease	300.00
34517	Foye Agnes	230	6	9	Perierarditus	75.00
34518	Mrs. Samuel Rundquist	250	17	5	Pneumonia	75.00
34519	Mary McPherson Atchison	250	7	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34520	Carl Vogt, Jr.	250	8	0	Pneumonia	300.00
34521	E. T. Bailey	281	5	11	Pneumonia	300.00
34522	Charles Brunner	298	17	6	Apoplexy	300.00
34523	Leonard D. Doane	322	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
34524	Herman N. Irish	322	17	1	Aortic insufficiency	300.00
34525	Geo. Tardif	348	7	3	Cancer	75.00
34526	Silvio Mici Aghina	350	4	3	*Killed in action	200.00
34527	Mattie E. Alfont	352	2	9	Influenza	50.00
34528	Evadna L. McDonald	362	6	6	Influenza	75.00
34529	Eula N. Hemphill	384	7	4	Influenza	75.00
34530	Mary Schwartz	414	9	10	Influenza	75.00
34531	Charles Wesley	414	7	9	Influenza	300.00
34532	Martha J. Schwade	417	15	10	Nephritis	75.00
34533	Bessie Parrott	425	9	4	Influenza	75.00
34534	Frank W. Wilson	427	10	11	Myocarditis	300.00
34535	Alexander Arvay	427	10	7	Influenza	300.00
34536	Mary E. Pflomm	488	8	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34537	Irvin W. Koch	492	13	8	Pneumonia	300.00
34538	Anna L. Hartlieb	492	8	6	Influenza	75.00
34539	William J. Wright	550	15	7	Heart disease	125.00
34540	Patrick Hackett	564	15	8	Cancer	300.00
34541	Harry C. Ray	637	11	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
34542	Warren Dennis	641	9	4	Accidental	300.00
34543	Ernestine G. Dickinson	642	11	9	Influenza	75.00
34544	Mary Sonnenburg	657	19	0	Nephritis	75.00
34545	Patrick McDade	680	17	11	Accidental	300.00
34546	Eva G. Kohler	691	3	5	Pneumonia	75.00
34547	Alexander A. Robertson	762	13	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
34548	Barnett Altshuler	823	12	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
34549	John P. D. Gardner	833	2	0	Influenza	100.00
34550	Hilma Lyyra	1001	2	5	Liver trouble	50.00
34551	Mable A. Wray	1089	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
34552	Jessie Nagelcourt	1110	15	11	Gastric obstruction	75.00
34553	John E. Demers	1125	6	11	Apoplexy	300.00
34554	Helen Dombrady	1180	3	1	Influenza	75.00
34555	Isabella Symington	1325	8	7	Influenza	75.00
34556	Kern J. McGinnis	1330	6	3	Heart disease	300.00
34557	Pansy Dusendong	1426	3	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34558	Mildred E. Leifer	1485	3	2	Influenza	75.00
34559	Willard G. La Barr	1538	6	9	Tuberculosis	278.00
34560	Clement V. Herider	1716	3	5	Influenza	50.00
34561	Frank Rezak	1786	11	6	Influenza	300.00
34562	Joseph Cook	1	15	6	Pneumonia	300.00
34563	Anna Cook	1	15	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34564	Patrick Shanley	1	21	2	Nephritis	300.00
34565	Emil O. Bartz	4	2	5	Influenza	100.00
34566	James Bradley	15	14	6	Accidental	300.00
34567	William J. Shields	33	36	5	Diabetes	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34568	Ellen F. Goegebuer	72	7	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34569	Glenn W. Butler	72	7	2	Influenza	300.00
34570	Nellie Boswell	73	15	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
34571	John Nelson	76	12	2	Influenza	300.00
34572	Robert Stones	122	6	6	Hernia	275.00
34573	Mary Fitzpatrick	122	18	2	Locomotar Ataxia	75.00
34574	Carl Reuble	142	7	11	Pneumonia	300.00
34575	Maria Azzara	165	2	6	Influenza	50.00
34576	Edward M. McCarty	170	12	3	Influenza	300.00
34577	Claude J. McNeely	174	1	11	Influenza	50.00
34578	Agnes Jensen	181	11	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34579	Thorwald Eide	181	9	9	Influenza	300.00
34580	Caroline Mattis	212	2	5	Influenza	300.00
34581	David H. Hart	213	6	1	*Pneumonia	300.00
34582	Inda M. Wyman	222	23	1	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
34583	Joseph Laneville	260	20	6	Heart disease	125.00
34584	Mandie Wicori	277	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
34585	Elizabeth Berger	308	14	7	Influenza	75.00
34586	Emma Flinchbaugh	340	1	6	Acute gastritis	25.00
34587	Linnie Shiflett	340	1	7	Peritonitis	25.00
34588	Mary Morrisette	348	5	4	Influenza	75.00
34589	William L. Wessner	368	1	10	*Killed in action	50.00
34590	John P. Bear	368	20	1	Apoplexy	300.00
34591	Frank Kurhajer	416	6	8	Abscess	300.00
34592	Henry W. Balzer	422	2	4	Appendicitis	100.00
34593	Silas H. Crawford	437	1	7	Influenza	50.00
34594	Charles E. Jennings	438	16	4	Influenza	300.00
34595	Emilia Hanson	608	12	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34596	Emma Welsh	608	21	9	Pneumonia	75.00
34597	Charles Becker	612	17	5	Accidental	300.00
34598	Francis E. Penney	623	1	3	Influenza	50.00
34599	Clara Palmer	633	1	6	Accidental	25.00
34600	Thomas D. Mayes (Dis.)	633	6	1	Accidental	400.00
34601	Fredcrick Stitzel	748	5	7	Accidental	75.00
34602	Elizabeth A. Anderson	781	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
34603	Chas. Flynn	781	2	2	Influenza	100.00
34604	Dina Neff	808	16	4	Influenza	75.00
34605	Beckie Dworetzky	823	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
34606	Hannah M. Feaster	838	13	6	Bright's disease	75.00
34607	Grace Alma Swartz	890	15	4	Pneumonia	75.00
34608	Sadie C. Carlson	1020	8	9	Influenza	75.00
34609	Florence A. Pratt	1089	6	9	Influenza	75.00
34610	Absolune W. De Ford	1104	2	5	Nephritis	25.00
34611	Sophia Foeking	1108	5	7	Accidental	75.00
34612	Annie Kalinay	1112	4	6	Influenza	75.00
34613	Edward P. Brandt	1445	3	2	Influenza	150.00
34614	Mary Heide	1581	2	1	Apoplexy	50.00
34615	Andrew Zika	1615	1	0	Influenza	50.00
34616	Fay Layman	1629	1	6	Influenza	50.00
34617	Anna M. Sorensen	1631	8	0	Influenza	75.00
34618	Ellen M. Winston	1753	20	7	Influenza	75.00
34619	Mary A. Cook	1768	10	4	Influenza	75.00
34620	La Verne B. Messler	1	7	8	Influenza	300.00
34621	Jennie Newlan	3	8	4	Uremia	75.00
34622	Edward Kiekbush	4	17	2	Obstruction of bowels	300.00
34623	Eva Sundquist	7	2	6	Influenza	50.00
34624	Axel G. Anderson	7	7	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
34625	Ambrose Davies	7	4	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
34626	William M. Meifert	7	8	11	Influenza	300.00
34627	Leonard Labach	7	10	3	Influenza	300.00
34628	Alfred W. Povey	15	10	0	Cellulitis	300.00
34629	Swan Lindquist	80	14	8	Influenza	300.00
34630	Louis E. Hanson	119	8	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
34631	F. W. Hopkins	131	14	4	Accidental	300.00
34632	Laura A. Sanders	132	1	0	Influenza	25.00
34633	Minnie M. Kelly	164	19	7	Influenza	75.00
34634	Anton Johnson	167	12	5	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
34635	Willis A. Upchurch (Dis.)	169	13	4	Accidental	400.00
34636	Arthur H. Whiting (Dis.)	177	2	0	Accidental	100.00
34637	Geo. E. Shepherd	184	2	7	Arterio sclerosis	25.00
34638	Ernestine E. Lewis	184	12	2	Influenza	75.00
34639	Louise F. Williams	200	13	8	Influenza	75.00
34640	Elijah H. Barton	200	18	11	Apoplexy	125.00
34641	Max D. Kloppenberg	202	6	5	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
34642	Justina E. Hotchkiss	211	3	2	Influenza	75.00
34643	Anna G. Fritz	261	4	11	Influenza	75.00
34644	George Morgan	261	4	11	*Killed in action	100.00
34645	William Johansen	264	31	8	Apoplexy	300.00
34646	Alexander R. Murray	275	16	8	Cancer	300.00
34647	Lula M. Phinney	300	2	4	Influenza	50.00
34648	Delphia P. Decker	306	23	6	Influenza	300.00
34649	Zella Dot Holubar	308	9	0	Spinal menengitis	75.00
34650	Merritt Howard	322	2	6	Rupture	25.00
34651	Frank J. Rus'more	322	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
34652	Benjamin F. Baker	345	1	0	Influenza	50.00
34653	Emil Theodore Linner	360	4	4	Pneumonia	200.00
34654	Nora L. Flint	363	16	5	Tuberculosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34655	Louisa E. Fleishauer	369	17	8	Heart disease	75.00
34656	Ruth A. Lavallee	408	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
34657	Geo. B. Pickering	440	8	9	Influenza	300.00
34658	George Albert	488	13	5	Influenza	300.00
34659	Josephine B. Romano	493	4	10	Influenza	75.00
34660	Beulah A. Guzman	515	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
34661	Mildred F. Rogers	531	13	5	Accidental	75.00
34662	William F. Ebret	539	29	11	Apoplexy	300.00
34663	Charles W. Bahr	539	17	10	Tuberculosis	125.00
34664	Amelia Langiara	539	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
34665	Catherine Alderisio	539	16	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34666	Alexander Kunze	642	6	3	Influenza	177.50
34667	Francis E. Suddard	673	12	2	Influenza	125.00
34668	Duleina Page Dusseauet	730	11	8	Influenza	75.00
34669	Amelia Caldwell	764	5	10	Pneumonia	75.00
34670	Alcie C. Keane	802	17	1	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
34671	Henry David Reynolds	813	16	5	Myocardial insufficiency	300.00
34672	Charles Sabatier	874	6	11	Accidental	300.00
34673	Katherine Gulielm	875	4	11	Influenza	75.00
34674	Josephine M. Starr	927	9	8	Influenza	75.00
34675	Mary Agnes Kent	1022	5	6	Poisoning	75.00
34676	Annie Schaffer	1057	2	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
34677	Jos. C. Fowler	1126	16	6	Influenza	300.00
34678	William Agamite	1146	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
34679	August Billengren	1164	21	6	Pneumonia	300.00
34680	John Lundquist	1335	2	3	Pneumonia	25.00
34681	David LeRoy Hoyt	1469	3	5	Influenza	150.00
34682	Albert Scherer	1485	8	7	Influenza	300.00
34683	Oswald Hooper	1561	3	3	Influenza	150.00
34684	Ingired Anhold	1564	6	2	Influenza	75.00
34685	Sym. R. Beere	1570	4	8	Apoplexy	50.00
34686	Angie R. Wells	1593	15	7	Apoplexy	75.00
34687	Pasquale Petruzzelli (Dis.)	1613	10	0	Accidental	400.00
34688	Ralph Durbin	1693	4	3	*Rupture	200.00
34689	Arza E. Underwood	1702	1	9	Accidental	50.00
34690	Amanda Turcotte	1793	1	8	Influenza	25.00
34691	Louise Belle Triffitt	1817	11	7	Complication of diseases	75.00
34692	Paul Harden	1838	1	0	Influenza	50.00
34693	Wilfrid J. Fournier (Dis.)	70	8	1	Accidental	400.00
34694	Thor E. Shelle	1313	3	6	Heart disease	150.00
34695	Emma Pearson	181	25	10	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
34696	Truman P. Talbot	217	6	7	Influenza	300.00
34697	Alfred Moser	228	4	3	Pneumonia	200.00
34698	Wm. J. Sandy	250	8	6	*Killed in action	300.00
34699	August F. Last (Dis.)	264	12	11	Accidental	400.00
34700	Charles H. Adams	418	1	6	Influenza	50.00
34701	Evan John Evans	495	17	3	Myocarditis	300.00
34702	Susan Roberts	511	11	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
34703	Walter E. Schnorf	518	3	11	Influenza	150.00
34704	Maria C. Malcolm	547	13	1	Influenza	75.00
34705	Mary Balkan	547	1	6	Influenza	25.00
34706	Hoadley S. Arnold	650	3	10	Influenza	150.00
34707	Chas. H. Waring	656	7	11	Influenza	300.00
34708	John D. Turner	651	16	5	Dropsy	300.00
34709	Ragnhild S. Kjetsaa	791	12	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34710	Nellie E. Brooks	800	2	3	Influenza	50.00
34711	Birger W. Johnson	875	4	8	Influenza	200.00
34712	Christ J. Johnson	916	9	6	Influenza	300.00
34713	John Feeney	931	6	8	*Killed in action	300.00
34714	John H. Evans	1016	16	7	Myocarditis	300.00
34715	Ira S. Turk	1089	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
34716	Ira H. Markwith	1296	11	3	Influenza	300.00
34717	Elin Landgren	1313	7	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34718	Anna Haerle	1367	9	6	Influenza	75.00
34719	Mrs. Charles Mousell	1483	8	9	Pneumonia	75.00
34720	May Perry	1733	2	8	Influenza	50.00
34721	Victor S. Garcia	1733	1	0	Influenza	50.00
34722	Jos. Bromfield	1803	1	10	Influenza	50.00
34723	Miranda Lipka	1874	4	6	Pneumonia	75 00
34724	David R. Crosby	1874	10	4	Pneumonia	300.00
34725	John Mitchell	1874	10	2	Accidental	300.00
34726	Michael Lyons	72	9	1	Influenza	300.00
34727	Lewis V. Edwards	72	14	5	Influenza	300.00
34728	Ida Idell Gregg	136	9	0	Influenza	75.00
34729	Arthur Shultz	137	5	0	*Pneumonia	300.00
34730	Anna B. Van Epps	146	14	7	Nephritis	75.00
34731	Charles H. Broberg	171	4	1	*Pneumonia	200.00
34732	Thomas P. Evans	202	18	11	Influenza	125.00
34733	Ada Clark	202	4	7	Pneumonia	75.00
34734	Anthony Manges	303	2	8	Influenza	100.00
34735	Mamie Milota	308	11	3	Influenza	75.00
34736	Jos. C. Herrlein	314	11	3	Influenza	300.00
34737	Sebastian Back	374	6	5	Cancer	75.00
34738	Fritz Engel	463	5	4	Influenza	300.00
34739	Ester H. A. Olson	547	12	5	Pneumonia	75.00
34740	Silas J. Pryne	753	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
34741	William H. Albin	1093	7	3	*Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34742	Mary Matuska	1143	12	6	Influenza	75.00
34743	Anna S. Bruha	1143	16	5	Influenza	75.00
34744	Wilhelmina Kaufman	1209	18	5	Exhaustion	75.00
34745	Edith B. Miller	1327	9	2	Influenza	75.00
34746	David Lundrigan	1456	1	1	Accidental	50.00
34747	George A. Schesehy	1631	4	3	Influenza	200.00
34748	Mary Edith McGowan	1677	3	3	Diabetes	75.00
34749	Walter Sickler	1678	10	4	Influenza	300.00
34750	Peter Peterson	11	1	8	*Killed in action	50.00
34751	Theresa Cozzi	21	10	10	Pneumonia	75.00
34752	Lena Rhoedovius	22	10	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
34753	Jeanette May Sova	26	16	10	Myocarditis	75.00
34754	Frank Sedivy	54	11	6	Influenza	300.00
34755	Claude E. Peyton	61	4	7	Pneumonia	75.00
34756	Selma Salpa	76	1	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
34757	Geo. Boller	87	8	6	Influenza	300.00
34758	Sam Bourgeois	88	14	4	Anaemia	300.00
34759	Jesse S. Bradford	101	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
34760	*Josephine Eszes	101	3	1	Angina pectoris	75.00
34761	Elsie H. Turner	153	5	2	Influenza	75.00
34762	Benjamin Durham	169	16	8	Carbuncle	300.00
34763	Henrietta Eden	181	12	6	Influenza	75.00
34764	Karl J. Wilhelm	212	3	6	Influenza	150.00
34765	Zedick J. Blecha	227	2	5	Influenza	100.00
34766	Eva Lengefeld	246	2	9	Septicemia	50.00
34767	Lillian Baker	268	1	3	Influenza	25.00
34768	Jasper S. Fritchman	279	2	3	Pneumonia	100.00
34769	J. P. Gates	283	7	6	Pneumonia	300.00
34770	Hilda Hanson	284	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
34771	Benjamin Lanser	284	11	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
34772	Robt. Schmidt, Jr.	391	30	6	Apoplexy	300.00
34773	Harry C. Miller	425	15	3	Appendicitis	300.00
34774	Matthew Quick	429	18	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
34775	Alice Peters	429	1	1	Cancer	25.00
34776	Matthew E. McDonald	444	5	11	Pneumonia	300.00
34777	Herman Abrahamson	488	12	6	Pneumonia	300.00
					Endocarditis	25.00
34778	William P. Edwards	547	7	0	Malignant growth	300.00
34780	Oscar F. Carlstrom	547	12	5	Pneumonia	300.00
34781	John Pevonka	755	2	3	Influenza	100.00
34782	Michael Wick	795	3	4	Apoplexy	150.00
34783	Rena A. Harvey	847	7	3	Parisises	75.00
34784	Samuel F. Caldwell	1005	16	8	Influenza	300.00
34785	Amanda Janelle	1123	2	1	Influenza	50.00
34786	Henry Payton	1131	12	7	Influenza	300.00
34787	Annie Rosenberg	1157	5	6	Influenza	75.00
34788	Lafayette R. Griswald, Jr.	1374	3	0	Pneumonia	150.00
34789	Rahcael A. Shriver	1567	15	7	Pneumonia	75.00
34790	Frank Wochuda	1786	5	3	Influenza	300.00
34791	Alphonsus L. Wagaman	1872	1	5	Accidental	50.00
34792	John Mueller	5	1	3	Influenza	50.00
34793	Frank S. Meyers	13	15	6	Influenza	300.00
34794	Joseph Dudda	13	17	9	Influenza	300.00
34795	Louisa Fostier	70	10	8	Influenza	75.00
34796	Maude Berry	75	7	7	Accidental	75.00
34797	Hansina Miller	80	10	8	Asphyxiation fl	75.00
34798	Harry L. Schmitt	105	6	2	*Killed in action	300.00
34799	William G. Toone	132	5	11	*Killed in action	300.00
34800	Addie Kiser	106	11	2	Diabetes	75.00
34801	Walter J. Eaton	164	9	6	Dilatation of heart	300.00
34802	Frank Bartlett	227	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
34803	Cleon Daggett	229	16	9	Myocarditis	300.00
34804	Hattie E. Craig	241	9	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34805	Mary E. Gallagher	275	10	0	Pneumonia	75.00
34806	C. Oliver Boyle	276	7	7	Influenza	300.00
34807	Harry A. Anderson	284	12	8	Pneumonia	300.00
34808	Anna Maurerman	306	14	11	Pneumonia	75.00
34809	Frederick Hahn, Sr.	359	3	9	Apoplexy	50.00
34810	William H. Endress	372	5	1	Heart trouble	75.00
34811	Emil Anderson	427	1	2	Influenza	50.00
34812	Charles S. Johnson	432	13	11	Cancer	125.00
34813	Martin J. Bauman	440	10	6	Poisoning	300.00
34814	Brinton Dilworth	465	16	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
34815	John L. Moore	465	15	9	Pneumonia	300.00
34816	Louis Kolinsky	490	1	0	*Killed in action	50.00
34817	Elizabeth Doll	499	3	2	Influenza	75.00
34818	Isadore Bromberg	504	12	4	Acute bronchitis	300.00
34819	Alex Johnson	514	11	7	*Pneumonia	300.00
34820	Walter Humphrey	514	2	1	Influenza	100.00
34821	James A. Hyde	583	5	5	Influenza	75.00
34822	Samuel E. Throop	595	16	9	Influenza	300.00
34823	S. C. Lewis	627	7	8	Pneumonia	300.00
34824	Sarah E. Shinn	716	8	2	Pneumonia	75.00
34825	John Donaldson	795	19	8	Apoplexy	300.00
34826	William Rae	791	31	9	Fatty degeneration of heart	300.00
34827	Christina Purcell	795	2	5	Influenza	50.00
34828	Henry P. Scharlack	813	8	4	Acute indigestion	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34829	John F. Brady	858	17	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
34830	Eva L. Willis	871	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
34831	Thomas F. Gage	921	10	2	Influenza	125.00
34832	James M. McGuire	975	5	9	Heart trouble	75.00
34833	Adam Schneider	1055	1	0	Influenza	50.00
34834	Charles S. Lewis	1093	9	6	Dilitation of heart	300.00
34835	James F. Drenning	1093	14	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
34836	William F. Hoffman	1108	5	9	Bronchitis	75.00
34837	William Smalley	1134	2	4	Influenza	100.00
34838	Arthur R. Bettisworth	1212	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
34839	Joseph B. Wilson	1233	6	3	Influenza	300.00
34840	Blanche M. Kinney	1261	2	4	Pneumonia	50.00
34841	Lizzie Tubb	1335	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
34842	Marie Prochaska	1365	9	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34843	Harry Whatmough	1486	2	0	Influenza	25.00
34844	William F. Munk	2090	16	7	Heart disease	300.00
34845	Patrick Leonard	26	20	5	Septiceama	75.00
34846	Thomas Lamoureux	33	12	7	Pneumonia	300.00
34847	Francis O'Brien	43	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
34848	Maria Dernbach	58	10	6	Influenza	75.00
34849	Frank Leingang	73	1	10	*Pneumonia	50.00
34850	John G. Egan	78	1	11	*Killed in action	50.00
34851	Elizabeth Hauser	79	13	4	Pneumonia	75.00
34852	Grace E. Jones	79	16	8	Myocarditis	75.00
34853	Charles W. Stewart	79	14	3	Influenza	125.00
34854	Emma May Bryson	106	9	3	Influenza	75.00
34855	Effie P. Crum	171	1	11	Peritonitis	25.00
34856	Lucy Timar	171	12	4	Paralysis	75.00
34857	Patrick Joseph O'Connell	246	18	9	Pneumonia	300.00
34858	Nicholas J. Stocker	306	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
34859	Bertha Murray	312	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
34860	William L. Lyons	349	18	7	Nephritis	300.00
34861	Burnice R. Raynor	357	1	5	Influenza	25.00
34862	George E. Moxon	359	1	10	Heart disease	50.00
34863	Frederick Oldford	443	2	2	Influenza	100.00
34864	Leander F. McClure	472	2	6	Tuberculosis	100.00
34865	Kate Kraske	495	19	7	Nephritis	75.00
34866	David J. Kelly	514	3	5	Influenza	150.00
34867	Myrtle Waggoner	533	1	4	Influenza	25.00
34868	Waleryja Orlowska	547	15	10	Heart failure	75.00
34869	Eleanor Ackerman	608	23	1	Pneumonia	75.00
34870	Mary Jones	608	13	7	Cerebral thrombosis	75.00
34871	Marcese Jolcouve	643	20	9	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
34872	Frankie K. Long	712	2	6	Influenza	50.00
34873	Albert C. Larsen	746	1	0	*Killed in action	50.00
34874	Hattie M. Small	878	8	3	Apoplexy	75.00
34875	Elsie May Schneider	895	17	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
34876	Allen J. McDonald	943	8	0	*Pneumonia	300.00
34877	Margaret U. Ray	1049	7	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34878	George Grimes	1082	11	0	*Killed in action	300.00
34879	Flora Guiel	1350	1	0	Influenza	25.00
34880	Archie Sommer	1401	1	3	*Killed in action	50.00
34881	Alma Morey	1704	8	8	Heart disease	75.00
34882	Ida Headley	1704	4	11	Influenza	75.00
34883	Helen May Roadermel	1714	9	3	Pneumonia	75.00
34894	William Brown	1	6	4	*Killed in action	300.00
34885	Peter Hogan	10	23	8	Cancer	300.00
34886	Oliver H. Rife	11	6	1	Poisoning	300.00
34887	Frank Kimbrough	14	2	11	Influenza	100.00
34888	Michael J. Gorman	22	10	2	Gastric ulcer	300.00
34889	Florence J. Hill	22	2	5	Influenza	50.00
34890	Theopilus Bishop	22	17	5	Myocarditis	125.00
34891	James S. Servis	31	19	3	Heart trouble	125.00
34892	William A. Derk	37	17	9	Accidental	300.00
34893	Mary A. Taylor	18	16	7	Diabetes	75.00
34894	Iver Johnson	43	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
34895	Sophie P. Redford	55	12	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
34896	Wm. D. Evans	55	16	10	Accidental	125.00
34897	Winfield S. Daniels	61	19	9	Pneumonia	300.00
34898	Anna O. Challander	61	8	0	Influenza	75.00
34899	Charles E. Sweet	62	15	1	Accidental	300.00
34900	Ralph Tronsen	76	1	0	Rupture	50.00
34901	Bertha A. Cole	82	3	9	Endocarditis	75.00
34902	Annie Selander	87	13	4	Influenza	75.00
34903	Claude M. Havener	101	2	10	Influenza	100.00
34904	Edward E. Belden	115	2	2	*Killed in action	100.00
34905	Adam Schram	142	19	2	Nephritis	300.00
34906	Augustus Dennis	167	17	7	Poisoning	300.00
34907	Vernon C. Marker	171	3	6	Influenza	150.00
34908	Sarah S. Garner	184	17	4	Pneumonia	75.00
34909	Henrietta Grube	198	7	7	Influenza	75.00
34910	Sarah Ann Mills	239	16	5	Endocarditis	75.00
34911	Anton F. Maron	246	5	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
34912	Inga Thommesen	264	5	4	Influenza	75.00
34913	Aline C. Langner	329	8	6	Influenza	75.00
34914	Albert Burgess	366	28	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
34915	Sadie A. Lutz	482	12	4	Pneumonia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34916	Mabel Kishbaugh	514	5	11	Influenza	75.00
34917	Clement A. Mosteller	561	2	10	Pneumonia	100.00
34918	John H. Shuck	609	15	9	Endocarditis	125.00
34919	Joseph Kreuter	656	17	4	Heart disease	300.00
34920	Mary L. Russell	683	1	5	Influenza	25.00
34921	Charles O. Sutton	764	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
34922	Katherine M. Lobb	845	14	6	Pneumonia	75.00
34923	Jesse W. Weand	807	17	2	Accidental	300.00
34924	Josephine Brydzinski	1179	2	6	Cancer	50.00
34925	Otto H. Schubring	1201	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
34926	Martin Bohatka	1273	1	11	Typhoid fever	50.00
34927	Charles H. Schmidt	1297	6	2	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
34928	F. Wm. Brinkman	1362	14	6	Apoplexy	300.00
34929	Hilda Johnson	1563	9	4	Influenza	75.00
34930	John N. Resch	1568	14	4	Apoplexy	300.00
34931	Barbara Klugesherz	1596	9	3	Menengitis	75.00
34932	Lydia Schroeder	1784	11	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
34933	Adam Ellenberger	1784	5	5	Influenza	300.00
34934	Margaret Bunce	1805	6	3	Influenza	75.00
34935	Julia E. Tesson	1987	4	4	Influenza	75.00
34936	Sanford Abbott	1	22	7	Pneumonia	300.00
34937	Russell Raker	37	9	0	*Killed in action	300.00
34938	Michael Filbig	43	5	11	Cancer	300.00
34939	Lillian Von Spreckelson	75	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
34940	Annie Comstock	137	11	5	Apoplexy	75.00
34941	Charles Kraft	246	12	5	Pneumonia	300.00
34942	William D. Armstrong	158	18	7	Heart disease	300.00
34943	Harold A. Marsh	158	1	5	Influenza	50.00
34944	Nettie Newton	166	1	4	Influenza	25.00
34945	Benjamin Berman	167	8	3	*Pneumonia	300.00
34946	Roy E. Johnston	173	2	2	Influenza	100.00
34947	Leon Springsteen (Dis.)	246	11	3	Accidental	400.00
34948	Henry L. Gissell	300	9	4	Influenza	300.00
34949	Louis W. Nunamaker	315	1	8	Influenza	50.00
34950	William Erickson (Dis.)	416	7	9	Accidental	400.00
34951	Louis Feigin	488	9	0	Pneumonia	300.00
34952	Mayme Weiherer	492	13	5	Influenza	75.00
34953	Richard Miller	560	2	1	Accidental	100.00
34954	Elfrida McDonald	622	8	8	Pneumonia	75.00
34955	Robt. Stolze	723	16	3	Nephritis	300.00
34956	Wallace M. Sherer	746	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
34957	Charles Deihl	780	13	8	Heart failure	125.00
34958	Rachel Lyons	817	5	5	Influenza	75.00
34959	Josephine Ingersoll	842	12	5	Mitral stenosis	75.00
34960	Laura Wolke	904	8	5	Pneumonia	75.00
34961	Jennie E. Gorham	916	6	10	Pneumonia	75.00
34962	Lewis W. Hulme	943	8	7	*Killed in action	300.00
34963	Pasquale Guida	1150	2	4	*Pneumonia	100.00
34964	John Page (Dis.)	1211	6	5	Accidental	400.00
34965	John W. Conroy (Dis.)	1420	18	0	Accidental	400.00
						$85,100.00

*In service of U. S.

277 Full beneficial claims	$62,235.00
38 Semi-beneficial claims	3,525.00
231 Wife claims	15,300.00
12 Disability claims	4,040.00
	$85,100.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JANUARY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3506	Basile Proulx	861	5	2	Three months in arrears	$75.00
3507	Lena Roeder	493	18	9	Three months in arrears	75.00
3509	John J. Hall	823	7	8	Three months in arrears	300.00
3510	Maria Diaz	696	3	4	Three months in arrears	75.00
3511	Lena Pasiarnick	823	..	..	Husband received donation on one wife	.....
3512	Larnett Mood	1563	..	11	Not one year a member	.....
3513	Jos. J. Sauer	930	1	8	Three months in arrears	50.00
3514	Lawrence Welch	2	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3515	Adam Gunn	892	..	..	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to donation	.....
3516	E. Mercier	1846	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3517	Hendrick Cartoef	1803	1	7	Semi-beneficial, not two years a member	.....
3518	Barbara Filous	1242	2	0	Husband died three days prior to wife	.....
3519	Anna English	214	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3520	Leonard H. Sabin	1838	1	2	In bad health when initiated	.....
3521	Catherine Agamite	1146	1	7	Husband died one day prior to wife	25.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3522	Robt. G. Lanterman	171	2	11	Alcoholic liquors	100.00
3523	Nellie May Thurman	1437	1	10	Honorary member	.....
3524	John Wheeler (Dis.)	1143	..	..	Claim not filed within required length of time	.....
3525	Louis Schultz	227	6	8	Three months in arrears	300.00
3526	Alvin Euck	221	4	3	Six months in arrears	.....
3527	Christine E. Mueller	1527	8	0	Three months in arrears	75.00
3528	John Robba	759	1	7	Semi-beneficial, not two years a member	.....
3529	Nellie Treverrow	594	15	8	Husband in arrears when wife died	.....
3530	Jacob E. Holder	541	8	4	Three months in arrears	75.00
3531	Patrick J. Shea	217	7	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3532	Daniel A. Sullivan	217	2	3	Three months in arrears	100.00
3533	Joseph Weiner	1367	5	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
3534	Paul Haddock	2083	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3535	B. R. Hause	1458	15	8	Three months in arrears	300.00
3536	Irwin E. Kessler	677	3	0	Three months in arrears	150.00
3537	Werner Mante	608	13	4	Three months in arrears	300.00
3538	Henry Denault (Dis.)	115	7	1	Three months in arrears	400.00
3539	Bernt A. Bernston	76	2	2	Three months in arrears	100.00
3540	Anna Sweed	1766	11	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
3541	William Bland	1122	6	11	Six months in arrears	300.00
3542	Lottie Martenson	241	5	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
3543	James Tamisiea	427	1	0	Three months in arrears	.....
3544	Rena Campbell	875	5	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
3545	L. S. Hedges	1337	4	5	Three months in arrears	200.00

Letter From One of Our Members on the Firing Line

We are just in receipt of a letter from the mother of Edward C. Madory, a member of Local Union No. 20. Staten Island, N. Y., which we are publishing in detail, knowing it will be of interest to our members:

Dear Mother:

As this is the first opportunity to write that I have had in nearly two months, you can readily immagine all I have gone through since my last letter.

As you will notice, I have changed my address again. I was sorry to lose so many friends in the old company, but of course a fellow soon makes friends in an outfit like this.

I think the last letter I wrote was to Willie on his birthday. A few days later we (Company C) replaced casualties in this regiment and went to the front. I guess it was a good thing, Mother, you knew nothing about this, or you would have worried considerably.

This regiment is part of the crack 2nd Division over here and is about the best. It was the first to qualify as shock troops, and whenever heavy resistance was encountered, was put into action at that particular place to clear the way.

It never failed to make an objective, and in most cases went far past it.

In the Champagne drive in the early part of October we fought with the Fourth French Army and our regiment took a prominent part in the taking of Mont Blanc.

The French are somewhat amusing to us and many incidents stay in my memory, but I will wait to tell them to you, rather than write.

In the latter part of October our regiment did a 74 kilometer hike (about 46 miles) in a day and a half. I don't believe I was ever so tired in my life, and you know I put in some pretty hard days at home.

Hallowe'en will always be memorable to me hereafter, because on that morning I again went over the top in the all-American Argonne drive, and again we went kilometers past our objective.

For days we lived in the woods dodging "whizz-bangs," constantly on the move, making life miserable for the opposing Heinies. Sometimes it was rather miserable for us, too, but as we were always going forward it was a lot of consolidation.

We fought right up to the last minute of the war, and the last night a pal that came through the training company with me was killed. We were advancing and about midnight a shell got him not ten feet from me.

I can thank my Almighty God that I am still here, as the smoke from the high explosive nearly strangled me, while stones and pieces of dirt rattled on my steel hat—the bullets came down so fast on my helmet it sounded like rain striking a tin roof. I forgot to say I am a rifle-grenader now (don't worry about it; the worst is over.)

Of course, in a war like this on such a wholesale scale I had to witness many horrible things and many hardships had to be endured, but now that it is all over I wouldn't part with my experience for anything, but believe me, Mother dear, I wouldn't want to go through it again.

The first time that I was under machine gun fire I was so scared I didn't know my own name, but I just had to keep going. Shell fire used to bother me considerably at first, but one soon gets used to it. Still, it is never a pretty sight to hear a loud whizz and a bang and see a cloud of black smoke and a large hole where a second before a man had been.

I saw many thrilling air battles and will never forget one in particular where an unarmed American scout plane escaped an ambitious Heinie aviator by clever manoevuring just over our lines. Aviation is great sport, but it loses some of its charm when suddenly a trail of smoke appears behind a plane and it comes tumbling end over end and lands in a shapeless mass.

Most of my experiences I am saving to tell, Mother, when I get home. I have received only three letters from you since I've been over here, and knowing you as I do you must have written dozens. You can see how confused the mail service is, as your letters are Nos. 3, 6 and 7—that is all.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice I sent you a cablegram. I hope you received it, as it probably would be the saving of a great deal of worry.

I am just crazy to see Baby Mary, as you certainly have my curiosity aroused.

Just keep on writing, Mother, and give my kind regards to all my friends and love to all at home.

I am as ever,

Your loving son,

EDDIE.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Fifteenth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

W. M. Wadsworth, L. U. 312, Peetzburg, N. J., Army
C. E. Pinion, L. U. 25, Toledo, O., Army
C. W. Glaser, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
Robert F. Thurrell, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
Walter Steifer, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
John Pitts, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
Raymond Johnson, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Merchant Marine
Henry Coons, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Harry Poole, L. U. 175, Dillon, Mont., Army
Frank Poole, L. U. 175, Dillon, Mont., Inf.
William Christion, L. U. 175, Dillon, Mont., Inf.
J. H. Ross, L. U. 1958, Vancouver, B. C., Can., R. F. C.
J. S. Stubbs, L. U. 1958, Vancouver, B. C., Can., 1st Can. Reserve
Carl Behmer, L. U. 2557, San Francisco, Cal., Navy
John Poosser, L. U. 2557, San Francisco, Cal., Eng.
A. Pymell, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
John F. McCann, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
S. Lehne, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
Chas. Christiansen, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
Peter McAinish, L. U. 2563, Washington, D. C., Army
Henry Barkema, L. U. 2563, Washington, D. C., Army
John Kolika, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Army
Fred Kelly, L. U. 1626, Wallingford, Conn., Army
Thomas William, L. U. 1626, Wallingford, Conn., Army
Willis R. McQuad, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Army
Wilhelm Anderson, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Army
Bert M. Page, L. U. 1320, Belmar, N. J., Army
Chas. L. Crane, L. U. 1320, Belmar, N. J., Army
Alfred Couton, L. U. 1364, Aeominster, Wash., Army
Joseph Alt, L. U. 1392, Sayreville, N. J., Army
John Jaeger, L. U. 1392, Sayreville, N. J., Army
O. R. Ballard, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
R. E. Basore, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
Fay Boyle, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
B. C. Clark, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
J. S. Cox, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
Chas. Elm, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
James V. Fountain, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
E. E. Garber, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
J. E. Heller, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
Joseph B. Human, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
R. A. Hutchinson, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
A. G. Armstrong, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Navy
J. P. Jackson, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
Alex R. Mandeen, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
J. P. Martin, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
A. L. Osborne, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
Taylor Percival, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
W. H. Robinson, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
J. F. Rodgers, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
Roy S. Stevenson, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
Frank Waller, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Army
H. C. Hale, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Henry Kimberlin, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Navy
E. F. Gates, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
E. O. Stanley, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Chas. McCreery, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., Army
Daniel Laffin, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., Army
Earnest Thorn, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., Army
J. A. Smith, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
A. R. Kinney, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
L. G. Little, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Frank Pepper, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
E. C. Christensen, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
T. L. Messick, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Navy
Charles R. Patten, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Fred Gauthier, L. U. 266, Stockton. Cal., Navy
M. A. Orcutt, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
H. J. La Blanc, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Geo. A. Seley, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Ed Maddox, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
W. J. Lyster, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
C. A. Akridge, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Frank Bondioli, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
J. C. McVay, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
H. C. Mitseher, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
A. P. Rasmussen, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Albert De Anrico, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
John Urquhart, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Joe Hubner, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
H. Raffle, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
John Beatie, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
A. C. Williams, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Army
Wm. J. Small, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Thos. Oedner, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Ward E. Corbitt, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
John Loggie, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
John W. Scott, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Toney Fabiano, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Garl Lewis, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
C. H. Murphy, L. U. 371, Denison, Tex., Navy
Martin Huilker, L. U. 371, Denison, Tex., Army
Walter Davis, L. U. 371, Denison, Tex., Army
John Robertson, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
M. L. Harvey, L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., Army

Discharged Soldiers and Sailors on Picket Duty at $35,000,000 Army Base at Brooklyn.

Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Picket New $35,000,000 Plant in Brooklyn.

All Were Carpenters Before the War.

(New York Evening Telegram, Tuesday, February 11, 1919.)

Something new as a strike feature was tried out today when a detachment of discharged soldiers, all in uniform and with two or three blue-clad sailors in the party, marched over to Brooklyn to do picket duty for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the strike at the $35,000,000 army base, where it was proposed to resume work for the United States Government with strike-breakers.

About 50 men in Uncle Sam's uniform gathered at the headquarters of the District Council of the Brotherhood, at 39th street and Broadway, in response to the call for men to picket the army base.

Wound stripes and overseas stripes were conspicuous among them, and all were carpenters and union men before they laid aside their tools in exchange for weapons with which to beat the Hun.

JUST OUT OF HOSPITAL

Several of the former soldiers have only very recently left hospitals. But they said they were ready to go back to work as carpenters, and that if they were in condition to work they were able to stand the picket work in the effort of the unions of which they were members to better working conditions for them and other returning soldiers.

"We are not looking for any trouble, you may be sure of that," said one of the uniformed pickets as he was leaving the District Council headquarters. "We will do a regular, good job of picketing in a perfectly peaceful way, however; and I guess the training we have had in the army here at home and over on the other side ought to make us understand the job."

AVOIDING PUBLICITY

While the pickets were willing to have their photographs taken, they did not care to court further publicity by giving their names, and at the carpenters' headquarters there was also some reluctance about stating the names.

The Brooklyn army base, which is within about two months of completion, at an estimated cost of $35,000,000, is the biggest Government work under construction in this country. For several weeks operations have been suspended there because of the building trades strike in this city.

As "The Carpenter" goes to press we are in receipt of information from General President Hutcheson, who is handling the New York situation personally, that a settlement has been reached, with the exception of some minor matters, which have been referred to an Arbitration Committee of three employers and three of our representatives with Judge Dugro as umpire. We are satisfied that our membership will be fairly dealt with, and they are to be congratulated on the splendid stand they made for a living wage.

Honor Roll

(Continued from page 39)

W. R. Karnes, L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., Army
Roy Wilson, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
N. M. Kegg, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
H. Resham, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
Roland Leland, L. U. 459, Bar Harbor, Me., Army
Lester Johnson, L. U. 459, Bar Harbor, Me., Army
William H. Geffert, L. U. 463, Hinsdale, Ill., Army
Fritz Engel, L. U. 463, Hinsdale, Ill., Army
James Nilne, L. U. 463, Hinsdale, Ill., Army
William Graeling, L. U. 463, Hinsdale, Ill., Army
George Loehman, L. U. 463, Hinsdale, Ill., Army
Edgar Schmidt, L. U. 463, Hinsdale, Ill., Army
Thomas C. Lownes, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Army
Wm. S. Armstrong, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Army
Earl James Roberts, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Army
Lewis Warren Doyle, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Army
Wm. E. Nagle, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Army
Lloyd Gill, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
Leonard McArthy, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
Elbert Jones, L. U. 058, Marion, Ill., Army
Leo B. Pride, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
Virgil Ray Usrey, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Army
James A. Lesley, L. U. 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., Army
Geo. J. Hayes, L. U. 691, Winsport, Pa., Army
Harrison Haag, L. U. 691, Winsport, Pa., Army
Edgar Fuller, L. U. 691, Winsport, Pa., Army
Mervyn L. Ellison, L. U. 691, Winsport, Pa., Army
M. C. Pate, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
Peter Lloyd Nelson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Army
Frank Meronek, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Army
Oscar Erickson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Army
Andsend S. Sunde, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Army
Henry G. Thorsell, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Army
Oscar C. Osmundson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Army

R. K. Forbes, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
O. W. Brown, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
Paul Nelson, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Aviation
Calloway Brown, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
B. A. Wise, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
Robert Farress, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
A. J. Ebbert, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
Roy C. Holley, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Navy
C. M. Hall, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
J. M. Hinzman, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
R. Camerdon, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
W. H. Watts, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
H. K. White, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
Geo. Upton, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
W. M. Dickinson, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
D. R. Bishop, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Navy
E. E. Walk, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
S. H. Neff, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
Roy Belle, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Navy
A. M. Keister, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
Frank A. Allen, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Harry G. Beers, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
R. A. Blundon, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
S. W. Blanchard, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
H. C. Blankenship, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
N. W. Barrett, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Roscoe Benn, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Curtis G. Bledsoe, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Robt. F. Burnette, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Samuel U. Bartolel, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
C. S. Cross, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
R. F. Clagett, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Wm. Cole, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
T. R. Cordell, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
A. T. Campbell, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
W. E. Cordell, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
C. C. Calder, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
John L. Dillon, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Chas. Dahlstrom, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
R. H. Darby, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
W. A. Ernsperger, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Elmer Lord, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
M. E. Masten, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
B. McMahon, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
John Nichol, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Alfred Ostram, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Leonard Peterson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Wm. Reh, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
M. D. Seaton, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
S. L. Short, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Ralph J. Garner, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Arthur Dalton, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
James M. Grant, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Geo. W. Godfrey, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Harry L. Galbraith, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Thos. Hayes, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
W. H. Hall, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Roy L. Harmon, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Navy
T. T. Hindman, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
F. R. Howard, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
J. W. Houchins, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
C. E. Hansboro, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Paul E. Johnson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
C. D. Johnson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
A. B. Jeffrey, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Ledwig Jensen, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
J. L. Junghans, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
George V. Koehler, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Albert H. Larange, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
O. J. L'Hommedien, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Chas. Luscomb, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Robt. F. Lindsey, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Ernest Lewis, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Thomas J. Ellis, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Emil Hosenfeld, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Chas. R. Herfurth, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
D. B. Hager, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
W. A. Hill, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Tom Jacobson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
F. G. Johnson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Leo Sneeringer, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Fred Weil, Jr., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Grover C. King, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Maurice Ladd, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Thomas Leigh, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
T. G. Livesay, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
W. B. Lanigan, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Clarence Mitchell, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Gus Mason, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Wm. Miller, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Miles B. Miller, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Robt. McDonald, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Peter M. McFarlan, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Herbert A. Ney, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
James M. Power, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army

Eric Peterson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
F. H. Prettyman, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Edgar L. Robey, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
C. A. Reis, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
C. S. Riddell, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Frank Reeves, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Horace Sequin, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Adam Seek, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
R. W. Sammons, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
R. L. Burgdorf, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
L. W. Cobb, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
James Conroy, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Wm. Chanley, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Alex. Davidson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Wm. Dove, Jr., L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Chas. B. Deuchar, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
A. B. Wilkerson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
H. V. Warner, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
H. G. Dickhaut, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Eston Smallwood, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Christy Schaal, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Jos. Silverstein, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
David O. Spencer, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
F. C. Schorb, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Jos. Stanley, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Ernest Seek, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Howard R. Seal, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
M. L. Thompson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Homer Trembly, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
M. B. Turner, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
L. L. Wilkinson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Earl Walters, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Emery S. Whitmire, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Benj. Walters, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Sam Williams, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Jacob Weisser, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Wm. Messerly, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Rich S. Harris, L U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
V. E. Wighington, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
C. W. Potter, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
L. M. Thompson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Wm. B. Lloyd, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
A. F. Imbson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
H. R. Beales, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Howard C. Brown, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
L. F. Blundon, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
R. C. Brissey, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
P. M. Ward, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
Harry R. Stoner, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army
F. E. Fitzpatrick, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Army

Dooley on the Union Label

"Have ye not heard of the Union Label, Hinnessy?"

"I have that. I've heard nothin' else fer th' last two months. But by the same token, what is this Union Label?"

"'Tis what th' polytishuns put on their cards at election time to catch th' votes of th' intilligint workin' min; 'tis what gives the Citizens Beliance people hydrophoby; 'tis what gives th' scab manufacturers bad dreams."

"And who invinted it, Dooley?"

"Sure, the labor unions invinted th' thing, th' same as th' Chinamin invinted gunpowder and didn't have since enough to use it after they made it. All th' Chinamin cud do with gunpowder is to make phire, create a lot of stink and noise. Sure the Japs showed 'em phwat to do with it whin they wint over to visit their frind Nick of Rushy. 'T has been th' same way with th' labor unions. They invinted a wipon and then kept on foigitin' wid their hands, wid risholutions and Labor Day parades."

"An' do ye think, Dooley, 'tis a good thing fer th' terries?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"'Tis th' yellow peril of th' Manufacturers' Association. 'Tis th' first glimmerin' of intelligince th' workin' min have shown in twinty years. Why don't ye demand th' Union Label, ye Turk?"

An old lady who lived on the coast went to Portsmouth to visit her son, who was in barracks there. They were walking along one of the streets in the evening when all of a sudden there was a loud bang.

"Good heavens!" she exclaimed. "What was that?"

"It's all right, mater," said the boy. "It's only sunset."

"Sunset!" she ejaculated. "Well, I've lived by the sea all my life and I've never heard the sun go down with a bang like that before."

Correspondence

Co-operation of Labor Is Needed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There is no doubt in our minds that you realize the difficult industrial and labor problems which face our country during the period of reconstruction in changing industry over from a war basis to a peace basis. Labor was ready to render every assistance possible during the war in speeding up war essential production. The co-operation of labor is needed just as much in the present period of reconstruction.

A. D. Chiquoine, Director of the Information Division of the United States Employment Service, has asked me because of my knowledge of the labor movement to bring the program of the Employment Service to your attention.

May we not ask you to have an article printed in an early issue of your trade journal on the present aims of the Employment Service? For your use an article is sent herewith. The Department of Labor would appreciate it greatly if its claims could be placed before your organization.

Very truly yours,
For the Director General:
J. V. GRAHAM,
Chief, Skilled Labor Section,
Clearance Division.

The keynote of the task now resting on the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor is expressed in the following words of Secretary W. B. Wilson:

> "The country now faces the obligation to return to suitable employment those whom under the stress of war it has induced to enter its service in the field or in the factory. Upon the manner in which that obligation will be fulfilled depends in a very large measure the well-being of the people for many years to come, as well as the vindication of those principles of justice which animated us in the pursuits of war."

Its present program is therefore especially directed toward shifting men and women from war industries to peace industries and in assisting discharged soldiers, sailors and civilian war workers to find employment. The industrial readjustment can be accelerated and unemployment and consequent suffering vastly diminished if employers and workers throughout the country use and co-operate with the United States Employment Service.

Men and women now engaged in war work need not fear that there will not be enough peace jobs to go around when the time comes, so long as they do not desert their present work in droves before the work of peace is ready for them. It is believed generally that economic and industrial conditions are going to be very satisfactory. There ought not to be any widespread unemployment.

The greatest danger seems to lie in the immediate future. In order to assist the Government in keeping labor conditions stable, it is urged that employes make all possible use of the United States Employment Service. Its offices are established in all the larger cities of the country. Call upon them for advice and assistance whenever occasion arises. By so doing you will strengthen the industrial condition of the entire country.

The whole national system of local Councils of Defense has undertaken to assist and supplement the work of 1,500 community labor boards set up as a war measure by the United States Employment Service in effecting such community co-operation. Promises of assistance from such great national organizations as the American Federation of Labor, Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic War Board and the Jewish Welfare Board have been secured. The organization everywhere of such co-operating bureaus to help the soldier find a job is not only assured; it is already being rapidly effected. Camp representatives from the United States Employment Service are registering and referring several thousand soldiers in 78 demobilization camps of the country daily. Practically every army camp in America either has a camp representative or is in

direct touch with one, and the work that these men are doing is meeting with enthusiastic approval from both Government departments and camp commanders.

The method of getting men listed and cared for is modeled after the following general plan: The soldiers are got together, interviewed, questioned as to previous occupations, special fitness for that and other business, trade or profession, and the information entered on cards. These cards are then assorted by States.

When the man is to be discharged he is urged to proceed directly to his home to visit his family and friends, and while there to call on the local Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors. The camp representative's reason for this is that it will be best for the men to proceed directly to their home towns, and, further, that doing so will place them directly in contact with the local bureaus, thus giving a wider distribution of the men.

In many instances, however, the men about to be discharged wish to find employment in other places. In this case the man's card is sent by the camp representative to the Federal Director of the United States Employment Service for the State to which the soldier is going. The Federal Director, in turn, sends the cards for each county to the superintendent of that district, and, where necessary, the cards are distributed down to the small communities, so that when the men reach their destinations the Employment Service at those places is prepared for them and has ready a list of jobs best fitted for each particular man. This system places the man in close touch with the exact community in which he desires to locate.

On the face of it the reconstruction program of the United States Employment Service is large. It links up all national and local efforts, both governmental and private. The period of reconstruction holds fully as many perils to the laboring man and woman as did the months of war. Since the Government desires to protect the country against possible suffering due to unemployment, it has given definite responsibilities to the United States Employment Service. The Government expects each one of us to support its agents, so that the industrial readjustment can be accomplished without entailing hardship.

Let every reader of this Journal make it his business to find out whether a Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Civilian War Workers has already been established in his community and, if not, to write immediately to the Federal Director of the United States Employment Service in his State for instructions.

As a Carpenter-Manager of a Co-operative Sees Co-operation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read with pleasure the articles on the co-operative movement in recent issues of "The Carpenter." To one who has persistently advocated the upbuilding of the co-operative movement by the trades unionists, it is indeed inspiring to read the encouraging articles published in our own Journal, which, after all, is but a co-operative enterprise and within itself has demonstrated the merits of the co-operative idea, for where is there a member of our Brotherhood today who would advocate the editing and publishing of our Journal by a private individual or corporation?

The co-operative movement is not only the "twin remedy" with the trade union movement for our social evils, but it offers the best medium to train our own people in the handling of the many workers' institutions that are to be a part of the great forces that in time will free the common people from the clutches of monopolistic greed.

As to the success of the co-operative movement in this country there can be no doubt, for certainly the American wage worker is as well equipped to solve the problem arising out of the upbuilding of this movement as were his European brothers. This has been amply demonstrated by the success of co-operative enterprises now in operation in many parts of our country.

There are now 80 co-operative stores in the State of Illinois. Many of these have withstood the storm of opposition for years, and in some of the smaller towns today they are the most successful business enterprises in their respective communities, not only outstripping their competitors in every way conceivable, but solidifying and bringing the trades unionists into closer relations with each other, thereby greatly strengthening the economic force of the trade union movement.

The bugaboo about co-operative failures is no longer effective in forestalling

the growth of the co-operative movement, for in almost every instance such failures as there have been can be traced to lack of real co-operation on the part of those connected with the enterprise or the mean and unfair opposition directed against them by well-organized and financially powerful business interests. In the latter case, such a defeat is no more of a failure than were the defeats of the pioneers in the trade union movement, who went down after fighting a good fight because of combating a superior force, but invariably reorganized and won the day. The pioneers in the co-operative movement met and fought this same fight; probably many more will be compelled to make it in the future. Fortunately, however, the workers are rapidly learning that if they will but co-operate, their movement will not only survive, but actually develop under the most withering attacks of organized business. There probably has not been a more keen, forceful and well-organized opposition to the establishment of a co-operative than right here in Bloomington. It seems that it is a rapid-fire attack, using all the methods known to those who would throttle the growth of the co-operative idea, and yet we have grown from a membership of less than 250 on January 1, 1918, the day we opened our doors, to a membership of 430 at this writing, with more coming, increasing our business from less than $4,000 the first month to $9,000 a month at the present time, and this in spite of the adverse circumstances in launching a business under war conditions.

Those who have already made the fight in establishing co-operatives are, I believe, in full accord with Brother John H. Walker in his statement that if anyone wants to get into a man's fight, let him get into the co-operative struggle. Yet there is probably not a single one who has combated the sinister influences that are the common enemies of co-operation who has not been inspired by the struggle, who is not more satisfied than ever that the fight must be made, for he sees more clearly the shortcomings of our efforts as trade unionists to make the union label what it should be, the one guarantee of justice to the worker, as well as proving to the public that whatever bears the union label is made under wholesome and healthful conditions.

This new light has inspired the co-operators in America to strive to attain the position where they can take into consideration the human side of the business world. It has brought about the seven different co-operative wholesale societies in America, whose aim is to get into the wholesaling, jobbing and manufacturing business, so as to be in a position to determine under what conditions the commodities handled by the 1,500 co-operative stores already in operation in this country are made and distributed, and while this may appear to be a big undertaking to those who have not been in close touch with the co-operative movement, yet it is but a problem that time and effort will solve for us, as has been solved for some of our European brothers.

I can make but one request of the readers of "The Carpenter" — that they make a careful study of this great and inspiring movement, knowing that if this is done there will not be a carpenters' Local in our great Brotherhood that will not own shares in a retail or wholesale co-operative or both, and many individual members will soon become active co-operators, thus practically aiding in bringing about the day when the business world as we know it in America will be governed from the halls of labor rather than from Wall Street.

L. J. SALCH,
Member Local 63, Bloomington, Ill.

Reconstruction

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Enclosed you will find a short contribution which, if you have room, I would be glad to have you publish in your next "Carpenter." I take the position that it is time for the workingmen to be up and doing, and it is only by an exchange of opinion through our official organs that we can accomplish what we are working for. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
L. E. SHIRA,
Local No. 200, Columbus, O.

Reconstruction of our new world not only involves the machinery of finance but paramountly grades the earning capacity of our workingmen. Producing as he does 95 per cent of the world's consumption, his whole being has been transformed in a moment from that of servitude to that of a producer, a co-partner in all the intricate transactions pertaining to business as well as pleasure. Enshrined in his new sphere, the

workingman should become cognizant of the position allotted to him. Servitude no longer his master, a creature born to all the inalienable rights granted him by the Constitution of the grandest country of God's green earth, he now appears a monument of strength, admired and respected by all with whom he may come in contact. Leading up to this point of equality it is not amiss to call the attention of all fellow-workingmen to the essential and fundamental principles that become a part and as a whole constitute the prime factors of our Government.

To us as workingmen belongs a true representation in our municipal, State and national affairs, which will gladly be accorded us when we have demonstrated our ability and made manifest our intentions of securing our rights and privileges so long denied us. A candidate who is not avowedly in full accord with the interests of labor and who will not agree that legislation based on the fundamental principles of justice should be consigned to the jungles of political oblivion. The time is ripe, the road is open. Which road are we going to travel? Individually as well as collectively we are the fundamental working parts of the machinery of our Government. Are we going to lay aside our armor or will we by manly strength and vigor demand the rights and privileges granted us by our forefathers? Each and every one of us has a duty to perform. Let us trim our lamps, so that our beacon light may be seen and respected by all.

Let us not forget those immortal words: "In union there is strength; united we stand, divided we fall." Let the number be legions of those enshrined under the care and guidance of organized labor, and that the time may soon come when all men can make all things good for themselves and enjoy the sacred privileges handed down to us as a heritage, a country of the people, by the people and for the people.

L. E. SHIRA,
485 Oakwood Ave., Columbus, O.

Progress of L. U. 639

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Now that the war is over and we are gradually getting back to a normal basis, I feel that I can spare the time to relate a little of the history of Local Union No. 639.

Those of you who are familiar with conditions in the South and especially in Jacksonville, Fla., can appreciate the difficulties which confronted us in building up the organization that we have here.

On August 12, 1917, a charter was granted by the United Brotherhood for Local Union No. 639. There were 12 charter members. In 18 months we have built up a membership of nearly 1,000 members and we are still taking them in at the rate of 150 to 200 a month. Accordingly we have the largest Local Union in the Southern States below what is commonly known as the "Mason and Dixon line."

There are eight large shipyards here, including one yard building steel ships and one building concrete ships. Practically all of our membership works in the shipyards.

We have had the usual difficulties which confront a new organization, at least 90 per cent of our membership never belonged to the United Brotherhood before, but we are gradually getting things on a good working basis, both in the Local Union and in the city.

We took the initiative in organizing a District Council in this city and will soon have a good, live Council of all the Locals, including the Colored House and Ship Carpenters of the city.

We are trying to correct the impression on the part of the average traveling brother coming here that Jacksonville is a poorly organized city, that a member is not required to deposit his clearance card here, as there was no Local Union of any strength to demand it. That has been the great trouble heretofore.

One of the chief reasons why this city was poorly organized was the fact that a large number of our brothers would come here and work (usually under wages) with their clearance cards in their pockets and not required to deposit same in the Local Union, but this trouble is being overcome.

Thanking you for so much space in your valuable Journal, I am,

Fraternally yours,
RALPH M. BAGLEY,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 639.

A Warning to All Local Unions

We are in receipt of a notice from our local representative at Toledo, O., advising us against one Richard Gilsie Cartwright, formerly Recording Secretary of

Local Union 2083, whose photograph we are herewith inserting. The notice sent out by the Chief of Police of Toledo is self-explanatory and reads:

"Our indictment charges that on January 25, 1919, Cartwright forged the name of J. R. Hall, Treasurer of Local Union 2083 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to a check for $89.00. Cartwright, at the

time, was Secretary of the same Local. Cartwright has worked as a steamfitter, bridge and structural iron worker, and as a carpenter.

"Please make every effort to locate this man through the Local Unions of carpenters in your city, and if successful place him in custody, wire this department, and an officer will be sent forward with the necessary papers to return him.

HENRY J. HERBERT,
Chief of Police.

Toledo, O., Jan. 30, 1919."

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Brother Alfred Anderson, who was formerly a member of Local Union 105 of Cleveland, O. The accom-

panying photograph gives a good description of Brother Anderson. Any information regarding him will be appreciated by Ole Paulson, 2023 Douglas St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Mart Curley. The last heard of him was in Jacksonville, Fla. He is about five feet six inches tall, 38 years of age and of Irish descent. Anyone knowing where he can be located will confer a favor by addressing J. C. Parsons, Third and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

What Is a Living Wage?

You, who work for a living, don't need any juggler with figures to tell you about your wages — your salary — your reward for what you do. You KNOW how much or how little your wages will buy. You have inside information on this. You find it out when you pay rent. When you buy clothes. When you pay for food. When you are lucky enough to get coal at any price. After you have paid for all these things that you must have in order to exist you soon learn how little you can afford to spend for pleasure. You know you have to do without some things you should have—the things to which you are entitled—that you may put aside a little for the days of illness or old age.

You know that your life is made up mostly of toil, toil and small pay. Some of you get a little higher wage—a little more salary—than others. None of you get a real LIVING WAGE. And you, and only you, by your labor, have built the world in all its beauty and glory.

A LIVING WAGE IS A WAGE THAT WILL BUY THE BEST OF EVERYTHING YOUR LABOR HAS PRODUCED. Not only the best of everything to protect and nourish your body, but the best of everything that nourishes the mind and gives pleasure to the senses. A living wage is a wage that will allow you to give those dependent upon your labor that fullness and richness of life to which they are entitled. A wage so large that you will not have to rob your own flesh and blood of the things to which they are entitled by the right of life itself. None of you who work get such a wage. All of you could get it.

Let me help you with the answer. Your wage is never higher than your power to demand it. Your working conditions are never better than your economic power to improve them. Your lot in life is determined by your strength to compel your boss to pay you a living

wage. How are you to get the power to get a real living wage and make your life mean more than work and worry?

By organization! By organization only!

Where workers are organized they successfully challenge the employers' right to deny them the joys of life. Where they have not yet learned the power and strength that comes from collective action, they are at the mercy of the employer. One of the established rules of the game of business and industry is to pay a wage as small as can be forced upon unorganized, helpless workers.

If you should live better and are anxious to secure for yourself and yours some of the worth-while things in life, you must organize with your fellows for mutual advancement. In organization there is strength. Organization is the only hope and salvation to which workers may look if they are ever to escape the drudgery of monotonous labor and inadequate wages.

Talking about your misery will not solve your problem. Depending upon the generosity of "good-hearted" employers is a most disappointing experience. You need no other power to better your station in life than that which lies within you, and can assert itself to your advantage only when you join with numbers of your fellow-workers, who are victims of the same appalling circumstances.

You must think in terms of workers. You are a component part of the labor movement and as the forces of labor progress you advance. As they are retarded, to that degree are you stopped from getting your just dues.

Moral: Join the forces of organized labor and advance your material welfare. After you have joined, get your shopmates to follow your example. As you strengthen the forces of labor you speed along the day when life shall mean more to you than another day's work and another day's work and another dinner.

Child Labor Exploitation Increases Since Court Vetoed Protective Law

Investigations conducted by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor show a great increase in the employment of children since the federal child labor law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. This law prohibited the transportation in interstate commerce of commodities made by children under 14 years in factories and under 16 years in mines and quarries. It also provided that children between 14 and 16 years should not be employed more than eight hours a day, six days a week, and not before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

The Children's Bureau states that since the federal law has been set aside the long workday for children has again been established. In North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia an 11-hour day and the 60-hour week are now general. In the former State children from 5 to 14 years were found employed more than eight hours a day.

"The limitation of the hours of work is more generally objected to than the age limit," the Children's Bureau reports. "Careful studies made here and in England indicate that the long day, which is no longer considered economical for the adult worker, is peculiarly dangerous for children. The chief medical officer of the Board of Education in London finds that of all the undesirable (working) conditions (for children) the most radical and persistent is that of long hours. It is a remarkable and significant fact that all through the history of child labor the dominant evil is not accidents, or poisoning, or deformities, or specific disease—but the stress and fatigue of the immature body due to long or unsuitable hours of occupation."

To abolish the child labor evil the A. F. of L. and other organizations and individuals are urging the passage of a federal law that will place a tax on the products of child labor. The Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor shall constitute a board to make rules and regulations for the valuing of such articles and commodities for the purpose of the tax and for carrying out the provisions of the proposed law.

In order to prevent fraud upon the revenue by evading the tax the Secretary of Labor, or any person authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any mine, quarry, mill, factory or other manufacturing establishment.

Friends of this proposed legislation believe it will remove objections raised by the United States Supreme Court when it invalidated the federal child labor law.

In that case the court held that Congress cannot prohibit the interstate commerce transportation of a thing not intrinsically evil, as lottery tickets, etc., and that the commerce power of Congress is one of regulation, and that exclusion of a thing harmless per se goes beyond regulation.

Opponents of child labor are acting on the assumption that, while the United States Supreme Court has denied Congress the right to prohibit the interstate transportation of child labor products, the right to regulate such products has been conceded. The plan now is to impose a tax on these products and make them decidedly unprofitable.

It has been suggested that the proposed act be attached as a "rider" to the big war revenue bill, which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

The Thrift Stamp as an Americanizer

Small as a Thrift Stamp is, it may be made a big factor in the Americanization of the foreign-born, 13,000,000 of whom must be taught the language of America, and an understanding of American ideals and American citizenship, if the United States is to succeed in its great task as the "melting pot" of the world.

Thrift is one of the virtues of vast numbers of the foreign-born, and that is why it should not be difficult to interest them in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificate Stamps.

"A quarter for a Thrift Stamp, but no quarter for Prussianism," is one of the war slogans of the United States today, and there is a splendid opportunity to explain to the investing foreigner why his quarters are needed and to what noble work they are to be dedicated.

But half the work of salesmanship is done if the foreign-born are not given a better idea of what American citizenship means and why America was forced to unsheath her sword to help preserve the world from the domination of the Prussian military autocracy.

Labor unionists of London, Ontario, have decided to open co-operative stores there soon, in order that members may have places at which they are certain of finding goods which bear the union label. It is expected that the stores will be departmental in character. It is claimed that few of the goods now sold there bear the label.

LET'S ALL PULL TOGETHER and BOOST THE LABEL

If all of the members of the Brotherhood will keep constantly in mind the continuation of good conditions, and betterment for the future of these conditions, they can individually be a constant benefit to the increasing demand for products bearing the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

There is no better or more effective way to keep the label constantly in evidence than by using and **causing others to use** the excellent pencils furnished by the International Office, which has the transfer of our label thereon. This transfer is lithographed in beautiful color effect, and the pencils are furnished to our membership at practically cost.

By reason of the large purchasing ability of the International Office, we have been able to make favorable contracts **at before-the-war prices.** We have a large supply of pencils and are in a position to furnish three styles.

Small diameter, hard lead, furnished in either gray, yellow or green finish. **THREE CENTS EACH.**

Small diameter, soft lead (very high grade), **rubber tip. FIVE CENTS EACH.**

Large diameter, medium lead **(carpenter's pencil,** gray or yellow finish. **FIVE CENTS EACH.**

Thousands upon thousands of our members can co-operate very strongly in exploiting our label, in addition to the use of the small diameter hard lead, by using the large diameter carpenter's pencil and by having a supply of the soft lead, with rubber tip, **for paper work.**

Pupils in schools, and **especially children of our members,** should be supplied with the soft lead pencils, thus placing our label in thousands of schoolrooms and serving to bring the label to the notice of the school authorities as well as countless others.

It is urged that members of the Local Unions call upon their Local Secretaries and purchase these pencils, and the International Office is in position to make shipment of pencils at the prices mentioned above.

Send all orders, accompanied by remittance in proper amount, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Casual Comment

The parlor economists who are forecasting labor's part in reconstruction are spilling a lot of ink airing their views.

* * *

Labor is not only at variance with their doctrines, but against their philosophy.

* * *

Economically these so-called intellectuals are unsound; socially they are wrong; industrially they are an impossibility.

* * *

The enviable position of the organized workers of America as regards wages, hours, safety appliances and sanitary surroundings is not the result of a sudden upward wash on a wave of widespread war prosperity.

* * *

Whatever the measure of success achieved, it has been the result of a background of long years of struggle on the part of organized labor.

* * *

The march of our progress will be onward and onward, never ceasing.

* * *

This is the hour for organizing, for planning constructive campaigns for the advancement of the cause of those who toil.

* * *

The war is over, but the fight for human rights must be kept up.

* * *

Instead of abolishing the eight-hour law, it must be stronger; it is the cornerstone of progress.

* * *

If the allies had not been fed by America, it would have been impossible for them to maintain their defense against Germany.

* * *

Meeting this world need on a purely voluntary basis, the American people have conclusively proved that democracy is a success and that in time of need it will rise in its own defense.

* * *

The Garden of Eden and the Promised Land having been wrested from his grasp, the Turk should be able to compose a fine new version of "Paradise Lost."

Are you helping towards that 400,000 figure? If not, get busy.

* * *

"Time and tide wait for no man"; now is your opportunity; don't stand looking on; grab it.

* * *

Demand the union label every time you enter a store to purchase; it is a very little thing to do, but it means a lot to organized labor.

* * *

Just doing our little job well, isn't enough; we must do it cheerfully and with a smile.

* * *

If we don't, we will interfere with others, make it harder for them to do their work, all of which is unprofitable.

* * *

Postmaster-General Burleson, in his attitude towards unions in the postal service, reminds one of the little boy in our school-books who stood on the burning deck—the postal chief stands alone.

* * *

The union label is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and practice.

* * *

The Victory Liberty Loan drive will soon be on. It is not a donation to the Government, this buying of Liberty Bonds, but the safest, sanest investment in the world.

* * *

It is estimated that in shipbuilding a man can build 10 tons a year. If we are going to build 6,000,000 tons of ships, it means that 600,000 men must be on the job.

* * *

Cast thy gold upon the waters of the Victory Liberty Loan, for it shall return in ample dividends of peace and plenty.

* * *

It seems that the delegates to the fifth annual convention of the Iowa State Council had quite a time dodging the pestiferous "flu" germs and hunting "dry territory" in Iowa.

* * *

It is the height of economic folly to curtail the consuming power of the masses as a means of industrial conversion, revival or prosperity.

The wage-earners of America have made many and great sacrifices; our American Bourbons have made enormous profits.

* * *

The workers of our country are better organized and better prepared to resist encroachment than ever heretofore. Wages must not be reduced. Hours of work shall not be increased, but shortened, and those released from the army and navy must not only be welcomed, but given work.

* * *

Speaking of wages, Senator Reed, in a speech in the Senate, remarked that they will naturally be reduced as the purchasing power of the dollar, which decreased during the war, increases under peace conditions. He said: "This, of course, will affect the price paid for labor in common with prices paid for other commodities."

* * *

It would seem that the Senator had not got beyond the theory that labor is a commodity to be bought in the open market.

* * *

If a Senator were a commodity, what would be the price of a Senator who in this day of enlightenment thinks and talks of labor as a commodity?

* * *

A significant victory for the shorter working week, which went unnoticed in the general press, is that of the Jewelry Workers' Union, which won the shorter working week for its members in New York.

* * *

The union label is a potent weapon for today's struggles. In addition it is a power for good to the rising generation, for their interests, their rights and their liberties go with its tenets.

* * *

Organize the yet unorganized. Now for the 400,000 mark.

* * *

Unionism means higher wages, fewer hours of labor, steadier employment. It means a sturdier manhood, higher aspirations, more justice and more real freedom.

* * *

One advantage writers on "Reconstruction have over others is they have selected for themselves a life job if they intend to stick for the finish.

Over 35 per cent of all the electric light systems in the United States are publicly owned.

* * *

The Postal Department showed a surplus of $19,979,798 for the year ending June 30, 1918. That ends another of the stock arguments against public ownership. One by one Uncle Sam is knocking them out.

* * *

Public ownership is a fight of the people. It is quite nonpartisan. Whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat matters not at all. The question now is: Is he for the people or for the big interests? Nothing tells the tale so definitely and so emphatically as how he votes now on these great public ownership questions.

* * *

Frank G. Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and speaking for it at the recent conference called by the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared that the country is on the eve of an era of public ownership and that labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor would support it to the limit.

* * *

Everything wasted at this time is criminal. The American people must submit to denials and put their savings into Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds.

* * *

These are the days when all the nations of the world are at school wrestling with the three R's: Readjustment, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

* * *

Gasoline producers are complaining that the gasless days were foolish and that there is now, as a consequence, great overproduction of gasoline. Has anybody noticed that the price has fallen about 10 cents a gallon in consequence?

* * *

The Division of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor handled 1,217 cases during the year and adjusted 865. The mediators were unable to arrange an adjustment in only 71 instances; 208 cases were pending at the end of the fiscal year, 66 had been referred for final adjudication to the National War Labor Board, and 7 were reported "Unclassified." The number of workmen directly affected in these cases was 1,041,342, and indirectly 1,315,657. In 1917, 375 cases were handled, and in 1916, 33.

Trade Notes

Sacramento District Council, Sacramento, Cal.—At the last regular meeting of the above-named Council the Secretary was instructed to notify you that the increase in wages from $6.00 to $7.00 per day had been granted by the Contractors' Association last October and that we are now receiving it without any trouble, having enjoyed same since January 1, 1919. Ben Bolt, R. S.

L. U. 1816, Durant, Okla.—We are glad to report that we got our demands, for an increase to 75 cents per hour, without any trouble. Everything is working nicely and we are looking ahead for better times. C. A. Roberts, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.—As a result of our trade movement, carpenters received an increase of 50 cents per day December 1, 1918, and 50 cents more March 1, 1919. This will make our new scale, starting with March, $7.00 per day, eight hours, and 44 hours per week. This was the contractors' own proposition. H. C. Scull, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.—I am glad to inform you that our movement for an increase of wages from 75 cents to 87½ cents per hour, effective Monday, January 13, has been a success and there wasn't a contractor who refused to pay the new scale. L. H. Ossenkop, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo.—We are glad to report that our movement for an increase of wages to 62½ cents an hour was accepted and same went into effect January 1, 1919. W. W. Wade, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 28, Missoula, Montana.—I am pleased to inform you that our demands for an increase in wages from $6.00 to $7.00 for eight hours per day has been granted. The delay in notifying you was caused by the recent quarantine on account of the influenza here. Lynn D. Ambrose, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1025, Baxter Springs, Kan.—We wish to notify you that our trade movement was a success and that our scale has been changed from 65 to 75 cents per hour. A. M. Frazier, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va.—We have received quite a few letters from carpenters asking about work here, and we would therefore request that you publish in "The Carpenter," advising carpenters not to come here for work until further notice is given.. Herbert Davis,

Foreign Labor News

Over 95,000 women are employed in the factories of Osaka, Japan.

* * *

The Women's Trade Union League in Great Britain has over 50,000 members.

* * *

Striking Berlin waiters and their employers have reached an agreement which calls for the abolition of tips and a fixed wage scale.

* * *

Since August, 1915, the number of women trade unionists in Great Britain has more than doubled, and at the present time there are nearly 750,000 of them organized.

* * *

Premier Clemenceau told a delegation from the General Labor Confederation that a plan to make an international labor day, guaranteeing an eight-hour day, was viewed favorably by the French Government.

* * *

Another battle between the strikers and the Government forces began at Buenos Aires at the Vasena Iron Foundry. The strike movement is spreading and more than 50 unions have joined.

* * *

British engineering and shipbuilding trades unions have asked for an advance in wages of 100 per cent above pre-war rates.

* * *

In Germany in certain industries the proportion of work done by women has risen from slightly under 18 per cent in 1914 to practically 60 per cent at the present time.

Canada's New Labor Party

The new Labor party of Canada seems to be making things hum, although it is not yet thoroughly organized on national lines, and the reigning politicians at Ottawa are trembling in their boots, and it is even reported that the Borden government is preparing to resign. The Laborites of Winnipeg made a clean sweep of all the offices in the city. The new mayor is a member of the International Association of Machinists, as are four of the eight councillors. The other four are members, respectively, of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the Carpenters and Joiners, and of Painters and Paperhangers. Among the aldermen are a teamster, a member of the Typographical Union and the Secretary of the local Trades and Labor Assembly. In Hamilton this result was nearly duplicated. The Labor party cleaned up two city controllers, the commissioner, five aldermen and a school trustee. Gordon Stewart, editor of the Labor News, defeated Hon. T. J. Stewart, a member of the National Parliament, who has been commissioner for some years, and other Laborites elected include two plumbers, two carpenters, a printer, a blacksmith and a barber. In a number of smaller towns in Canada the Labor party has also introduced itself by grabbing off some of the positions of official power.

Build

Build now! This is the plan of the Department of Labor to bring the country back to a basis of peace, plenty and happiness.

Deep thought has been given to the plan. Every interest was weighed with regard to its value as a force in putting labor to work, every natural impulse was studied, every fact bearing on the fruitful employment of the resources of the country was taken into account.

And the answer of all was: Build now!

The building industry was stopped by the war. The men and materials used in it were needed by the Government for war work. Thus the industry is behind in its schedule about two years.

In the building trades alone, when all are employed, there are 13 international unions of craftsmen with hundreds of thousands of workers engaged in pursuits which depend upon them. These great forces set in motion the whole army of industry.

This means prosperity for all the people.

No other industry can bring about this result so quickly.

The plan of the Labor Department is supported by nearly all of the States and cities of the country. These will direct their efforts toward completing public works postponed from the beginning of the war.

Nearly every city in the country needs new buildings or additions to old ones. Nearly every city has been compelled to defer its paving, its sewer building, its general system of keeping its house in order and in good repair. As a result of these two years of general wear and tear without attention to upkeep the labor of millions will be called for and the country will be able to retain its industrial poise of war-time prosperity. It will be able, also, to absorb the soldiers mustered out of the service through the direct effect of building trade activity upon all the other industries.

Modern building operations embrace nearly every function of industrial life, and through this broad scope it affects the general trade of the country. If the building trades are idle, the country is stagnant; if the building trades are busy, the country is prosperous. In view of this patent fact, the course of the country is clear; keep the building trades active and the country prosperous. Labor will benefit by that—all the people will benefit by it—and the country will not only pull through its most critical period safely, but will be enabled to devote its attention to opening up national resources that will guarantee prosperity for the future.

What Unions Have Done

The next time some one asks you "what you have unions for," don't pity his ignorance, but take the uninformed gentleman in hand and enlighten his mind to the greatest force for good that the world's workers have ever known.

Compare the long workday of 30 years ago to that of today. Explain to him how that at the beginning of the union labor movement all of the different machines of labor were working from 12 to 16 hours per day and that now the eight-hour day is a fact in many organized callings, and that some of them are dis-

cussing the seven-hour day, that they may enjoy to a greater degree the good things of life.

If the union's successful effort in reducing the workday is not sufficient excuse for our existence, show your friend how the workers' agitation secured our free school system and its free school books. How we have raised wages and established a vast chain of benefits; how we have forced employers to safeguard life and limb.

Tell him that all these gains have been made in the last 50 years. Before that time men were even denied the right to organize. Existing laws at that time declared that three workers gathered together in one group constituted a conspiracy. But despite these obstacles men united. They formed debating societies and established labor papers. Slowly but surely they one at a time toppled over old ideas, maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists and students.—International Steam Engineer.

A Carpenter's Wife

I dreamed that I lived in a far off land,
'Mid shimmering gold and palace grand,
With beauty rare, none to compare
With flowers strewn round me everywhere,
The sun seemed to shine with flickering light;
And the glimmering moon threw shadows at night,
From the roses hung diamonds all sparkling white;
From the trees hung pearls like stars at night.

Trough the palace I strolled 'mid beauty rare,
My garments were jewels with radiance glare;
Through flower decked gardens the birds seemed to sing,
A strange new melody of enchanting spring;
There was swans on the lake, the water so clear,
Rippled through the enchantment of mystery there;
But my heart was lonesome, I could not be glad,
There was something missing, and my heart was sad.

Why are you not happy, said a voice stern and cold,
What else do you want with this palace of gold,
Have you not jewels the best in the land
The choicest of flowers, wealth at command?
I'd try to be happy, but the day seemed so long,
I seemed to grow weary of the birds and their song;
I knelt among flowers, in beauty all clad,
But there was something missing, my heart was still sad.

If it's love that you want, said the voice stern and cold,
You will not find it here in your palace of gold;
Then I cried, take me back to the land of love,
To the little wooden cottage in the silent grove,
I would not stay here and waste my hours,
For there is no perfume among the flowers;
Then I heard a pounding that broke the spell,
T'was a sound of a hammer I knew so well;
For a palace of jewels could not fill my life,
Give me love in a cottage, a carpenter's wife.

—Mrs. Ben T. Godfrey.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

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Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

FRAMING A CIRCULAR ELLIPTIC DOME

Readers will observe that I have here treated an example with which most carpenters are unfamiliar, although many are built.

At Fig. 1. Let A-C-D-B, Fig. 44, be the plan or outside line of the plates, which measure approximately 12 ft. 0 in. wide and 20 ft. 0 in. long. Its section across or transverse I-K-R will be a semi-circle, as at A-E-B, and length-ellipse (not an oval) as this figure is frequently miscalled by many mechanics.

As there may probably be some of the brothers who are unacquainted with the proper geometrical methods of laying out a semi-ellipse, as A-M'-L' H and C in Fig. 1, we will now proceed to illustrate and describe a few of the best in use.

By referring to Fig. 2 we will suppose A-B to be as on Fig. 1 20 feet long and C-D 6 feet of the same length as I-H on Fig. 1. Now to find the outline of the curve, draw the line E-C-F parallel to A-D-B, and draw A-E and B-F. Divide the sides E-C and C-F each into five equal spaces as 1-2-3 4 and E. Join these points with the angle A as 4-A, 3-A, 2-A, 1-A and C-A, also draw similar lines on the opposite side to B.

After this is carefully done, divide the sides A E and B F each into five equal parts, and join the dividing points with C, as A C,—1-C, 2-C and so on; do likewise on the side B-F.

Next proceed to trace the elliptic curve through the points where the joining lines intersect each other, as shown on the diagram Fig. 2.

As the foregoing method is not always applicable in the case of large span like on the roof now under consideration. I would recommend those interested to employ the trammel rod method illustrated at Fig. 3, which can be made either of two strips nailed on the platform or floor, or in the way seen in the engraving, where eight strips are nailed one-half inch away from the middle axis lines for the height and width, forming grooves. In these grooves two little blocks slide, to which is attached the trammel rod A-C-B and pencil point, which is set off as follows:

The distance from A to B on Fig. 3 is equal to half the length; speaking technically (half the long diameter or major-axis of the ellipse) or, from A to I or I to C on Fig. 1; and the distance from C to B is the same as the height from I to H on Fig. 1.

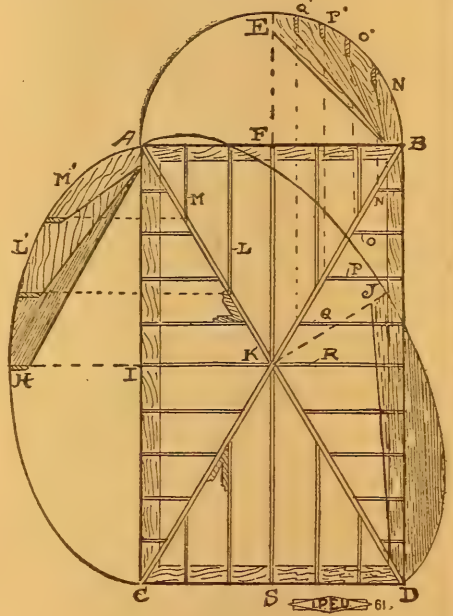

Fig. 1.

At B the pencil is held which, as the point of the rod moves to right or left as the runners at the same time slide in the grooves marks down the desired elliptic curve as indicated. This is perhaps the most accurate method for carpenters, joiners and woodworkers, and there are others more or less exact, among them being that of the string or cord, which operates in the following way:

Assume on Fig. 4 A-B to be the length and C-D the height required. Take a rod and set off the length A-C from I on the line A-B, Fig. 4. This will give two

points or foci, E and F. Drive nails or pins into each of the marks and to these attach a string or cord which will reach exactly to D. Now place a pencil with a notch on its point inside the string at I and trace the curve as seen on the diagram. This is a very simple way to gain an elliptic curve, but it is not a true one by reason of the stretching of the string and the nervous movements of the pencil, however it is accurate enough for small curves.

Note—When a trammel is not available, ellipses cannot possibly be accurately struck with compasses or radius rods.

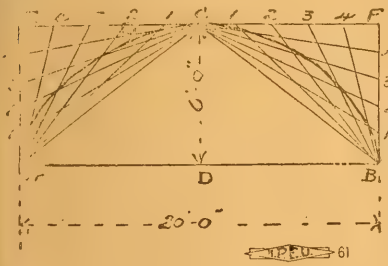

Fig. 2.

To frame this dome, join B-C and A-D on the plan at Fig. 1 and on each side of these used as centre lines set of half the thickness of each hip 1½, 2 in. or whatever the timber may measure. Next draw the centre line seats of the jack rafters, nine on each side and five on each end reaching from the plates to the hips.

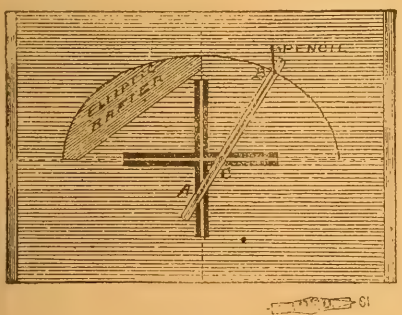

Fig. 3.

To find the necessary outline of the hip rafters, which, being the intersection on the line of a semi-ellipse and a semi-circle, will also be elliptic on its upper edge; from the centre K set up the height K-J equal to H-I, and proceed to strike the curve A-J-D by any one of the methods of Figs. 2, 3 or 4. J-D will be the outline of the top edge of the hip rafters.

For jacks draw lines from the hips on the seat lines cutting the quadrant E-B on N, O, P and Q, which will give the exact lengths of the semi-circular jacks N or plan; O on section, to O on plan, and so on up to R, which rafter will be a quadrant as E-B.

In the same way the two elliptic jack rafters on each side of K F as M and L are formed by using the dotted lines.

Fig. 4.

The plumb cuts will come as usual, and the side levels will be those seen on the plan, Fig. 1.

For those who have the time and patience, I would recommend that they make scale models on card or Bristol board to scale as explained in previous articles. Nothing verifies and proves the value of any system of lines like an accurately made model or true miniature reproduction of any actually constructed roof, and it is the desire of the writer not to print anything which is not both accurate and essential.

Shipbuilding

(By John Upton)

Part I

This is divided into two general classes, "rough carpenter work" and the finer work called "joiner work." As there are house carpenters and house joiners, so there are ship carpenters and ship joiners.

When a man goes to work he will be classed as a house carpenter or ship carpenter, which means general carpenter work or as an apprentice.

TOOLS

A man may take any tools he owns. The most important are the large steel square, the small steel square, the try square, bevel, rip saw, cut-off saw (if he takes only one saw it should be 26 inches long with eight points). If he can do joiner work, he will need a 1-inch chisel. There should be a complete out-

fit of bitts, a brace with a large sweep and another of less sweep, a common carpenter's adz, a ship carpenter's adz, and if he has a broad axe and an adz he will be kept busy most of the time anyhow.

A smoothing plane and jointer will be needed. For spiking, a spike maul is used, which is a hammer weighing five and one-half to six pounds, pointed at one end. A small sledge is sometimes substituted for this work. While it is a well-known fact that the company carries a good supply of tools as a usual thing, it is better if you have your own to work with as much as possible, and let the other fellow borrow if it is necessary.

The more a man knows about general carpenter work, the better he will get along in this work.

A good house finisher should make it known when he applies, and should be placed in the joiner shop.

The first thing to be done is laying the keel, which is the bottom timber, corresponding as near as may be to the sill of a house. This is laid on blocks prepared for it, to hold it about three feet above the ground. This keel may be made level or on a slant. If level, this brings much of the other work level and plumb, but if the keel is on a slant, when one tries to get what will be a plumb, a level line, after the boat is launched, he must use a declivity board with his level. This is a straightedge wider at one end than it is at the other. This declivity is figured out in degrees. If a man has a protractor level it will perhaps answer the same purpose.

The stem is set up with the apron behind it. The stern post and rudder post are placed as soon as shaped, and all this is securely bolted together by boring holes and putting in rods from one to three feet long, putting a collar, washer or clench ring on each end and riveting the ends, for which purpose one should use a machinist's ballpein hammer.

The next step will be putting in the ribs or moulds. If the keel were the "backbone" these would be called "ribs," but if we call this the "sill" these will correspond to the studding in a house. If in one piece, these may be steamed and bent for a small boat. On large boats they are sawed on the band saw, which is tilted so as to cut both the curve and bevel at one operation. On the steamed ones it will be necessary to do more or less farring or trimming with the adz on the outside at least and some on the inside, in order that the plank may set on these ribs, that the plank may rest on them solid and even.

These "moulds," "ribs" or "frames" are set up at specified distances apart, at points marked on the keel, to which they are securely fastened by nails and bolts, or wooden pins of locust wood, called "tree nails" or pronounced "trunnels." They are held in place by temporary wooden strips on the outside, which must be taken off as the planking proceeds. It is well to leave them until they are in the way, as they are very convenient to use for wedging or shoring the planking down to place.

Inside the ribs, at the top, a heavy plank, known as a "clamp," is put on and bolted fast. These act as braces to give more strength. The slanting ones give a diagonal brace.

Where joints are made in these, they are put together with a "scarph" and fastened with bolts through edgeways.

Experience is a good school.

If a man only works a short time in this shipbuilding, he will learn a great deal about joining wood together.

The structure or framework is braced or shored up to keep it from tipping sideways. If a man removes one he should put another one in the place of it.

(To be continued)

Tips

From close observation it has been found that it is necessary for every carpenter to study closely the nature and constitution of wood, technically termed "stock" or "stuff," so that in doing mortise and tenon work in "framing" especially it will remain an even, level and true surface.

In the case of framed or panelled doors, which are suspended on hinges and subject to change by motion and shock, such as shutting and slamming and variations of climate, they will warp and alter their shape. So in laying out, the pieces must be scrutinized and matched in the grains in order to preserve its constructed form.

To exemplify this, it may be said that frequently the stiles of a door will warp, one to the outside and the other to the inside, making it hopelessly "in wind," so it will not fit closely to the rabbet or

stop beads of the jambs, which could be provided against in laying out by reversing the stiles so they would both warp in the same direction, thus keeping the whole surface comparatively straight or at least equal.

In the case of veneered doors this is unnecessary, but in solid pine, birch and whitewood or poplar doors the warping grains will often render some of the timber unfit for doors, shutters or such like details so much, so it is better in good practice to make them by the veneer and core methods.

Stairbuilding

STAIR DETAILS

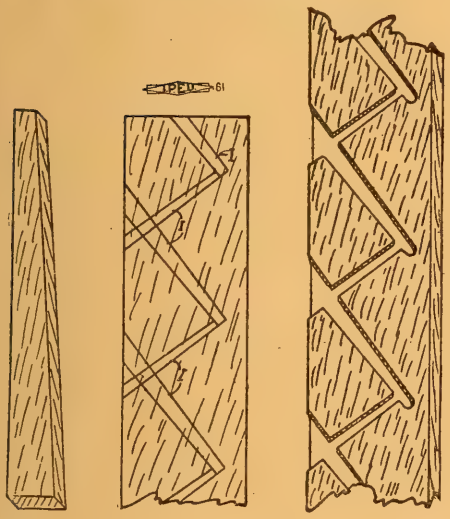

Fig. 1.—Template for Marking Dadoes.

Fig. 2.—Portion of String with Dadoes Marked.

Fig. 3. Portion of String with Dadoes Cut.

Fig. 4.—Wrong Method of Attaching Tread to Riser.

Fig. 5.—Tread with Moulding Under.

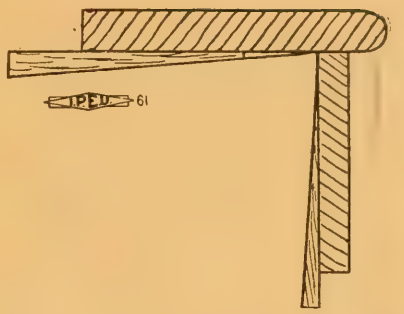

Fig. 6.—Detail of Fitting of Wedges.

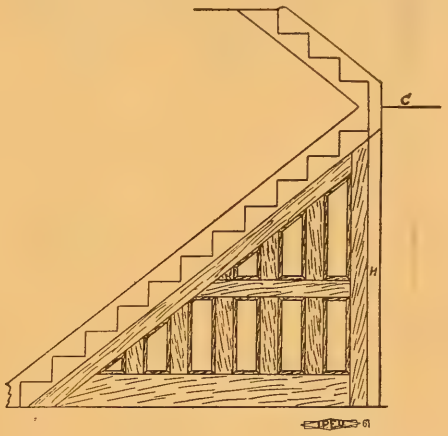

Fig. 7.—Sectional Elevation of Stairs.

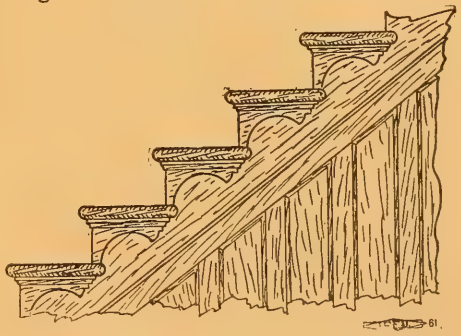

Fig. 8.—Stairs with Shaped Brackets.

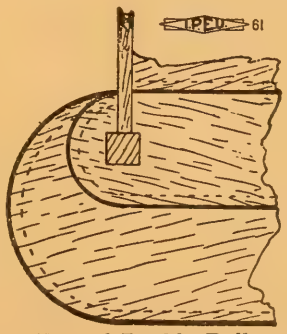

Fig. 9.—Plan of Double Bullnose Step.

Fig. 10.—Plan of Stairs—Dotted Lines Show Front of Risers.

Fig. 11.—Part Side Elevation of Staircase with Bullnose Steps.

Nailing of Framing

Let us draw attention to the fact that much more care than is usually evinced might be taken by carpenters when nailing parts of framing together, especially at the abutting ends of studding, on the top and bottom cuts of rafters and such like. As a rule it will be found that many of the pieces are split out by careless or insufficient nailing, which is done

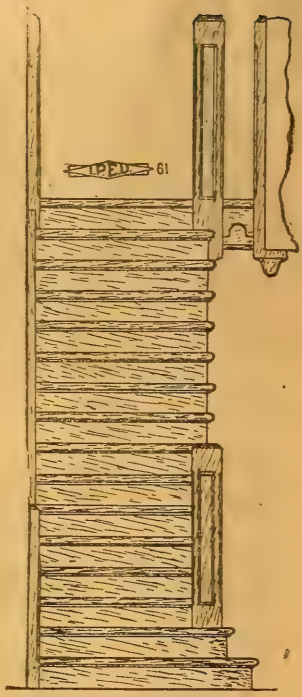

Fig. 12.—Front Elevation of Staircase Above.

so as to split or splinter off the stuff and lessen its holding capacity. This could easily be avoided by entering each nail more carefully. Another thing is to be sure and straighten all studding, flooring, beams and roofing timbers through from end to end, so they will be set rigid and upright, in order to gain their utmost strength. If any timbers be warped they should be straightened up or bridged in some way so they will not twist. The foregoing especially applies to hemlock and spruce, as many pieces are warped and need a little care in setting up.

Both Are Queer

Call a girl a chick, and she smiles;
Call a woman a hen, and she howls;
Call a young woman a witch, and she is indignant;
Call a girl a kitten, and she rather likes it;
Call a woman a cat, and she hates you.
Women are queer.

If you call a man a gay dog, it will flatter him;
Call him a pup, a hound, or a cur, and he will try to alter the map of your face;
He doesn't mind being called a bull or a bear,
Yet he will object to being mentioned as a calf or a cub.
Men are queer, too.

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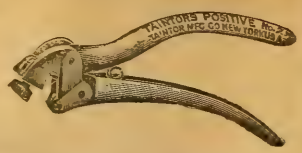

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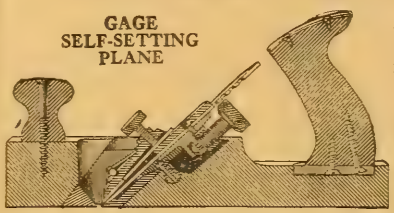

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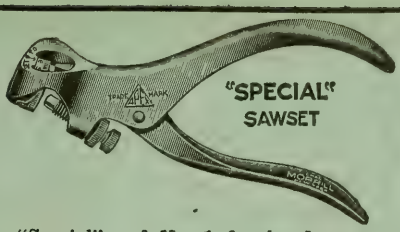

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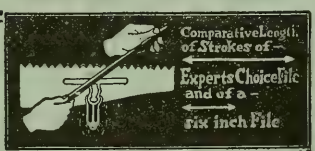

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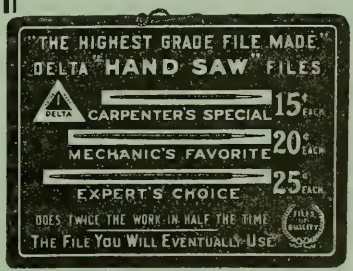
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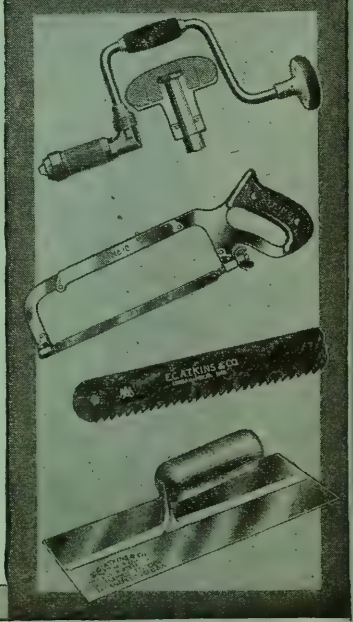

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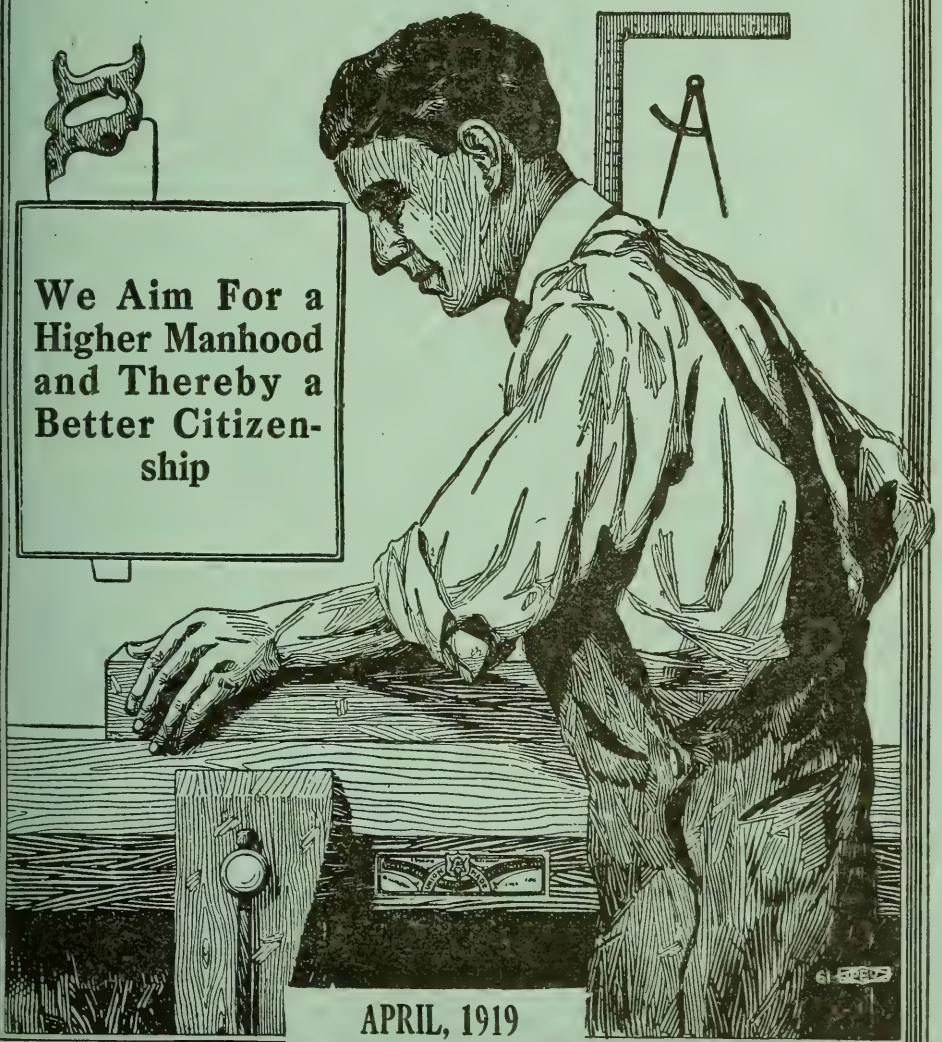

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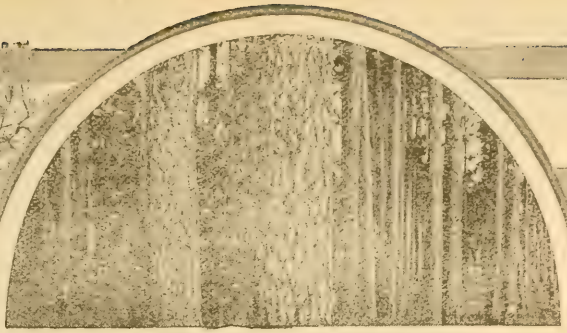

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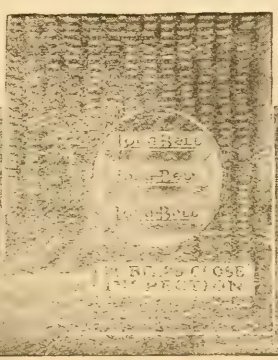

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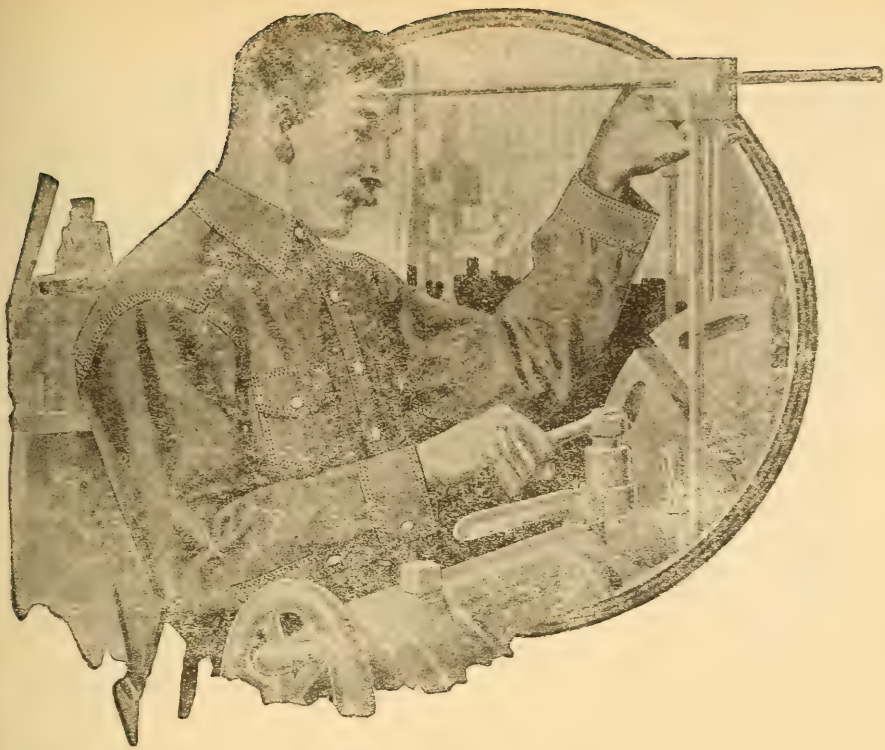

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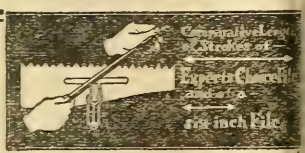

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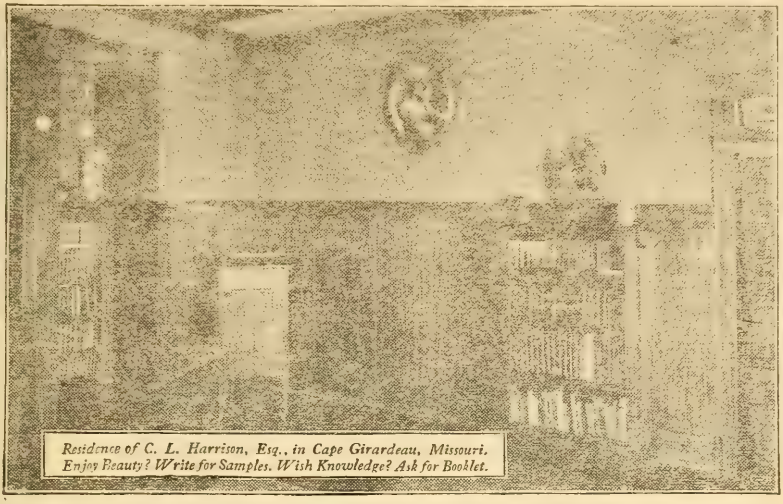

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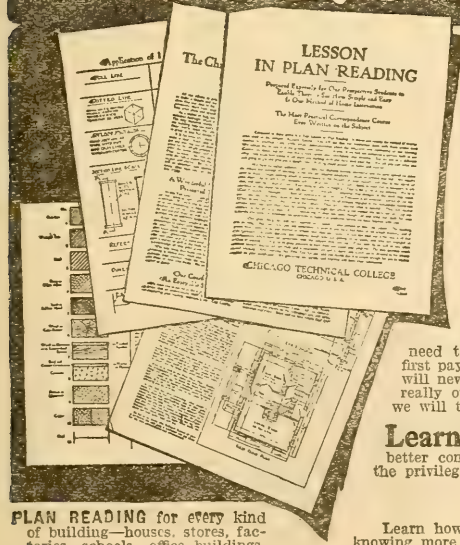

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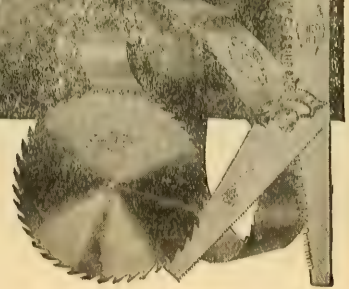

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Ninety and Nine

There are ninety and nine that work and die
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may revel in luxury
And be lapped in the silken fold,
And ninety and nine in their hovels bare
And one in a palace of riches rare.

From the sweat of their brow the desert blooms
And the forest before them falls;
Their labor has builded humble homes
And cities with lofty halls.
And the one owns cities and houses and lands,
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

But the night so dreary and dark and long
At last shall the morning bring,
And over the land the victor's song
Of the ninety and nine shall ring,
And echo afar from zone to zone:
"Rejoice, for Labor shall have its own!"

WHY ORGANIZE?

(By Stanley Gibson)

WE have often wondered what would be the status of home life among the working people if there had never been a labor movement. Turn back the pages of history and you see the white serf and the black slave. These institutions were not voluntarily done away with by the master class of those days.

Their largeness of heart or love of their brother did not inspire them to break the shackles of industrial bondage from the workers of that time. It was persistent agitation and frequent combat for the liberties and rights of the workers, by the workers, that has so removed them from thraldom.

Like all social movements which excite the hopes and fears of men, trade unionism has more often been the object of passionate denunciation or defense than calm and competent inquiry. It is not simply that unionism counts some four million adherents in the United States alone and directly affects the wages and working conditions of perhaps an equal number outside its official membership, nor simply that it interferes with the profits of employers and with their assumed rights to manage business enterprises in their own way; it touches intimately the life and work of millions of families; it is able to create profound disturbances in that intricate web of economic relationship wherein the tissue of business life consists, amounting upon occasion to a dramatic interruption in the flow of goods and service without which no modern community can subsist; more than all else, it calls in question some of the most fundamental presuppositions of present-day law and order.

The American labor movement has a history of above one hundred years. It is diffused through thousands of local units. The effectual bond which unites is not a constitution and by-laws, a set of officers and a treasury, but a consciousness of common needs and aims, a common outlook on life and a common program for the betterment of their lot.

The problem of today, as of yesterday and tomorrow, is, how to establish equity between men. The worker who is forced to sell his day's labor today or starve tomorrow is not in equitable relations with the employer, who can wait to buy labor until starvation fixes the rate of wages. The labor movement is the natural effort of readjustment, an ever-continued attempt of organized laborers, so that they may withhold their labor until the diminished interests or profits or capital of the employer shall compel him to agree to such terms as shall be for the time measurably equitable.

As labor produces all the wealth of the world, yet receives only as much as will keep him in the poorest conditions of life to which he can be crowded down, for the shortest number of years; that he makes civilization possible, and is reduced to barbarism, that all the arts that lift human life above the brute are present to tantalize and not to encourage him. Such are a few of the complaints of labor, and, while we thus suffer, fortunes are accumulated, wealth and power are centralized.

The laborer and capitalist are living in war relations, and the sooner this fact is realized and acknowledged the better for the adjustment of differences.

Justice demands that those who earn shall receive; that no one has a right to add costs without adding value.

Recognizing that the steps toward the attaining of the end must be slow, we demand, first, legislative interference between capital and labor; restraining capital in its usurpation and enlarging the boundaries of labor's opportunity.

Chattel slavery died at its own hands —the suicide of secession. The manufacturers utilizing child labor have increased productive capacity and decreased distributive ability.

The equilibrium between production and consumption must be adjusted, and that can only be obtained by the better distribution of wealth in the process of production.

The demand of labor is for more wages and shorter hours—more wages to obtain more comforts and more time wherein to enjoy them.

Organization is the only means that will help soonest lift the laborer to a level of manhood and will at the same time tend to the employment of more laborers, will inaugurate a less spasmodic system of industry and will set more "idlers working and more workers thinking."

The policy of the Government should be declared as against cheap labor, and all encouragement and aid should be withheld from all forms of monopoly that endanger the ability of the people to rule.

The statesmanship of the nation and the world is summoned to the solution of this problem. The theory that mental force has any divine right to rob and oppress than brute force is false.

Labor will not step down another inch without revolting. Concessions must come from those who have.

The labor movement appeals to the learned and powerful to waste no further time in the conceits of an unwieldy culture. Take lessons in humility and be wise in time. Civilization, in its onward march, forces concessions from those who have. The Magna Charter was the concession of the power that made all powerful. The movement pleads from the protection of all the past achievements of labor. It is aided by timely concessions, its step shall keep time with law and order. But if stubborn power resists its progress, history will repeat itself. The product of the world is man, not classes — humanity, not race.

AT THE PEACE TABLE

Who shall sit at the table, then, when the terms of peace are made—
The wisest men of the troubled lands in their silver and gold brocade?
Yes, they shall gather in solemn state to speak for each living race,
But who shall speak for the unseen dead that shall come to the council place?

Though you see them not and you hear them not, they shall sit at the table, too;
They shall throng the room where the peace is made and know what it is you do;
The innocent dead from the sea shall rise to stand at the wise man's side,
And over his shoulder a boy shall look—a boy that they crucified.

You may guard the doors of that council hall with barriers strong and stout,
But the dead unbidden shall enter there, and never you'll shut them out.
And the man that died in the open boat, and the babes that suffered worse,
Shall sit at the table when peace is made by the side of a martyred nurse.

You may see them not, but they'll all be there; when they speak you may fail to hear;
You may think that you're making your pacts alone, but their spirits will hover near;
And whatever the terms of the peace you make with the tyrant whose hands are red,
You must please not only the living here, but must satisfy the dead.

—Edgar A. Guest.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE A. F. OF L. TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE

(By Frank Duffy)

ON our arrival in Europe we held conferences with the official representatives of Organized Labor of England in London, and in Paris with the official representatives of Labor of France, Belgium and Italy for the purpose of arriving at a mutual and agreeable understanding, if possible, as to the demands proposed for submission to the Peace Conference for incorporation in the Peace Treaty. At these conferences we found a great divergence of opinion, much of which we could not agree to, especially that part dealing with party politics. It seems that party politics dominate and control the Labor movements of Europe to such an extent that trade unionism is only of secondary consideration.

We have already given our reasons why we did not attend the Berne (Switzerland) conference. We have since been informed that a labor conference

would be called to meet in Amsterdam, but it seems now that proposition has fallen by the wayside. In the meantime the Peace Conference asked that the representatives of Organized Labor of the nations constituting the make-up of the Peace Conference submit their propositions for consideration and appointed a Special Commission to consider them and report thereon as soon as possible. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was appointed a member of this Special Commission and was later elected its chairman. His co-delegates acted as his advisers, and General Secretary Duffy was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Commission when the labor propositions were under discussion.

The propositions submitted by the A. F. of L. delegation are herewith quoted:

"That equal wages shall be paid to women as to men for equal work performed.

"The incorporation of the 14 points laid down by President Wilson.

"A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice, and therefore peace, in relations between nations. The entrance of any free nation into the league of free peoples of the world shall be inherent.

"No reprisals based upon purely vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

"Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle: 'No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.'

"No territorial changes or adjustments of power, except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

"That in law and in practice the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

"Involuntary servitude shall not exist, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

"Trial by jury should be established.

"The right of free association, free assemblage, free speech and free press shall not be denied or abridged.

"That the seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right of leaving their vessels when the same are in safe harbor.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which convict labor has been employed or permitted.

"It shall be declared that the workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours per day, except in case of extraordinary emergency, such as danger to life or property.

"The sale or use for commercial purposes of articles made or manufactured in private homes shall be prohibited.

"It shall be declared that an adequate wage shall be paid for labor performed, a wage based upon and commensurate with a standard of life conforming to the civilization of the time."

On February 1, 1919, at the headquarters in Paris of the Confederation of Labor of France, I had a conference with Edouard Devlaemynck, General Secretary of the Wood Workers of Belgium (Secretaire de l'Union Centrale des Trayailleurs du Bois Belgique) relative to conditions of the trade both in Belgium and in France. The title "Wood Workers" includes all branches of the trade, just the same as our own title covers all branches of the trade under our jurisdiction.

On inquiry I found that, while there are 60,000 men following the trade in Belgium, only 10,000 are organized. The hours are long — 10 and 11 per day — except in a few of the large cities, where the workday consists of 9 and 10 hours. In the city of Brussels the 9-hour day prevails. The wages in the smaller towns throughout the country are 4 francs per day—80 cents in our money. In Brussels the wages are 5 francs per day—$1.00 in our money.

The condition of the trade is dull and many men are idle as a result of the war. Carpenters from other countries are not wanted, as they have all the men necessary to do the work required, even to the rebuilding of the war-destroyed homes when that work is started.

Before the war they published a journal, but it was discontinued during the war. They expect to begin publishing it again just as soon as they obtain funds for that purpose.

They want the advice, co-operation and assistance of American carpenters to

help them organize, so as to secure better wages, hours and working conditions. They particularly requested that our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," be sent them for information and guidance.

FRANCE

In France there are 300,000 men at the trade in all its branches. The trade is only 15 per cent organized, and in Paris the men are working 9 and 10 hours per day for 10 francs ($2.00). In the country towns the wages are 5 francs ($1.00) per day. Before the war the wages were 3 and 4 francs per day (60 to 80 cents).

The employers in both Belgium and France insist on long hours of toil at low wages, and the trade unionists tamely submit. They are so interested in partisan politics that they neglect to improve their working conditions, in the belief that when they become masters of the situation politically these conditions can be regulated by law. It is hard to make them believe otherwise, and they cannot understand how we can improve our conditions, increase our wages and shorten our hours of toil without resorting to law or governmental intervention. They feel that everything they do should be by governmental authority.

Again, they are divided among themselves and have different forms of organization, which seldom work in harmony with one another. To bring these contending factions together under one head is a difficult task, and until that is accomplished they cannot hope for much success.

THE POSITION OF AMERICAN LABOR

(By the A. F. of L. Delegation in Europe)

OWING to the distance between America and Europe, and there not having been a united program between representatives of organized labor in continental Europe and Great Britain, detailed correspondence with reference to united procedure of all parties concerned at the present time was next to impossible. For these reasons the delegation representing organized labor in America went to London and to Paris to enter into preliminary conferences with other groups of labor representatives to bring about an allied convention at Paris.

At a labor meeting held in London in September, 1918, an agreement was reached that as soon as possible after peace was declared in Europe there should be a conference called of the labor representatives of the inter-allied countries and America, to be convened at the same time and place as the official Peace Conference. A group of men principally interested in their several political parties arranged for a conference at Berne, Switzerland, and at the same time assumed to call, without authority, a labor convention to be held at Berne concurrently with the political convention. This situation becoming known to the American labor delegation, the members of it sought a conference with the representatives of organized labor in Great Britain in London and invited the French labor representatives to attend. In this way the American delegates expected to bring about a convention at Paris, where the official Peace Conference is now in session, which action would not only be in accord with the decision reached at London last September, but in full accord with the action of the American Federation of Labor at several conventions in which it was decided to send representatives at the same time and place as the official Peace Commissioners would be in session. This action, as well as the decision of the London convention last September, was primarily and chiefly prearranged in order to bring all possible influence upon the Peace Commissioners and, in a general way, to incorporate in their conclusions conditions representative of organized labor which it was expected would be of benefit, not only to the workers in the allied countries and in America, but also similarly to all the workers throughout Europe, and in a very great measure thereby influencing progressive and just policies to all the workers of the world.

A conference was held in London between the American delegates and the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress, at which information was given that the French labor representatives above referred to deemed it not necessary for them to visit the London conference, because the American and British labor representatives would be immediately in France and at Paris, at which time the conference

which had been suggested to be held in London could be convened, perhaps informally, but with the hope of arriving at a course of procedure which would be mutually satisfactory to organized labor as represented by the three groups of delegates.

Several conferences were held at Paris, but owing to some misunderstanding about when the Paris conference would be held the British representatives did not attend. Instead they sent a letter indicating their friendliness to the purposes of the meetings. At the London and Paris conferences it was evident that the British and French representatives had already concluded to attend the Berne conference above referred to, although admitting the irregular course pursued in calling it.

The American delegation thus ascertained that the purpose of meeting at Berne was because delegates from the countries of the Central Powers had been invited and would also be present, and that the main reason for meeting at Berne was for the purpose of arranging Socialist procedure of an international character. Berne had been selected as the place of meeting owing to peace terms not yet being prepared and signed, and it would not therefore have been diplomatically proper nor advisable to have had German, Austrian and Bulgarian delegates at a meeting held in Paris. In addition to this the American delegation considered that if such a convention hoped to have influence with the official Peace Commissioners now in session at Paris that purpose would not be enhanced, in fact, might largely be hampered if labor conditions and provisions were submitted to them in which labor delegates representing the countries which had composed the Central Powers in the war participated, for it would have been obvious that the proposals submitted were largely "German-made."

The Berne conferences were originally proposed as conferences of citizens of the allied countries. By a device that we cannot approve this purpose was covertly altered so as to include delegates of the nations with which our countries were and technically are still at war. While therefore the official Peace Conference is in session and before it has admitted to participation therein representatives of the Teutonic powers, it was proposed that we should sit side by side and face to face with such representatives, call them comrades and in this public way condone the hideous and unforgettable crimes against humanity and democracy committed by their nations. This, for the present, we declined to do.

The peace deliberations are based upon the program of meeting delegates from the Central Powers only after the Allies and the United States have agreed among themselves and are in accord as to the terms to be insisted upon at the peace table. The Commissions representing the Allies and the United States and the other countries interested are now in session in Paris, and it would seem to be the logical course, and we are so instructed by several conventions of the American Federation of Labor, to present Labor's demands at this time and place. Labor of the Central Empires has the same equal right to present their demands to the Commission which will represent them at the peace table.

Had we overlooked the irregular manner of calling the Berne conference and the fact that it is called to be held in a neutral, instead of an allied country, and decided to go to Berne, where would the Commissions of the Allies and the United States get a truly bona fide statement of the Allied and American labor demands? We declared the Berne conference to be irregular in conception and we can conceive of no good which will result from our attendance.

For these reasons the American labor delegation concluded not to participate in the Berne conventions. The Belgian labor delegation also concluded not to attend. In order, however, to be as useful and as constructive as possible, the American delegation proposed that a convention be yet held in Paris at the earliest possible date of the labor delegation from America and representatives of organized labor of the allied countries. This was approved by the Belgian delegates and may yet be held, for there is nothing the representatives of organized labor of America and of the Allies need to go to a neutral country to discuss. Besides, such action would be, as already stated, in accordance with the original course mapped out. This would also afford opportunity from time to time to take action while such a convention was in session in Paris to present to the official Peace Commissioners at close range the deliberations of the inter-allied delegates thus in session at Paris.

The delegation from America is not

entirely opposed to going into conference with delegates from the countries of the Central Powers, but they believe the present is not an appropriate time to do so, and that when the Peace Commissioners have so far proceeded with their deliberations that they can invite the representatives of the Central Powers to sit with them and to sign the terms would instead be the opportune time, or as soon thereafter as possible, to hold a great general labor convention for the purpose of a better understanding and for arranging methods of procedure which would be of benefit, not only throughout America and Europe, but to the whole world.

For the present the American delegates prefer to officially meet and transact business with representatives of labor from the countries which had to defend themselves against the ruthlessness of imperial Germany, and in which inhuman procedure there is ample evidence of the Socialist and labor representatives, particularly of Germany, having almost unitedly supported the German war activities and atrocities. The American proposition to hold an inter-allied conference of the representatives of organized labor is now before groups of union representatives of the allied countries, and it is hoped and expected that as soon as a full interchange of views has taken place among the representatives of these countries, the proposition of the American delegation will be accepted.

In the meantime, in accordance with the action of the American Federation of Labor, its delegates now in Paris will hold conferences from time to time with the official Peace Commissioners of America for the purpose of general understanding and so that, through these Commissioners, the essential and progressive principles of organized labor will be fully submitted to the official Peace Conference.

SELF-DETERMINATION, NOT STATE CONTROL, MAKES FOR FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY

(By Samuel Gompers)

TO me insurance has always been one of the things to which man should apply himself. So far as I am concerned, I have believed in the voluntary system of insurance. I do not believe that the Government of a country should be absolved from performing its governmental functions, but I have also believed that what the individual citizen could do of his own initiative should be done by him.

The fact that I have advocated, have urged and strongly contended for the voluntary insurance features in the organizations of labor is an evidence of my devotion to the thought of individual voluntary action. Each man of intelligence realizes that there is no such thing as average injury. A man who is killed is 100 per cent dead, and for the 99 men who are uninjured with him and the dead man there is no average. Because no one knows to whom and upon whom a blow may fall, it is the moral duty of every man to endeavor to associate himself with his fellows in order to assume voluntarily and collectively the general obligation.

It has fallen to me at times to have co-operated with the men of the insurance associations in appearing before congressional committees and members of Congress to urge that legislation contemplated should not discriminate against the men who assume this voluntary obligation.

I am not insured in any company in America or of the world. I am insured in the union of my trade. I wish that there would be more of that insurance of a fraternal and mutual character. I am not insured except against fire. I do not know that I can give you any good reason why I am not, at any rate I am not. Perhaps it may be that I have in mind, that when I shall grow old and unable to earn a living, that I shall not want—not because I have anything, for I think that I have carried out the philosophy of my grandfather, who said that if God Almighty would only save him from poverty he would save himself from riches. Somehow or other I have this confidence in myself, that when the labor movement shall no longer want my services, I shall be enabled to maintain myself, so I am before the world unafraid of tomorrow, today or any tomorrow of the future.

May I divert from the question of insurance and the general purposes of insurance to refer to a subject which is uppermost in my mind for the present and to which I am endeavoring to attract the attention of my fellow-citizens? I refer to the present and the immediate future, the situation which confronts not only our people but the people of the democracies of the world, and particularly our own people.

When our very life was threatened by the monster marauder of modern times, when the right to live our own lives was menaced, there came that clarion call from the representatives of our Republic—Men of America, to arms! The priceless freedom for which the Revolution was undertaken—the struggle not only to create a new nation, a new republic, but to give to the world a new meaning of the rights of nations and the rights of man—was endangered. The men of America responded with greater alacrity and enthusiasm than have ever been manifested by a great people in the history of the world. Within the shortest possible time we created an army, a fighting force, unparallel in all times.

The men of labor and the women of toil and the men of business and the men of affairs threw themselves into this contest with such enthusiasm as to merit the commendation and veneration of the peoples of our allied countries. We entered the war and turned the tide of battle from impending defeat and disaster to glorious triumph and victory.

And now peace is come, not technically, not as writ in the law, but to all intent and purposes the war has come to an end. The imperial governments of Germany and Austria are no more. The governments in those countries are in a fluid state and are incapable of taking up arms against the Allies and the United States. They are stripped of power to fight.

The peoples of the world, if given an opportunity, will work out their salvation, they will solve the problems by which they are confronted. The question is that every man must do his duty, every woman must do her duty, every American man and woman must be on the alert, and every man and woman must aid in solving the probelms of our lives, that this great sacrifice which we have made during the period of the war may not have been made in vain, but that it must bring about new relations between man and man, between the worker and the business man, who cooperated with each other in order that victory should be made sure.

There must come better times in the condition of workers, day by day, year by year, and no body of men knows the importance of that fact better than do the insurance men. There is no greater mortality or greater injury than among the underfed, undernourished and the people who are living in insanitary surroundings. Good food, food that builds up men and women and children; good homes, clean, sanitary homes, comfortable homes; sanitary workshops and factories, mills and mines, where the work is made secure, the air and light good, where life and limb are regarded as precious—these are some of the problems with which you, as insurance men, have as good an understanding as any people or group of people to help to solve.

There is no element in all our country which contributes so much to improve the health, standards, surroundings and safety of the workers and the masses of the people as the much misunderstood and much misrepresented organized labor movement of the United States. That is our chief concern, and it is for these things we are primarily organized. We are contributing more to the success of your institutions than any other body of men. That is our work, and we are going to continue to do that work. We ask the co-operation of patriotic Americans and of the men and women in all pursuits to carry on this work of ours, to live our lives as free men and free women, and to work out our destinies; to meet and solve the problems as they arise day by day, and when we shall have reached the highest stage of our development and our civilization, we shall have established a greater unity of spirit and action among all our people to Americanize America with one language and one spirit.

The thing to do now is to educate into unionism the new members. Discussions and talks on unionism are not a waste of time, while a mere slavish adherance to an Order of Business very often is worse than a loss of time. An organization is but a tool for the accomplishment of a certain work. If the right workman uses the tool, the skilled man, then good work is the result.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(By William Howard Taft)

ORGANIZATION of labor has become a recognized institution in all the civilized countries of the world. It has come to stay; it is full of usefulness and is necessary to the laborer. It shows serious defects at times and in some unions. These are an apparent willingness to accept benefits enforced through a fear of lawlessness, a disposition to use duress to compel laborers to join unions, and efforts to limit output and to create a dead level of wages, and thus wipe out the necessary and useful difference in compensation of those who are industrious and skillful and of those who are lazy and do not strive to increase the product of the employer whom they serve.

These are evils that as the unions grow in wise and intelligent leadership we may well hope are being well minimized.

Much can be done by employers in anticipating just demands of employees. Workers have had too many instances of holding back of employers until they are forced to do justice. Too many employers seek to justify failure to raise wages by pointing to their welfare work for their employees. This is of a paternal character and impresses the workers with the idea that they are being looked after as wards and not treated as men capable of exercising independent discretions to their welfare. They are apt to give the employees the idea that it is a generous concession they are making out of the goodness of their hearts, and that they are not merely yielding a right for a quid pro quo for what they receive.

The most difficult persons to deal with are the extremists on both sides. On the side of labor there seems to be much suspicion by one leader or another, that few are willing to make a just concession, not because they don't recognize its justice, but because if they admit it they are charged with betraying the cause of labor. Thus they furnish to their rivals in leadership among workingmen the opportunity to undermine their standing with their fellows. This often puts the labor side in an indefensible position and offers to its enemies a basis for criticism that might easily be avoided.

On the other hand, there is among employers the bourbon, the man who never learns anything and never forgets anything, the man who says: "It is my legal right to manage my business as I choose, to pay such wages as I choose, to agree to such terms of employment as I choose, to exclude from my employment union men, because I don't approve of the tenets of the union, and to maintain a family arrangement of my own. I do fairly by my men; I pay them what I think is right, and they will not complain unless some outside union agent interferes. I run a closed non-union shop, and I am happy and propose to continue happy."

This man is far behind in the progress of our social civilization. He lacks breadth of vision extending beyond the confines of his shop. He looks to fear of courts and injunctions and police and militia as the ordinary and usual instruments for continuing his business peacefully and maintaining his rights. He is like the man who regards the threat of a divorce court as a proper and usual means of continuing domestic happiness. He does not recognize that we have advanced beyond the state in which employers and employees are mere laws unto themselves.

He does not see that the whole public is interested in industrial peace. He does not see that the employers have certain duties social in their nature that are not defined and are not enforcible in law, but exist just as family duties of care and affection exist. He has not followed the growth of things.

As long as the system that he insists upon continue, individual laborers were at the mercy of their employers. Whatever they got was a concession. They could not maintain themselves in a contest with their employer, dependent as they were on their daily wage, and independent as he was with accumulated capital. That very unjust situation led to the organization of labor, that the employee by massing contributions may maintain himself during an industrial struggle without wages.

This has come to collective bargaining, which is bargaining by the group system. A group of laborers, knowing their rights and knowing how to maintain them, put themselves on a level with their employers, and the result reached is far nearer a just one than any before attained. That it may often be unjust

goes without saying, but so are all human attempts to reach the right line. Of course those individual laborers who do not see the advantage to them of the group system have a right to stay out and must be protected in doing so. But whether we will or not, the group system is here to stay, and every statesman and every man interested in public affairs must recognize that it has to be dealt with as a condition, to be favored in such a way as to minimize its abuses and to increase its utility.

The workingmen of the country since the war began and the importance of their group action has been emphasized by the requirements of the war have been given a sense of power in their united action which we must recognize and deal with. Of course they may abuse this power; and if so, they may find that they are not the entire community; but if under level-headed leadership they do not push it to an excess they will be able to do much for their members and indeed for the community at large.

The junkers and the hunkers on both sides must stand aside and will be set aside if common sense prevails. The danger from Bolshevism is far greater than from reaction to the bourbon type of employment. The intelligent, conservative leaders of the labor movement should be encouraged. Their difficulties in dealing with their extreme constituents should be recognized.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

"Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;
Blind creeds and kings have had their day,
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again."

THE march of progress must know no pause nor rest. Hence labor must not relax in its purpose for advancement of the cause of humanity. The building of a world rent asunder must be begun at once—and naturally the task falls to the builders—the workers. Reconstruction's burden must press most heavily upon labor—then labor may justly expect protection in its service.

The building trades are among the foremost activities of industrial life and have been well represented at the front in active service as soldiers. Their loyalty and courage have been recognized and commended. Under the extraordinary circumstances of present unusual conditions, the reconstruction measure—among the many varied problems to be solved—offers the most intricasies and is the problem of most tremendous importance to the Government. Prompt reconstructive legislation is urgent. "Our hope is in heroic men." Labor's united service has kept the war work at a record-making standard and rejoiced to make that service efficient.

Through American industry will be found the woe or the weal of the nation.

American industry broke all records and the American employer behaved very well while the record smashing went on.

INTERESTS WERE IDENTICAL

During the period of stress just ahead, the time of test will come. How will American industry — both workers and employers — meet the emergency of almost unlimited competition and readjustments? Their mutual interests still require justice and amicable relations. Harmony is essential. Organized Labor has been instrumental in keeping wages somewhat commensurate with the cost of living, at the same time maintaining a fair measure of industrial peace.

It has been generally conceded that much of American liberty is due to economic freedom.

Economic freedom resulted mainly from the applied principles of Organized Labor.

The newer freedom of democracy has been fought for and won. What will the victory profit us if the cause of humanity must still be hampered and retarded?

The war training and experience have had a broadening effect on the views of both employer and employed, as well as on the mind of the general public. We have learned a truer valuation of individual tasks. We have acquired a greater appreciation of harmony and commercial and industrial relations. Capital and labor have come to know and acknowledge more of the truth about each other and get nearer together in the eternal plan of human brotherhood. Both have been impressed with the importance of

each to the other in the continued march of progress.

The broadening of experience must serve for the further advancement of the cause of humanity. There may be still a disposition to humiliate labor and plenty of unfriendly designs to misrepresent its purposes and ideals—to annoy and antagonize everything the labor union endorses—but "THRICE ARMED IS HE WHOSE CAUSE IS JUST." Labor itself stands high above its small-minded traducers and goes steadily forward with the current of progress.

The National War Labor Board has done much to open the closed eyes of the public, without a word from Organized Labor to correct libellous accusations and criticism of its service. Where reprimands have had to be made for profiteering, the War Labor Board has called employers to account in many cases. It not only failed to have a single calldown for labor, but found in several instances and obscure cases where labor's pay was found to be INADEQUATE rather than exorbitant and was ordered by the Board to be raised!

"It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack,
But no one can rate a burden's weight
Until it has been on his back."

The war will have changed many plans, and false opinions will be turned topsy turvy in the limelight of reconstruction, to the everlasting improvement of same.

It has been proven in favor of Organized Labor that co-operation wins results, even over the "divine right of kings."

In the march of progress there are stirring times ahead for Organized Labor. Those in sympathy with the labor movement cannot resist a compassionate glance at its stormy past.

Labor—weary, wronged, ridiculed and oppressed, deprived by circumstances of a chance for education and refinements of leisure,—it must have been the courage of desperation that prompted organization for the uplift of humanity. Honest, rugged labor, bearing the world's burdens, is destined to instruct the heart of the world in the practical meaning and practice of brotherhood.

Then let us look forward toward the dawning of a new day, when all the world will reach approving hands to help labor in its task. May the benediction of peace rest upon the work of reconstruction.

EIGHT-HOUR STRUGGLE THROUGH CENTURIES

(By Thomas W. Williams)

THE struggle of labor, from the early days of the wage system to the present, has been, for the most part, a struggle for shorter hours of work. Shorter hours to conserve health, shorter hours in the interest of the home, shorter hours to preserve the happiness and well-being of society. The movement for shorter hours began in England. Thorold Rogers in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" states: "It is plain that the day was one of eight hours. . . . The artisan who is demanding, at this time, an eight-hour day in the building trades is simply striving to recover what his ancestors worked for four or five centuries ago."

The length of the workday was materially extended. During the latter half of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, the hours of labor were practically unlimited. The ordinary workday of the English artisan was from 12 to 14 hours. Textile manufacturers exacted a much longer day. At this time, mills were run day and night—children were obtained in groups from the poor law guardians and worked in two sets, lodged in sorts of pens with one set of beds, one set of children occupying the beds while the other set worked, and vice versa. The children were carried from the beds to the mills and from the mills to the beds. The conditions were equally deplorable among the adult workers. As late as 1840 half-naked men, women and children worked in the mines of Great Britain as long as 16 hours a day.

The first organized effort to reduce the workday was made by the London bookbinders in 1760. Within six years they succeeded in lopping off one hour, and still another hour eight years later, and in the next two years another half hour. Thus 80 years ago the London bookbinders won for themselves a 10-hour day.

In 1830 Richard Osler, known as the "factory king," was converted to the demands of labor and carried on an agita-

tion for a 10-hour day, suffering bitter persecution and imprisonment.

The first proposal to secure an eight-hour day for factory employes was made by Robert Owen in 1817. When little children were compelled to work 15 and 16 hours a day in the textile mills, it is little wonder that Robert Owen was discredited as a visionary seeking a Utopia. He, however, established a regular 10½-hour day in his mills at New Lanark and he lived to see a 10-hour day made universal in the textile industry.

In 1833 an act was passed limiting the hours of children under 13 years to 48 hours per week. A law making 10 hours a day's work was passed in 1847.

In 1860 there was a revival of the nine-hour movement, but the industrial depression of that period prevented any tangible results. The act of 1874 reduced the hours in all textile trades from 60 to 56 a week.

During 1888 the shorter day movement received great impetus, the new sense of solidarity in the ranks of labor, which was so marked a feature of the match makers' strike in 1888, led to the formation and extension of trade unions among workers who were either unskilled or who had, for other reasons, hitherto been without organization.

These unions invariably adopted an eight-hour program.

In November, 1888, the "Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union" demanded a reduction from twelve to eight hours and practically all the gas works in the British Isles capitulated without a strike. There was no reduction, but in some instances an increase of wages.

On May 1, 1890, occurred the first international eight-hour day demonstration.

An Eight-Hour League was formed in Melbourne, Australia, in 1856, by the allied trades. Notice was immediately given that "after the 21st day of April, 1856, no man belonging to the unions represented would work for more than eight hours a day."

The solidarity of labor was such that in three weeks the point was won, and to this day April 22 is recognized as a holiday and known as the "Eight-Hour Day."

In both Queensland and New Zealand the lower house, elected by manhood suffrage, passed eight-hour laws, but the upper houses, representing the propertied classes, rejected the same.

The Social Democratic party of Germany has persistently agitated for an eight-hour day. The law of 1877, supplemented by the law of 1887, passed the Reichstag, prescribed a maximum of 10 hours for persons under 16. In 1888 the miners in the Westphalian coal mines struck for an eight-hour day, secured imperial intervention and won.

Switzerland has a constitutional provision granting "the legislative right of the nation in its political organization to limit the working day." The federal factory law limits workdays to 11 hours, and on Saturdays and holidays to 10.

In the United States, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, a 12-hour workday generally obtained among artisans. It was vastly different among the textile workers. In New England the mills run 13 hours a day.

An organization was effected in 1831 at Boston to secure a 10-hour day. In April, 1840, President Van Buren proclaimed a 10-hour day in the Navy Yard and all national institutions. This became general in all the shipbuilding establishments.

In 1845 the first national industrial convention was held in New York. An organized, concerted action was begun for a10-hour day. The first law enacted on the subject was in 1849, when the Pennsylvania Legislature provided that "10 hours shall be a day's work in cotton, wooden, silk, paper-bagging and flax industries."

On June 24, 1869, General Banks introduced an eight-hour bill in Congress. It passed the House and Senate, was promptly signed by Grant and speedily enforced in the Navy Yard. Wages were, however, reduced one-fifth. Those who desired the old wages were allowed to work 11 hours.

A general agitation for an eight-hour day was precipitated in 1856. Bradstreet's estimate of the number of strikers for shorter hours was 200,000. 50,000 secured their demands; 150,000 secured shorter hours at full pay. In time this vantage was largely lost.

At the St. Louis convention of the Federation of Labor, held in 1888, plans were made to hold mass meetings in every city on the eight-hour question on four days during the following year. It was decided to strike, trade by trade, one trade at a time, for an eight-hour day, on each succeeding May Day. The carpenters were chosen to strike in 1890.

They did and won in many cities. The miners were to strike in 1891, but lacked cohesion and solidarity, and nothing particular came of it.

Twenty-seven states and territories besides the United States have an eight-hour day. Six states prescribe by law eight hours as the limit of a day's work unless specified to the contrary. These are Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania. Nevada and the United States specify the eight-hour day on irrigation work, and New York for laborers upon reservoirs.

In Wisconsin the eight-hour day is prescribed in manufacturing and machinery establishments, unless otherwise agreed upon. The laws of Missouri, New Mexico and Tennessee specify eight hours to be a day's work for laborers in road work. Eight hours is a legal day's work in mines and smelters in the following states: Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The following states prescribe eight hours a maximum day's labor upon public works: California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. The United States provides for an eight-hour day on government work.

INDUSTRIAL FEUDALISM PASSED

(By A. Parker Nevin)

BEFORE we discuss the merits of the great issues with which this country is confronted, let us get ourselves in the proper mental attitude. If we are going to raise discussions before we understand issues, we shall not get very far. And I propose violating the very thing which I have just said and take this opportunity of protesting violently against the utterances of the President of the Manufacturers' Association (National Founders' Association) two weeks ago which provoked and invoked a controversy not very creditable to the manufacturing interests of this country.

I hope the war will teach all of us a great many things. If it does not, the war, so far as we are concerned, will be a partial failure. I hope it will teach certain employers that the last vestige of feudalism has departed from this country. Feudalism and democracy cannot obtain in the same commonwealth, and unless we get into the consciousness of certain individuals and certain groups that we won't tolerate feudal acts or feudal thoughts, we shall have serious times in this country. Either the American point of view is distinct and stands for separate ideals, or else our strivings for a great commonwealth of democracy for the last 144 years have been undertaken unsuccessfully. Either we must reduce the group consciousness in this country or we shall have to reappraise everything. We cannot run this country on narrow group consciousness. The reason we won the war or contributed to the winning of the war was that all the people subordinated their group consciousness and concentrated on one single objective.

We have a curious population — all nations, creeds, ideals, lack of ideals, reactionaries, progressives, aggressives, all kinds of groups. But with the exception of the anarchist and the socialist of a certain type, we saw the phenomenon of approximately 105,000,000 people whose minds would function on one thing at the same time, and that was the winning of the war — and we won the war! Now, if we are going back to pre-bellum days and to such controversies, we have not learned our lesson. Don't let us try to fool either the other man or ourselves. If, on the other hand, the vertical and the horizontal lines converge in behalf of the execution of a policy, a progressive policy, the result of our conscience in this war, as Mr. Gompers has said, because these matters are largely a matter of our composite conscience—if we do that without acrimony and with no sign of industrial feudalism, we shall make healthy and wholesome progress; but let us once go back to those old issues, without enlightenment, without scientific suggestion for remedy, without an appreciation of what we have gone through, I hesitate to predict what our immediate future will be. Of course, labor has done marvelously, and, of course, labor is entitled to proper and due recognition, and, of course, the standards of labor must be maintained.

I sat at table with Mr. Macy and Mr.

Gompers in the somewhat perilous spring of 1917, and had the great honor of being signatory to the first proclamation of Mr. Gompers about "not rocking the boat." But in the composition of those documents we were making an appeal for the standards of labor to be maintained at their highest point of efficiency for the duration of the war. Why duration of the war?

TRADE UNIONISM OR BOLSHEVISM — WHICH?

(By Richard Hazelton)

WHEN we see the chaotic situation which is prevailing in the world of labor outside of the United States and Canada today, Americans should, one would think, give a little thought to the phenomenon — why is it that the labor situation is so different here at home?

And a thorough, an honest, a conscientious effort of thought in this direction should bring the average, direct-thinking person to a realization that the reason the spirit of unrest, of anarchy, of Bolshevism, is not finding a firm footing on this continent at the present critical time is not due to any inherent virtues imbedded in the composite minds of American wage-earners—much less to the repressive measures advocated by rock-ribbed reactionaries—but solely to the fact that the workers have in the American trade union movement of our time an effective instrumentality for effecting a repeal of such grievances as they may suffer and for the bringing about in a legitimate way of reforms which they seek—reforms which every thinking man and woman knows are applicable of due consideration if the sweep of human progress is to ultimately justify itself, and if the process of making the world safe for democracy is to be lifted out of the realm of pure theory and applied to the stern problems of life and living which confront the great mass of wage-earners in industry.

If discussions of labor unrest here in these United States were usually approached dispassionately from this angle we should hear much less of the bogey of "Bolshevism," there would at least be less general concern about it, and, above all, there would not be such a tendency on any part of the general public to confuse the legitimate activities of bona fide trade union officials with those of hair-brained irresponsibles and anarchists.

Today the general public has, strange to say, but a hazy and imperfect idea of the fact—if they have ever sensed it at all—that the American labor movement for the last 25 years has been contending against this very spirit which the public is up in arms against now—the spirit of Bolshevism, the spirit of uprooting anarchy, the spirit of destructive radicalism.

Almost from its inception the recognized American labor movement, in the form of the American Federation of Labor, has been the target of the extreme radicals just as much as it has been the target of reactionary employers and manufacturers' associations. This has been because it is a moderate and sanely constructive movement—too slow for the taste of the radicals and too fast to suit the reactionaries.

And yet the A. F. of L. has been the logical, legitimate, constructive instrumentality which has shaped and molded the reasoned aspirations of American workingmen. It is the ship which has guided and is guiding the wage-earners of the nation into the secure haven of economic betterment, and, though the storm raised by extremists — extreme radicals and reactionary employers — has beaten fiercely against its sides, it has gone on triumphantly, steadily, sanely, achieving its appointed destiny, bringing the sunlight of security and happiness more and more into the lives of American workers.

That such a great movement, conciliatory and peaceable in design and aspect, of such vast humanitarian import and, if willingly assisted, of such tremendous value in the allaying of social unrest—that such a movement, so deeply rooted in the national life, should yet remain so misrepresented or ignored in its aims and significance to a large mass of our population, is one of the tragedies of American life!

Only the other day one of the greatest of our metropolitan papers, the New York Times, featured the remark of Dr. Chas. A. Eaton, head of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board, for having, in speaking of the labor situation, said: "Organized labor in this country is one of the greatest

conserving influences in the nation," and for adding that it is purely an American institution, anti-anarchist and anti-Bolshevist.

One would almost imagine that such a statement would be in no need of emphasis today; that, if nothing else, organized labor's splendidly patriotic war record would have revealed something of its great value as a vital national force. But no, apparently the American labor movement is one of those vital forces of great value which are destined to go on forever misunderstood and misrepresented.

And the most tragic thing about this failure on the part of the general public to appraise the legitimate labor movement at its proper value is that it prevents it from recognizing the great help it might be in stamping out radicalism and anarchy.

How much better would it not be if the nation approached the question of radical unrest and anarchy fortified with something of the standpoint of the A. F. of L. and assisted with its experience and vision in dealing with this intricate problem — a problem which has concerned it ever since its inception.

The A. F. of L. has a deep understanding of American wage-earners. It is occupied with the task of obtaining recognition of their point of view, of securing the fullest measure of economic justice for them—consistent with the best interests of all classes and the nation. It is not selfish, it does not wish to stand apart.

Radicalism can not be successfully fought by the adoption of a reactionary attitude of mind on the part of the public. The nation has advanced too far for that, and besides, American workingmen and workingwomen of law-abiding tendencies are only likely to be irritated by a constant rattling of chains and a parrot-like repetition of the cry of "Bolshevism" on the part of grasping employers, ready to use any means to retain their autocratic control of the channels of industry.

Social unrest—particularly the unrest the world is facing today—can not be allayed by makeshift measures of justice or by mere appeals to that patriotism which Ameircan workers have recently given proof that they possess in as great and ample a measure as does any other class of citizenship.

The one sure way of ending social unrest can only be achieved at the sacrifice of some of the preconceived notions and prejudices which so many Americans have held when they think of the labor question as a "class problem" and of the legitimate leaders of organized labor as "agitators" instead of as statesmen with a far-seeing and keen discernment of what is best for the national welfare.

And the nation could not do better than commit itself to such a policy of progress as the American Federation of Labor stands for! Only a universal acceptance of trade unionism and an intelligent encouragement of it at this day and age will intelligently curb deep-rooted causes of unrest, which prove a fertile breeding ground for the sinister influences of Bolshevism and anarchy.

Is it too much to ask such enlightened action on the part of the nation in return for that security and greater efficiency in industry which a happily contented working class, proof against the labor unrest, the discouragement, the soul-sickness of the past, would ensure? Emphatically no!

The philosophy of trade unionism is in accord with the ideas of all intelligent wage-earners who look forward to a better future, to a life of security and independence at their chosen tasks as a just recompense for their arduous toil.

Force against any outcroppings of the spirit of lawless Bolshevism and anarchy today can at best prove only a makeshift; it can but scotch the snake, not kill it. If the nation is in earnest in its desire to solve the problem, if it seriously intends to have done with the heartburning nightmare of anarchy and chaos, and render futile the plottings of irresponsible destructionists, it will throw its full support to those who are seeking to give trade unionism its proper place in the national life.

If so, it will accept trade unionism for what it is—the chosen mouthpiece of the aspirations and the reasoned will of American wage-earners and the intelligent channel through which all that affects them in their relation to the work and welfare of the nation may be reasonably and peaceably adjusted.

If those stories of fabulous wages in munitions plants and shipyards were true, how small they would seem in comparison to the billions raked in by the profiteers.

TO ALL

District Councils and Local Unions

Affiliated With the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

GREETINGS:

Under date of January 29th, 1919, the New York District Council of Carpenters and Joiners sent a circular letter containing resolution and appeal to all Unions to give us their moral support in our fight against the Employers' Association for better conditions.

After four months' struggle I am pleased to inform you that we have been successful. We take this opportunity to thank the General Executive Board for its generous support, and the General President for his untiring efforts in our behalf, as it was largely through his personal appearance at the different conferences held that we were able to successfully combat the employers.

To the members of our organization who were called out on strike to assist us, we express our appreciation of the sacrifice they made in our behalf. Again thanking the different officers and members, we remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL.
Alex Kelso, Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT OF GENERAL PRESIDENT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER, 1919

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

YOU will recall that at the last meeting of the G. E. B. I placed before you the conditions that then existed in New York City, which were, in effect, that the agreement as entered into in 1916, providing for an increase in wage for our membership, expired on December 31st, 1918.

You will also recall that the arrangement in reference to the wage increase in 1916 was made between the representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the international officers of the United Brotherhood. On or about November 1st, 1918, the officials of the District Council in New York City took up with the Building Trades Employers' Association the matter of arranging for an agreement to become effective at the expiration of the former agreement. A meeting was held and they were informed by the committee representing the association that it would be impossible for them to negotiate an agreement in reference to an increased wage until the matter had been given consideration by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and that the Board of Governors would meet on the third Wednesday of November.

In the meantime the independent employers of the city of New York were interviewed as speedily as it could be accomplished by meeting them individually, and they agreed to the increased wage scale and began immediately to pay $6.50 per day.

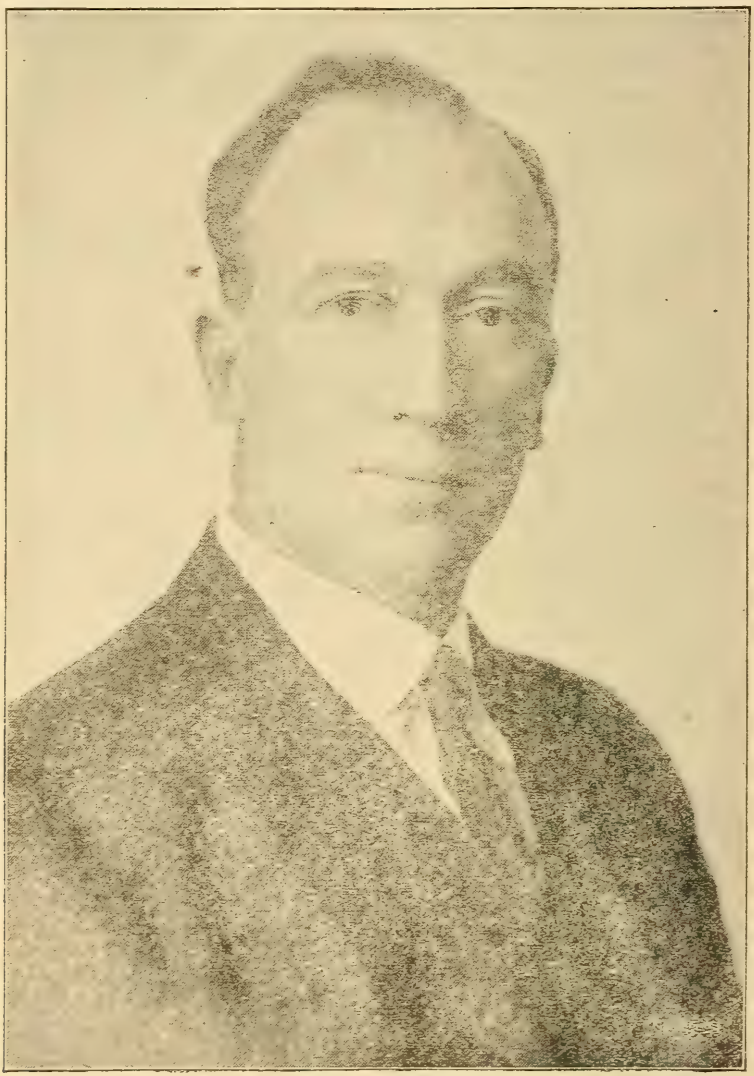
At the meeting of the Board of Governors held on the third Wednesday of November, they decided that the association would not pay an increased wage for 1919, and published in the public press the scale that they would pay to the various building tradesmen for the year 1919, which scale included that of the carpenter of $5.50 per day and which was the same scale that had been paid from September 1st, 1916.

At that time there were under course of construction two hotels in New York City known as the Pennsylvania and the Commodore. Some of the independent contractors were doing work for the general contractor on these hotels and were paying the carpenters in their employ $6.50 per day, while the carpenters employed by the general contractor, namely the Geo. A. Fuller Company, were being paid at the rate of $5.50 per day. The fact that many of the carpenters, all members of the United Brotherhood and working for the independent contractors, were receiving $6.50 per day caused dissatisfaction and discontent among the men who were receiving $5.50 from the Fuller Company, with the result that the men employed by the general contractor ceased work.

A representative of the holding company of the hotel went to the District Council office of the Brotherhood and requested that the men be returned to work, and stated that he would see that the $6.50 per day was paid. He was informed by the representatives of the District Council that they had no doubt of his honesty of thought or purpose, but that not knowing him as an employer, and from the further fact that they had worked for the Geo. A. Fuller Company for many years, they felt it would be an injustice to the Fuller Company to consent to the arrangement without first consulting the representatives of the Fuller Company. The gentleman representing the holding company of the hotel communicated with the Fuller Company, and Mr. Starret and Mr. Witherspoon of the Fuller Company came to the District Council office and after quite some discussion consented to the arrangement of paying the men $6.50 per day, and requested that they be returned at once. They were informed by the officials of the District Council that it would be impossible to have the men return to the jobs that day, but that they would be returned the following morning. Upon reporting the following morning they were informed by the representatives of the Fuller Company that they would only receive $5.50 per day as formerly, with the result that the men thereupon left the work and refused to return.

The Geo. A. Fuller Company wired the General Office of the Brotherhood at Indianapolis, Ind., complaining that the agreement as in effect in New York had been violated, with the result that the undersigned visited New York City, made an investigation of the conditions and circumstances leading up thereto and called at the office of the Fuller

Company and took the matter up with Mr. Witherspoon and Mr. Whiting. I informed them that upon investigation that I was convinced that it was not an overt act of the District Council, but acts of the members caused by their dissatisfaction and discontent because of them working on the same job and receiving $5.50 per day while other men were receiving $6.50 per day, and also stated to the representatives of the Fuller Company that if the Building Trades Employers' Association considered that the agreement as entered into between the association and the general officers of the Brotherhood in 1916, in reference to the wage scale, had been violated, that the association should have made complaint to the General Office of the Brotherhood, and that same would have been given prompt and due consideration. They were informed that no such complaint had been received.



Wm. L. Hutcheson.

On December 9th, 1918, the Building Trades Employers' Association declared a lockout against the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters who were in their employ. This action was

taken notwithstanding the fact that many of the members of the Brotherhood were working on the various operations of the firms of the association for $5.50 per day. After the association had taken this action it became necessary for the Brotherhood, as a matter of self-protection, to remove all members of the organization who were employed by the firms of the association on their various operations throughout the country. This was done in conformity with the instructions given the undersigned at the last meeting of the Board, and all members of our Brotherhod were instructed to cease work on any operations being carried on by firms who held membership in the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City. Later on in the city of New York the hoisting engineers and the bricklayers ceased work on some of the operations of the firms of the Employers' Association, in protest against the employment of non-union carpenters. This resulted in an action being taken by the Building Trades Employers' Association in deciding to put into effect a lockout against the members of the hoisting engineers and the bricklayers' organizations.

Prior to the lockout against these two organizations being put into effect, the representatives of the bricklayers' international organization, the plasterers, the hoisting engineers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters held a conference in the city of New York and arrangements were made for them to appear before the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association and request the Board of Governors to rescind their action as taken on the third Wednesday of November, 1918, wherein they resolved that the wage for the various building trades was that adopted in their resolution and as made reference to heretofore in this statement.

After appearing before the Board of Governors, a committee representing the association met a committee of the international officers consisting of the bricklayers, plasterers, hoisting engineers, stone cutters and Brotherhood of Carpenters in an endeavor to demonstrate that the Brotherhood of Carpenters had violated their agreement. At this meeting it was admitted that in May, 1916, a wage scale was arranged for between a committee of the Employers' Association and the international officers of the Brotherhood. Also admitted that the association had not lodged its complaint with the international officers, but made the statement that they did complain to the District Council in New York. Their attention was called to the fact that the District Council of New York City, as per their contention, was the party complained of and that they should have taken up their complaint with the international organization.

After this another conference was held between the representatives of the bricklayers, hoisting engineers, stone cutters and elevator constructors, at which it was agreed that each of the above mentioned trades would render every possible assistance to our Brotherhood, and they did so by removing their members wherever non-union men of our craft were employed. The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department also convened in New York City and gave consideration to the situation existing there and adopted a resolution as follows:

> Resolved, That it be the sense of the Executive Council that all affiliated internationals and local councils shall give the trades involved in the New York lockout their fullest support wherever non-union workmen are employed, and that the officers be instructed to so notify all affiliated bodies.

The day following this meeting the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association decided to declare and put into effect a lockout against members of the bricklayers' and hoisting engineers' organizations, the same to become effective February 10th, 1919.

For several days prior to and following that date efforts had been made by the officials of the Bricklayers' International Union to bring about an adjustment of the controversy between the Employers' Association and the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The Employers' Association had continuously insisted that all men be returned to work prior to any negotiations being entered into, and on various occasions had made the statement that if the men were returned to the various operations that they would guarantee that a committee of their association would meet the representatives of the United Brotherhood, and they felt sure the matter could be adjudicated very quickly. They expressed them-

selves as believing there would be no difficulty in adjusting the wage scale.

The various trades, feeling they had no desire to in any way retard the building construction of the country, decided that they would arrange for the men to return to the various operations on the morning of Thursday, February 13th, with the understanding that a committee representing the Employers' Association would meet a committee representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters at 10 o'clock that day, and that if satisfactory arrangements were not reached between that time and Saturday noon, February 15th, that the men would again leave the various operations.

This arrangement was carried out and the men were instructed to return to their former places of employment. On or about 10 A. M. February 13th, a committee representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters met the representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and after quite some discussion in reference to the matter were informed by the committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association that they had no idea of giving $6.50 per day as requested by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. When asked if their answer was that they would not pay $6.50 per day, they stated they would not.

During the discussion in reference to the matter their attention was called to the fact that in the city of Chicago, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland and various other localities the wage for carpenters was 80 cents per hour or $6.40 per day, and it was pointed out that a scale of 81¼ cents per hour or $ .50 per day in the city of New York was not out of keeping or proportion with the 80-cent scale in the various other cities of the country. The fact that 80 cents per hour is paid to carpenters of other cities was belittled by the representatives of the Employers' Association, who said the associations of other cities were weak, otherwise they would not be paying a pyramid wage to the building trades of those cities.

At that time many of the members of the Brotherhood employed on construction work in the city of New York were receiving $6.50 per day. The sentiment of the membership was that it would be unfair and unjust to establish a wage scale for a less amount than $6.50 per day and reduce the wage of those receiving it, as at no time do the firms composing the Building Trades Employers' Association employ to exceed 25 per cent of the total membership in the district of New York.

Having failed to reach an understanding with the Building Trades Employers' Association by noon February 15th, all men who had returned again left the work on which they were employed. During the period between February 13th and 15th, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor of the Government sent two mediators or concilliators to New York in an endeavor to bring about an understanding between the Employers' Association and the United Brotherhood. Failing to accomplish anything in this respect and upon reporting back to Secretary of Labor Wilson their failure to adjudicate the differences, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of War requested the employers and a committee of our organization to meet with them in Washington, D. C. Said conference was held on February 19th and the situation and conditions as existing were discussed at considerable length, with the result that Secretary of War Baker informed the gathering that he intended to make arrangements to proceed with the work in which the War Department was interested. Reference was made to the investigation that had taken place by what was known as the Emergency Construction Wage Commission, and it was stated by Colonel Alexander, representing the War Department, that he had made a finding on different occasions in reference to the prevailing rate in New York City as being against our membership, or that the rate was not as contended, namely, $6.50 per day. During the discussion it was brought out that the investigation was not made by the full commission, and exceptions were taken thereto, resulting in Secretary of War Baker asking the representatives of our organization if the commission was to again sit and take evidence if we would submit our case to the commission. When informed that we would, he suggested that arrangements be made to fill the vacancy of John R. Alpine (who was the labor member of the commission and is now in Europe), with the result that Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor appointed T. A. Rickert, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, to sit in Mr. Alpine's place.

The Secretary of War requested that

the employers and ourselves return to New York City and endeavor, if possible, to reach an understanding in reference to the differences existing. He further requested that, if we failed to reach an agreement, that we return to Washington for a further conference with him and Secretary of Labor Wilson on the following Monday, February 24th. In the meantime we met the committee of the Employers' Association and were unable to reach any satisfactory arrangements, with the result that on February 24th we again met in Washington and through the efforts of Secretary of Labor Wilson and Secretary of War Baker finally agreed to submit our differences to an arbitrator or umpire, and Judge Dugro of the New York State Supreme Court was proposed by the representatives of our organization and agred to by the employers.

Having agreed to submit our differences to an umpire and it being tacitly understood that both parties would abide by his findings, it was agreed that the men should return to work on the following day, February 25th, which was done.

In the meantime the Emergency Construction Wage Commission, composed of Dr. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; T. A. Rickert, representing labor, and Colonel Alexander, representing the War Department, convened in New York City and after five days' session, in which they heard evidence and made investigations, etc., gave a finding which is herewith quoted, wherein they state that they found the prevailing union rate for carpenters in New York City was $6.50 per day, and ruled that that wage should be effective on the work being done under the War Department, and that same should be retroactive from the morning of February 25th, 1919.

Ruling of the Emergency Construction Wage Commission, Sitting in New York City on March 8, 1919.

VOTED, in accordance with the terms of the so-called Baker-Gompers Agreement of June 19th, 1917, and the Supplementary Agreement of July 27th, 1917, and further, under the order of February 24th, 1919, signed by the Secretary of War, the Emergency Construction Wage Commission

FINDS: That the union rate for outside carpenters prevailing in Greater New York on February 24th, 1919, was six dollars and fifty cents per day of eight hours. And further

VOTED, That this changed rate shall be made effective for outside carpenters employed on the Brooklyn Army Supply Base as from Tuesday morning, February 25th, 1919, according to the vote of the Emergency Construction Wage Commission under date of February 27th, 1919, "that any change in rate for carpenters at the Brooklyn Army Supply Base, if such shall be determined upon, shall be retroactive, dating from Tuesday morning, February 25th, 1919."

E. M. HOPKINS,
Representing the Public Chairman.
T. A. RICKERT,
Representing the American Federation of Labor.
COL. J. H. ALEXANDER,
Representing the Army.
I dissent from the foregoing.

Meanwhile representatives of our Brotherhood met the committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and as it was agreed to submit all difference to the umpire, we took up with the committee of the employers the matter of the agreement and reached an understanding on all points excepting that of the wage. Being unable to agree on the minimum rate of wage, we submitted evidence and our arguments to Judge Dugro, the umpire, on Thursday, March 13th, and presented evidence to him to show the increased wages received by our members, and endeavored to demonstrate the fact that the membership of our Brotherhood in New York City were entitled to a much greater wage scale than that offered them by the employers.

The umpire agreed to give us his findings not later than Tuesday, March 18th, and on that date made known his findings, which are as follows:

To the Building Trades Employers' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, New York District Council.

Gentlemen:

The question submitted for decision is "What rate shall members of the Building Trades Employers' Association pay to carpenters employed on outside work and what rate shall

they pay to carpenters employed on shop work for the balance of the calendar year 1919?"

The ruling of the Emergency Construction Wage Commission on March 8th, 1919, was not upon the question now submitted for determination and should only be considered for its evidentiary worth in respect to certain matters which, while worthy of consideration and not at all conclusive as to a rate of wages that shall endure until January next. The inception of the controversy between the parties took place in the month of the armistice and it may well be that a demand at that time for $6.50 per day as the rate for 1919 was reasonable, but today peace can be considered practically an assured fact, and such an expectation of great demand for carpenters in 1919 as could have been considered reasonable in November, 1918, can not now be so considered. Government work has or probably will slacken and general building operations have not yet been undertaken to any great extent, and though it seems that there will be an increase in general building operations, the stage of such operations in which the services of carpenters will be in demand will not be present in the immediate future.

With these considerations in mind and such others as were presented at the hearing, I am of the opinion that the rate to be paid should not be fixed for the entire period of the remainder of the year, but that a lower rate should be fixed for the period preceding July 1st next than for the period thereafter. Accordingly, $5.50 per day for carpenters employed on shop work and $6.00 per day for carpenters employed on outside work is fixed as the rate to be paid up to July 1st, and $5.75 per day for carpenters employed on shop work and $6.25 per day for carpenters employed on outside work as the rate to be paid for the period thereafter up to January 1st, 1920.

With regret that I am not free from doubt as to the reasonableness of the decision, but in the hope that it may nevertheless not be unsatisfactory, particularly as the later period is of short duration and a period wherein a proper rate for future observance will be more readily determinable than now, I am,

Very respectfully,
P. HENRY DUGRO.

New York, March 18, 1919.

While the findings of the umpire are not, in my opinion, what our members were entitled to, yet by his decision our membership will get an increase greater than what the employers were willing to concede to them, and inasmuch as the policy of our Brotherhood is to carry out all agreements entered into, it becomes the duty of our membership to observe the findings as made during the remainder of the year for which it is to run.

Other matters pertaining to the affairs of our Brotherhood will be submitted to you at this session of the Board.

Assuring the members of the Board of my appreciation for their co-operation and assistance in conducting the affairs of the Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Recognition of the Union

"Recognition of the union," after all, implies merely a guarantee of good faith on the part of the employer toward his employes.

The importance for the demand for "recognition of the union" may be very well judged by the amount of opposition it encounters from the employing class.

There cannot be any question of the "sacredness of contract" with a trade union whose actual existence is assailed. The contract itself is abrogated by the act of assault.

The man who insists upon "running his own business" would be more consistent and more successful if he would recognize the line between his business and the business of the human race.

Labor cannot make an improvement in its own condition without breaking the friendship (?) of the employer, who has assumed the whole right to attend to that sort of thing—in his own good time.

The organized workers may agree to the employer's proposal to deal with his employes "as individuals" as soon as the employer agrees to abandon the trust, corporation, company and co-partnership and go back to the primitive relations of master and man. And that will be plenty soon enough.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1919

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

The Quarterly Circular sent to all Recording Secretaries of the United Brotherhood dealt briefly with a matter that is of vital interest to every member of the organization; in fact, it is a matter for the deep and careful consideration of all citizens of these United States who have the interest and welfare of their country at heart. The circular says:

"We would suggest that our membership, through the local, district and state organizations, use every influence with the city, county and state officials, as well as with the Congressmen and Senators, to have building construction that has been retarded by reason of the war again put into operation. A number of buildings could be started if the proper activities were shown by our local bodies and such organizations should be deeply interested in the reconstruction that will necessarily take place after such a long period of restricted operations, when practically all of our endeavors were in war work."

This is a matter that calls for more attention and consideration than could be given it in the Quarterly Circular, and we should observe and reflect on the conditions now existing in the building trades, which point out the immediate necessity of some action being taken to remedy the situation and start the building of houses, schools and other works stopped during the period of the late great war. Every member of this organization should get busy and appoint himself a committee of one in the locality in which he resides to take the steps necessary for the proper spreading and carrying out of the propaganda sketched in the circular. Letters should be addressed to their different Representatives and Senators and to all the state and municipal officers, insisting that delayed building operations be resumed at once. What will be the thoughts of those coming back, who at their country's call to arms gave heed and went away over 3,000 miles, to what to them was an unknown country, to fight the great cause for democracy and freedom, leaving their homes and loved ones, their work and opportunities, and after fighting and suffering to sustain the great cause for which they risked their all, to come back and face the dread spectre of unemployment and again renew the fight in their own country, to win back what they are justly and rightfully entitled to, the work they left unfinished; this is the proposition that awaits them, and this scene that confronts our brothers on their return from No Man's Land was never more aptly illustrated than in our Journal of the March issue under the caption ',Discharged Soldiers Picket New $35,-000,000 Plant in Brooklyn." Do you suppose any of them thought for a moment that this would be their welcome to this "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave"? Think of it: Soldiers in the uniform of these United States doing picket duty, not for their country's sake, but for their own individual rights, which were being usurped by the Building Employers' Association, who proposed to resume work with strikebreakers.

Some of these soldiers had very recently left hospitals, but said they were ready to go back to work as carpenters, and that if they were in condition to

work they were able to stand the picket duty in the effort of the unions of which they were members to better working conditions for them and other returning soldiers.

Conditions such as these we must prevent, and it was for this purpose that the call went out in the Quarterly Circular as a warning and to show the steps necessary to take in order to remedy them. The necessity for immediate action cannot be urged too strongly, as the matter is of serious moment, for in this after-war period the trade union movement must apply the same energy and intelligence that was such a paramount factor in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

* * *

The Goat of Every Local

Among the ancient Jews, the High Priest on Atonement Day would solemnly lay the sins of the people on a goat, then either burn it or drive it into the wilderness, where it would perish. The animal was called a scapegoat. As the Jews grew in wisdom they came to doubt that a fellow could get rid of his sins that way.

Nevertheless, in a way, the custom still prevails. Almost every Local has a goat. It is the patient Financial Secretary.

The Local will decide that he must not pay any dues from the Local fund, which means that if a number of members are behind in their payments he must go down into his own pocketbook and advance the money — often getting some expensive experience. If, on the other hand, he suspends the delinquent members, they get "peeved"! Then the peeve spreads to other members. Truly, he is a goat.

In a year's time each member has just 12 payments to make to the Secretary, whether they are paid ahead or behind time. Why can't each payment be made a week ahead instead of a week behind? The same amount of money is paid. Here is the big difference. If nothing happened to you while you were a week behind, all would be well; but if something did happen to you, it would be just your luck to have it happen that week! As a matter of fact, if you are habitually behind time with your payments, you are insured only a part of the time, while you are paying for all the time. In that case you are not fair to yourself. For it is you who imposes the conditions.

But the poor Financial Secretary gets the blame. "He didn't notify me in time," or "I sent it to him by another member," are some of the excuses put up continually, never taking into consideration that a member's Due Book is sufficient notice of delinquent dues, just as it is a receipt for money paid. But some one must shoulder the blame for their carelessness, so why not the "goat" of the Local, the Financial Secretary?

* * *

The Hunting Season for Autocrats Is Now Open

Bourbon politicians are worrying themselves needlessly about how they will restore the "good old times" of 1914. They are down and out, they have been ousted from their jobs.

Employers who are regretting the difficulty they will have in smashing the unions and getting "wages back to a pre-war basis" can rest their minds on that point. It will never be done.

Imperialists, militarists and neolithic Congressmen and ante-bellum minded statesmen and diplomats, who are busily engaged in drawing plans for a restoration of national rivalries, big armaments and conscript armies of the kind that produced the late unlamented holocaust, had better hide the plans. They will be considered incriminating evidence if found in anyone's personal belongings.

The new world, the world that was born in the travail of the last four years, will not be managed by any of these. It is not their child to train. That world is the world of labor, and labor will manage it.

Labor is getting ready for the job everywhere. The membership of British trade unions increased from two million to five million during the war. Two out of the five delegates that represented the British Empire at the Peace Congress are trade unionists.

President Wilson was welcomed to the soil of France by a labor mayor of Brest. He was hailed upon his arrival in Paris by representatives of the unions as the champion of labor's peace program. He sat at the peace table with a union member of the French peace delegation.

Labor sketched the outline of the peace terms when it made its demands at the Inter-Allied Labor Conference. It laid

down terms practically identical wtih those outlined by President Wilson.

Labor is unanimous for a league of peace and universal disarmament. This is respectfully referred to those antiquated mentalities who have been busily explaining President Wilson's great mistake in urging such an unpopular policy upon unwilling allies. As the one element that had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and that suffered most from war, labor is now determined to have a world without war.

Labor took the statements that we were fighting for liberty, democracy and social justice seriously. Even though it knew that some who repeated these phrases were only using them as political platforms are always used, as mere rallying cries full of sound and fury and empty air, yet it knew its own strength to be sufficient to give substance to the otherwise hollow mockery.

Now labor is insisting upon nothing more and nothing less than that these promises be fulfilled.

British unions have demanded and secured almost equal voice with employers in the management of industry.

Labor co-operated with employers during the war. It fully and fairly fulfilled every pledge it made. It is willing to continue such co-operation so long as the faith is kept. It welcomes every proposal to secure progress without friction, social justice without dishonor, universal peace without revolution.

But labor is fully conscious, not only of its purposes and its duties, but also of its power. It is not going back. It will move forward. It will not lose the war it has won. The hunting season for autocrats is open.

* * *

Put the People to Work

The United States Department of Labor should receive the hearty co-operation of every civic body, labor organization and official of every community in the land, in its building plan to put the industry of the country back on a peace basis.

This is not a speech-making campaign whose success hangs upon the enthusiasm of the moment. It is a vital undertaking with a vital purpose, and that purpose is to put the people to work at useful employment in wealth-making enterprises.

Everybody understands that there are difficulties in the way of turning the country's engine over to run on the peace notch, but so there were when the machinery was set in motion to produce materials for the greatest war in history. The engine quickly was adjusted for that and there isn't any reason forceful enough to hold up adjustment of this machinery for peace work. In fact, there is every reason for speedy action.

The belief is not well founded that the workers were so well provided for during the war that they could afford to remain idle a long time while peace pursuits were being leisurely resumed. They are not well prepared for undergoing the hardships caused by unemployment. In truth, they are poorly equipped to face adversity. A sudden plunge from prosperity to want will not be met with as good grace as if there had been no prosperity. People have left the barren fields. They are not disposed to return to them merely because some slight circumstances prevent their living as was their wont. The black curtain cannot be lowered over the land of plenty in the belief that the people will be kept out. They will simply tear aside the curtain and walk in. That's the peculiar habit of people who know they want something and know where it can be found.

War necessities swallowed war profits as soon as they were earned, and, while high wages were paid to some classes of labor, the percentage of saving, the rainy day fund, was not as great in many cases as during the pre-war period. Besides, people who see prosperity on every hand do not devote much thought to the possible lean years. Defensible or not, that is the condition.

But even had there been a great portion of the wages saved, the country can not afford suddenly to let up in its productive power. The people must work to live, and, as the opportunity to work is apparent on every hand, the logical course to pursue is to open up the opportunity. Put the people to work in productive, needed industries. That is the demand of the law—a demand that can be fulfilled by starting things going with work on the contracts suspended during the war.

The common good requires that all conditions which prevent this resumption shall be given fair consideration. If questions of wages or hours of labor interfere, the parties to them should come together with a determined purpose to settle those questions so that the best

interests of the country will be served. An implacable attitude cannot be justified now, no more than it could be justified during the war. No controversy is so serious that it cannot be settled by a friendly conference if there is an earnest desire to settle it that way. Duty to the people now is just as imperative as was duty to the soldiers during the war. The country must resume its work. That magnificent patriotism which won the war must be kept alive to achieve an orderly peace. One way to do that is to keep in mind that we are all Americans and America is still the home of liberty for all. And, keeping that in mind, to live up to it.

* * *

The Right to Demand Collective Bargaining

Whether the labor of a plant is organized or unorganized, the trend today is strongly toward collective bargaining and the making of trade agreements. Experience as a whole seems to indicate the wisdom of this method of working out the problem between labor and capital. Once in a while agreements are broken, just as other business contracts are broken, but on the other hand, working men as a whole are as honorale and square dealing as are other people. The right of the men to demand collective bargaining, or the wisdom of employers granting it, is not only justified upon the basis of such experience as is available, but is based upon a very reasonable interpretation of the principles of justice. By law we permit and encourage men to pool their capital into a single organization or corporation, in order that it may have greater power of production. In this manner the working man, who must contend with the paid agent of such aggregations of capital, naturally feels that justice demands that he shall be permitted to organize with his fellows into a powerful unit that employs agents for forwarding his interests.

* * *

A Warning

A clause in the reconstruction program of the American Federation of Labor has a direct connection with unemployment, due to under-consumption.

"Under-consumption is due to low or insufficient wages," says the Federation program.

Here is a lesson in political economy of more value than all contained in many musty tomes.

If the wages of the worker are not relative, if they are insufficient to enable him to buy back enough of his products to keep above the existence line, then will come the inevitable period of industrial stagnation and unemployment.

This is the biggest single thought that has been offered to the workers in a generation.

It is modern school political economy stripped of all persiflage and put in simple form. It is not decorative language. It is sound facts.

If wages are low and prices stubbornly high, commercial depression inevitably follows.

When this simple but powerful truth soaks through the darkened brains of the advocates of lower wages without a relative price basis, there will be less inclination to rock the boat.

The program points out, in connection with the fact that ability to consume is controlled by the wages received, that a home market can be created that will surpass any market that can exist elsewhere.

Attention is also called to the fact that any effort to solve the problem by providing temporary public work will be merely begging the question. Among the returning soldiers are many skilled workers and professional men who have had about all the pick and shovel work they want.

These men want to return to their homes and their jobs, and it will be a period fraught with great peril to any nation that deals unfairly with them.

* * *

Caution Is a Habit

The teaching of safety and hygiene in our public schools is essential to conserve life and health. "Caution is a habit; accidents do not just happen—they are caused," declares C. A. Prosser, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, in a plea for the teaching of safety and hygiene in public schools. He says:

"Accident prevention is conservation. Fifty per cent of our accidents are recognized as preventable. A very large per cent are the result of carelessness of some one; perhaps the careless act of a fellow workman, or possibly carelessness on the part of the employer, who failed to provide the safe working conditions.

From whatever cause, accidents are expensive, producing both an economic loss and needless human suffering.

Caution is a habit. Habits are most easily formed when young. If we can train our future mechanics to use caution and avoid risk as a regular practice in their work, we will decrease the accident waste.

"Schools must teach safety and health. School shops must at least maintain the standards of the commercial shops. They should be models of safety.

"Another reason for complete protection of the pupil is the seriousness of maiming a person in the beginning of his career and compel him to go through life only partially efficient or perhaps wholly dependent.

"The Federal Board for Vocational Education touches these schools in a very direct way through the state boards. We propose to take an active part in safety and hygiene training as an important part in vocational education. This seems to be an unprecedented opportunity by reason of the unique chance to inculcate these ideas at the most fertile source, to bring about ultimately more concrete results in accident prevention and safety education than has yet been accomplished."

* * *

Millions to Be Spent on Highways

It is pleasing to note the optimistic reports from many States to the Department of Labor that preparations are being made to employ large numbers of men as soon as possible on public roads and other out-door projects. It is estimated that about $300,000,000 will be spent during 1919.

In California, agitation in favor of the Tahoe-to-ukiah highway, for which an appropriation of $3,000,000 has been asked from the State.

The annual Postoffice Appropriation Bill, as revised and reported out by the Senate Postoffice Committee, provides for the appropriation of $200,000,000 within the next three years for the construction and maintenance of roads. Kansas has under consideration a hard-surface program that will eventually cost $60,000,000. This contemplates several thousand miles of highway, connecting all market centers and county seats in the State.

The chairman of the State Roads Commission of Maryland has announced that $6,000,000 will be spent on the roads of the State, beginning the end of February. Illinois has approved the issue of $60,000,000 of bonds to be used in the next five years for the construction of 4,800 miles of good roads. Utah is interested in going on with work stopped by the war, $1,300,000 being available.

Greatest of all these are the demands for work in New York State, where State Highway Commissioner Edwin S. Duffy sees the need of a vast expenditure in addition to the $75,000,000 appropriation now being used. Ohio is to spend more than $1,000,000 in 37 miles of State-aid roads.

* * *

Build Now

A million homes are needed in the United States, according to Commissioner Frank J. Pollay of the Division of Building and Construction of the United States Labor Bureau, and a plan is now being pushed in Washington to use two billion dollars to aid home builders.

The greatest "own your home" movement is America is now being pushed in Chicago, this campaign having been deferred by the war. It is planned to erect a modern bungalow on the lake front, somewhat similar to the famous bungalow which is the nucleus of the big Portland, Ore., campaign. These plans were matured at the recent meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and everyone was enthusiastic and anxious to assist in promoting home ownership.

"Lumber is high now, but prices will soon be lower," is the reason the public is giving for postponing building operations. Comparatively speaking, lumber is not high, and there is little prospect of the price being much reduced even in many months.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in a recent issue gives a table of wholesale prices, by groups, of commodities from 1913 to October, 1918, on a basis of 100 per cent for 1913. According to this table, food prices had gone up to 199 per cent in October, 1918, clothing to 253 per cent, and building materials, representing the third great human necessity —shelter—were rated at 157 per cent, showing that the latter have not increased in price in anything like the proportion of food and clothing.

There is at present a great demand for houses, and rents are consequently very high. The public should realize that now

is the time to build and should not trust in the fallacious expectation of future price decreases in building materials.

* * *

To Extend People's Rule

Extension of the people's rule is urged in a booklet written and being circulated by George H. Shibly of the Research Institute of Washington, who has been active for years in the campaign for direct legislation.

The author says the time is now to complete the transition to the full and unstinted self-government by the people and to include the reform of the industrial system. Tentative bills are presented to make the necessary political changes in national, state and municipal affairs.

Proportional representation, it is predicted, will be the coming system of delegated power, with a veto power through the referendum, and a power of direct initiative in combination with a reserved right to the voters to recall their representatives.

Industrially the idea is that taxation will largely be through the progressive income tax, with a public income from land values apart from the fertility, the standing timber and improvements should go to the public, is the proposal.

It is urged that widespread co-operation among the non-partisan progressive forces should take place with a view to capturing the several parts of the federal system in next year's presidential campaign.

The author calls attention to the declaration by the American Federation of Labor in favor of a presidential primary law and in favor of direct primaries.

* * *

Piecework Lowers Rate

At the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, the chairman of the Industrial Education Committee suggested to these business men that they, and no trade unionism, are responsible for the limitation of output, because employers set a rate for piecework and then cut prices when wages are high. As a result the workers "stall" or "slack." "Our wage-earners," says the report, "are as wise as their employers in these matters. So much of this stalling is due to the workers' knowledge that if they produce more their rates will be cut, that we wonder if the evil would not be substantially cured if employers would make rates with extreme intelligence, as a few now do, and never cut a raise unless there is a change in the process."

The above report is an acknowledgement that employers have not been sincere when they declare that labor refuses to work under top speed when piecework rates prevail.

* * *

Another Union Smasher

Frederick B. Gordon, President of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., is trying hard to break into publicity by following in the footsteps of former Governor Joseph M. Brown of Marietta, Ga., who has consistently demonstrated himself to be one of the most notorious enemies of organized labor in the country. Mr. Gordon has publicly announced himself through a variety of pamphlets, manufacturers' journals, etc., as the Moses who has come to life for the sole purpose and entrusted with the sacred mission of destroying trades unionism in the Southern States. After a lengthy and bombastic tirade against Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the textile workers in particular, he arrogates to himself the divine right of the prophet and says:

"The industrial South as a whole will never, while the country remains a republic, allow itself to be bound hand and foot, and virtually gagged politically, as is the industrial North today, by that 'THING' that seeks to stab in the heart that inherent right of selective employment belonging to every individual firm or corporation in this country—that unholy, foreign-born, un-American, Socialistic, despotic THING known as LABOR UNIONISM."

Organized labor as a whole is familiar enough with these self-styled prophets to treat them with the contempt they deserve, and will act accordingly. They should, however, protest, with all the power at their command, against such unscrupulous propagandists, unprincipled employers, and use every endeavor, every effort, to further the cause of its sister union, the United Textile Workers of America, who are making a brave and successful fight against penitentiary conditions, long hours and child labor now prevailing in the Southern States.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery. Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" **MUST ASK** for **SECOND-CLASS MAIL** at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

Local Unions Chartered in February

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Boxmakers).
Ottawa, Ont., Can. (Cabinet Makers and Millmen).
Midland, Ont., Can. (Millmen).
East St. Louis, Ill. (Millwrights and Maintenance).
Broken Bow, Okla.
Lafayette, La.
Westbrook, Me.
De Leon, Texas.
Ottawa, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Napa, Cal.
Albion, Mich.
Sturgis, Mich.
Mankato, Minn.
Total—14 Unions.

What does 400,000 mean to us? It means better wages, better hours for work and better conditions generally. It means a result that we are after, that we have been fighting for and that we are going to get.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
34966	Peter Peterson	11	4	0	*Killed in action	$150.00
34967	James Lydecker	1	6	8	Influenza	300.00
34968	Olga Hammerlund	7	11	10	Influenza	75.00
34969	William Moran	27	34	7	Cancer	300.00
34970	Lizzie Habeeb	30	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
34971	Edwin G. Dallimore	36	12	8	Influenza	300.00
34972	Anna Niederle	39	1	11	Influenza	25.00
34973	Mabel E. Gillis	67	13	3	Influenza	75.00
34974	Mary Francis Maroch	87	8	8	Dilitation of heart	75.00
34975	William J. Crouch	101	1	6	Influenza	50.00
34976	Saraphine Guay	101	6	1	Pneumonia	75.00
34977	James W. Kerr	101	7	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
34978	John Punkenburg	158	10	4	Pneumonia	300.00
34979	Annie Helm	181	24	3	Nephritis	75.00
34980	Louis Holten	181	16	4	Diphtheria	300.00
34981	Eda Carlstrom	260	2	7	Influenza	50.00
34982	Levi J. Glissen	283	18	8	Bright's disease	300.00
34983	Emma S. Johnson	350	9	7	Influenza	75.00
34984	Margaret Lindgren	353	11	11	Pneumonia	75.00
34985	Mary Fredricks	374	5	7	Endocarditis	75.00
34986	Lillian Van Horn	392	2	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
34987	John J. Deitrich	440	12	3	Pneumonia	300.00
34988	Helen Thrane	507	1	8	Appendicitis	25.00
34989	Elizabeth Bingman	667	19	2	Dilitation of heart	75.00
34990	John Mitchell	687	7	11	Suicide	300.00
34991	Jennie L. Marston	750	1	2	Influenza	25.00
34992	William R. Gorden	750	13	2	Myocarditis	300.00
34993	Wm. McVey	781	2	2	*Killed in action	100.00
34994	Theresa Stoll	808	20	8	Cancer	75.00
34995	John H. Snow	962	16	10	Gangrene	125.00
34996	Marshall N. Braden	1062	10	3	*Killed in action	300.00
34997	Adam Gorman	1067	1	6	Influenza	50.00
34998	Frank Filous	1242	2	0	Influenza	100.00
34999	Minnie Harthun	1226	3	3	Pneumonia	75.00
35000	Carl A. Johnson	1716	6	1	Pneumonia	237.58
35001	Rose Berger	1782	5	9	Pneumonia	75.00
35002	Minnie M. Reed	15	16	6	Nephritis	75.00
35003	Mary M. Downing	19	11	11	Mitral stenosis	75.00
35004	Hannah Brosnaham	23	2	6	Bright's disease	50.00
35005	John W. Myers	33	9	6	Influenza	300.00
35006	Augusta W. Ricke	42	19	5	Influenza	75.00
35007	Ole Johnson Olsen	65	9	2	Influenza	300.00
35008	Edna F. Aaroe	65	6	8	Nephritis	75.00
35009	Jacob Poulson	65	16	8	Influenza	75.00
35010	Abram Hoagland	65	6	0	Spinal sclerosis	75.00
35011	Nellie B. Enos	101	1	2	Influenza	25.00
35012	Bridget A. Dixon	137	18	4	Pneumonia	75.00
35013	Andrew Dalin	153	11	0	Influenza	300.00
35014	Annie E. McCansland	202	21	6	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
35015	Luigi Scorocco (Dis.)	218	5	4	Accidental	400.00
35016	William Stucky	295	14	2	Asthma	300.00
35017	Barbara Rusteck	341	7	8	Pneumonia	75.00
35018	Frank J. Kent	429	3	5	*Pneumonia	150.00
35019	Charles E. Scott	437	6	7	Typhoid fever	300.00
35020	Anton Carlson	483	9	5	Cancer	300.00
35021	Edna H. Borry	492	11	7	Influenza	75.00
35022	Ada Jane MacMillan	544	1	4	Influenza	25.00
35023	Ferdinand Sviboda	569	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
35024	Mrs. Richard H. Pinder	655	14	3	Nephritis	75.00
35025	Daniel C. Hebble	660	16	1	Nephritis	300.00
35026	Edna Miller	713	2	4	Influenza	50.00
35027	Stella Harris	795	1	4	Influenza	25.00
35028	Augusta A. Porter	760	16	6	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
35029	Marion W. Vernon	773	2	7	Diabetes	50.00
35030	Susan Harvey	773	8	6	Influenza	75.00
35031	Bertha L. Lackey	787	2	2	Influenza	50.00
35032	George Slatie	787	12	3	Rupture	300.00
35033	Emile D. Pepin	801	5	5	Influenza	300.00
35034	Lazrus Rofey	823	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
35035	Isaac Bloom	823	13	1	Influenza	300.00
35036	Bessie Reznick	823	8	0	Influenza	75.00
35037	Harry H. Stewart	898	2	7	Influenza	100.00
35038	John Kelley	1003	2	8	Embolism	25.00
35039	Charles T. Penny	1005	2	2	Influenza	25.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35040	Geo. Moorehead	1019	11	2	Accidental	300.00
35041	Ida R. Merwine	1603	2	4	Influenza	50.00
35042	Anna Spear	1547	4	7	Pneumonia	75.00
35043	Robert Spear	1547	4	8	Pneumonia	200.00
35044	Peter Beaudoin	1896	2	10	Peritonitis	25.00
35045	August Bartell	1	25	9	Dropsy	300.00
35046	Arthur Wilson	11	5	2	Pneumonia	300.00
35047	Mary E. Hamilton	30	2	4	Influenza	50.00
35048	Anna Welker	37	17	10	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
35049	William A. Schneider	47	19	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
35050	Catherine M. Heppler	61	3	2	Pneumonia	75.00
35051	Ernest Knecht	63	8	1	Influenza	300.00
35052	Harry G. Daniels	73	1	8	Influenza	50.00
35053	Beulah B. Mead	106	2	3	Peritonitis	50.00
35054	George Negendahl	131	1	2	Influenza	50.00
35055	Peter Carlson	131	2	3	Meningitis	25.00
35056	Edward A. Beemer	132	9	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
35057	Felix Callahan	137	32	3	Pneumonia	300.00
35058	Harry Hallberg	153	2	0	*Killed in action	25.00
35059	John H. Ahrends	166	11	5	Blood poison	166.80
35060	Mary A. Warman	198	9	5	Influenza	75.00
35061	Thomas Quinn	272	9	2	Stomach trouble	300.00
35062	Tyree Bland	302	5	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
35063	Nicklaus Laufer	367	6	3	*Pneumonia	300.00
35064	Jennie Court	446	1	2	Influenza	25.00
35065	Edith Erickson	448	9	2	Pneumonia	75.00
35066	Thos. P. Hayden	454	1	0	Acute dilatation	50.00
35067	Hinda J. Utkovitz	504	5	8	Influenza	75.00
35068	Kate A. Lewis	620	7	3	Apoplexy	75.00
35069	Archie S. Warner	622	6	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
35070	Mary W. Haynes	669	15	4	Pneumonia	75.00
35071	John Cislaghi	762	2	3	Phthisis pulmonalis	25.00
35072	Anna Steinberg	795	8	9	Influenza	75.00
35073	Knute S. Nelson	883	2	7	Influenza	100.00
35074	Christina M. Kraft	911	9	0	Apoplexy	75.00
35075	Hattie B. Warren	940	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
35076	Lula Moore	953	2	8	Influenza	25.00
35077	Teofila Gliszcinski	971	10	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
35078	Rene Dupuis	1021	2	4	*Killed in action	100.00
35079	Mary E. Childs	1077	1	0	Influenza	25.00
35080	Adeline E. Foose	1094	6	4	Abscess	300.00
35081	Thomas E. Gill	1145	16	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
35082	Oscar M. Fried	1285	4	9	Pneumonia	200.00
35083	Raymond B. Ward	1399	2	10	*Pneumonia	100.00
35084	Paul Strieffler	1456	29	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35085	Minnie D. Groves	1618	7	6	Influenza	75.00
35086	Ella E. Slattergrew	1624	6	6	Influenza	75.00
35087	Henry C. Wharton	1661	2	0	Meningitis	25.00
35088	Wm. F. Summers	1689	5	4	Influenza	300.00
35089	Emelie C. Brunet	1736	11	2	Nephritis	75.00
35090	Ida Epstein	1782	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
35091	Albert Staber	2035	2	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
35092	Annie Engelsen	1	2	3	Influenza	50.00
35093	Wm. H. Nunerviller	8	14	7	Influenza	300.00
35094	Anthony Burch	10	14	9	Heart disease	125.00
35095	Herman Steber	22	18	3	Cancer	300.00
35096	Alpheus C. Gray	22	7	9	Influenza	300.00
35097	Anna M. Gustafson	22	14	8	Nephritis	75.00
35098	Alfred Carlson	22	12	5	Influenza	300.00
35099	Emma M. James	31	7	7	Diabetes	75.00
35100	Lena Killmar	31	4	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
35101	Walter J. Steiper	33	10	7	Convulsions	300.00
35102	Irwin E. Fraser	33	5	4	Influenza	300.00
35103	Peter M. Boesen	58	20	9	Tetanus	300.00
35104	Otille Beulow	58	17	1	Edemo of lungs	75.00
35105	Andrew E. Swanson	58	6	2	*Pneumonia	300.00
35106	Fred W. Brinkman	61	4	7	Heart disease	50.00
35107	Hilma E. Johnson	61	12	4	Asthma	75.00
35108	Hildebert Nauss, Jr.	61	16	7	Accidental	300.00
35109	John Stone	61	5	0	Pneumonia	300.00
35110	Fannie May Scott	73	7	9	Rupture of bowel	75.00
35111	Floyd L. Stratton	101	9	5	Influenza	300.00
35112	Loren W. Cornell	101	2	6	Pneumonia	25.00
35113	Martin Jensen	106	2	6	Shock	100.00
35114	Mabel Hoon	106	8	6	Acute delirium	75.00
35115	Henry Young	165	19	8	Apoplexy	125.00
35116	John Callahan	167	9	11	Influenza	300.00
35117	Clasina Denooy	180	1	3	Influenza	25.00
35118	Mary Powers	180	11	10	Influenza	75.00
35119	Ross Doyle Long	186	29	8	Heart disease	300.00
35120	Shirley C. Kincaid	220	11	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
35121	Fritz Lillie	220	1	6	Influenza	50.00
35122	Barbara Lucas	238	13	1	Burns	75.00
35123	Sidney A. Hempley	253	1	8	Influenza	50.00
35124	James C. Hight	288	27	8	Accidental	300.00
35125	Gertrude Webb	300	9	11	Influenza	75.00
35126	Esther McCoy	301	27	11	Nephritis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35127	Feodor Demidink	306	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
35128	Albert F. Wyrzyowski	341	7	5	*Killed in action	300.00
35129	Joseph Reichert	350	17	8	Pneumonia	300.00
35130	Wm. Lester Muncey	357	19	2	Influenza	300.00
35131	Roy S. Miller	368	1	5	Cancer	50.00
35132	Henry W. Billings	408	1	10	*Killed in action	50.00
35133	Geo. W. Curry	430	12	11	Influenza	300.00
35134	Peter Remeri	444	1	7	Influenza	50.00
35135	Tha Remeri (Gini)	444	1	7	Influenza	25.00
35136	William Giffert	463	2	1	*Killed in action	25.00
35137	Charles L. Taylor	477	2	4	Mitral stenosis	25.00
35138	Mabel Young	532	2	5	Nephritis	50.00
35139	Wilfred J. Charbonneau	585	23	6	Heart disease	300.00
35140	Amelia Erhardt	599	17	8	Myocarditis	75.00
35141	Axel Saari	608	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
35142	Christina O'Berg	608	4	4	Hemorrhage	75.00
35143	Margaret G. Cunningham	643	2	1	Septicemia	50.00
35144	Alice M. Fletcher	643	7	0	Burns	75.00
35145	Eugene R. Kreider	677	2	7	*Killed in action	100.00
35146	Rosa M. Schaefer	737	1	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
35147	John Benn	183	18	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
35148	Clara Paul	795	2	5	Pneumonia	50.00
35149	Bernhardt M. Goetzel	808	8	4	Accidental	300.00
35150	Andrew M. Olsen	808	19	9	Myocarditis	300.00
35151	Anna Nicoletti	824	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
35152	Anton Rutkowski	824	6	4	Influenza	300.00
35153	Jacob Paul Issler	877	17	3	Cancer	300.00
35154	Nicholas Glass	957	14	0	Cancer	300.00
35155	Maude S. Smith	993	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
35156	Ragnier Benson	1002	8	1	Pneumonia	300.00
35157	Cecil C. Tucker	1035	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
35158	Leon Luxueil	1282	6	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35159	Edward S. Smith	1292	8	5	Pneumonia	300.00
35160	Robt. T. Letts	1317	3	3	Pneumonia	50.00
35161	Bettie M. Anderson	1363	2	5	Influenza	50.00
35162	James White	1405	5	9	Suicide	300.00
35163	Mrs. R. W. Davis	1461	9	10	Influenza	75.00
35164	Anton Serfozo	1620	1	4	Influenza	50.00
35165	William W. Wade	1702	1	11	Influenza	50.00
35166	Phillip Bloomfield	1784	8	8	Influenza	300.00
35167	John Niblock	8	3	10	Influenza	150.00
35168	Oscar F. Peterson	35	2	3	Pneumonia	100.00
35169	James E. Freel	75	8	7	Myocarditis	75.00
35170	Robert F. Winkle	202	11	5	Influenza	300.00
35171	George C. Wrenn	316	1	9	*Killed in action	50.00
35172	William A. Tate	352	2	1	Influenza	100.00
35173	Alverd J. Dinsmore (Dis.)	407	4	10	Accidental	300.00
35174	Zelma Higgins	434	7	4	Appendicitis	75.00
35175	Augusta Wagner	434	8	5	Influenza	75.00
35176	Milisav Gioulovich	507	8	1	Influenza	300.00
35177	Carl J. Burklund	515	3	6	Influenza	150.00
35178	Ida M. Price	561	8	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
35179	Albert Muczinski	585	6	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35180	Mathilda F. McCallum	585	1	1	Influenza	25.00
35181	Angline E. Ingerson	617	1	11	Influenza	25.00
35182	Thomas H. Mole	620	17	3	Influenza	125.00
35183	W. H. Tanner	690	7	2	Influenza	300.00
35184	William Bonner	747	12	2	Acute cystitis	125.00
35185	Edward A. Brendage	759	12	0	Pneumonia	125.00
35186	Charles Flynn	781	12	2	Influenza	200.00
35187	Ludger E. Bellrose	860	11	1	Influenza	300.00
35188	Sarah D. Knapp	860	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
35189	Pearl C. Hough	871	2	2	General maeasmic	100.00
35190	Ruth S. McPherson	970	5	1	Pneumonia	75.00
35191	Clarence E. Palmer	1089	3	11	Influenza	150.00
35192	Edward Edzard	1164	22	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
35193	Florence E. Phillips	1297	18	8	Influenza	75.00
35194	Alfred Barretto	1305	3	1	Influenza	150.00
35195	Josephine Gizyski	1392	1	6	Influenza	25.00
35196	Clara B. Keith	1585	11	0	Menengitis	75.00
35197	Arthur S. Olsen	1635	3	11	*Pneumonia	150.00
35198	Geo. W. Langill	1671	6	5	Pneumonia	75.00
35199	John Aitken	1799	2	7	Endocarditis	100.00
35200	John Gabriel	1846	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
35201	Wm. Von Spreckelson	75	2	3	Suicide	100.00
35202	Thomas Louis Snider	3	17	9	Heart disease	300.00
35203	———	35	35	5	Endocarditis	75.00
35204	Josephine Masa	39	3	0	Influenza	75.00
35205	Johanna Myren	62	21	4	Heart disease	75.00
35206	Sericta Storm	75	6	5	Dilitation of heart	75.00
35207	Frederick L. Ruden	125	7	9	*Pneumonia	300.00
35208	David Foulkes	143	2	3	Influenza	100.00
35209	Forrest G. Talley	213	1	5	Influenza	25.00
35210	Evelyn King	213	3	0	Pneumonia	75.00
35211	Elias M. Mathiasen	252	14	7	Cancer	300.00
35212	Cornelius Malloy	277	3	10	Nephritis	150.00
35213	Gertrude Cook	330	8	1	Influenza	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35214	Margaret A. Kelly	386	17	4	Influenza	75.00
35215	John A. Archambault	557	8	8	Influenza	300.00
35216	Rosa Baker Stone	633	6	1	Influenza	75.00
35217	Frank P. Langston	766	5	7	Accidental	300.00
35218	Oscar Johnson	824	1	11	Influenza	50.00
35219	Ray H. Ellis	847	3	6	*Pneumonia	150.00
35220	John B. LaLonde	871	11	4	Heart trouble	125.00
35221	Adam Dietz	881	17	4	Nephritis	125.00
35222	Howard Hoesel	972	4	0	*Killed in action	200.00
35223	Elizabeth P. Emerton	974	2	7	Influenza	50.00
35224	Mary Clausen	1020	5	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
35225	Phillip C. Landry	1105	3	0	Heart disease	150.00
35226	Clara Rinebach	1113	1	11	Childbirth	25.00
35227	John G. Bergstrom	1164	8	7	Endocarditis	300.00
35228	John A. McDonald	1311	1	9	Accidental	50.00
35229	James W. Jones	1460	4	10	Blood poisoning	200.00
35230	Bessie Lee Burleson	1517	5	4	Influenza	75.00
35231	James D. Hewitt	1573	15	4	Asphyxiation	300.00
35232	James E. Johnson	1790	1	4	Nephritis	50.00
35233	Victor Lukart	1929	2	6	Heart trouble	100.00
35234	Charles. O. Crooker	1	1	4	Accidental	50.00
35235	John J. Endres	9	17	8	Diabetes	300.00
35236	Hildegard Jacobs	14	13	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
35237	Mary C. Bastain	37	17	9	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
35238	Edwin Adams	37	13	2	Pneumonia	300.00
35239	Charles A. Leonard	41	2	3	Hemorrhage	100.00
35240	Kenneth Finlayson	43	4	3	*Killed in action	200.00
35241	Clifford W. Helm	44	5	7	Influenza	300.00
35242	Bertha Hilliker	55	1	5	Myocarditis	25.00
35243	Katherine Noll	101	3	7	Influenza	75.00
35244	Edna M. Rasch	101	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
35245	Myrtle I. Laing	101	1	1	Influenza	25.00
35246	Benjamin F. Dice	104	28	8	Cancer	300.00
35247	Karen Nepper	112	9	6	Cholelithiasis	75.00
35248	Anton Englund	121	1	3	Heart disease	50.00
35249	James Hyland	124	15	1	Endocarditis	300.00
35250	Frank A. Mock	143	5	6	Influenza	300.00
35251	David McCall Stewart	155	1	10	Influenza	50.00
35252	Garrett Shepherd	155	9	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
35253	Inga B. Sjoholm	155	12	6	Influenza	75.00
35254	Amelia Harmer	166	2	6	Influenza	50.00
35255	Peter Skelly	167	15	0	Endocarditis	300.00
35256	Olga Erickson	181	6	2	Influenza	75.00
35257	Dagny K. Nielsen	181	13	2	Influenza	75.00
35258	Mary Emily Forsell	226	11	6	Influenza	75.00
35259	Geo. P. Brokaw	306	22	9	Dilitation of heart	300.00
35260	James P. Tennyson	403	3	6	*Pneumonia	150.00
35261	Elizabeth Thomas	415	4	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
35262	Anna E. Larson	426	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
35263	Laura E. Halliday	426	1	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	25.00
35264	Charles Baardson	482	2	5	Influenza	100.00
35265	Stewart W. Davis	547	4	1	Accidental	50.00
35266	John Henry Harding	554	5	4	Dilitation of heart	300.00
35267	Rachel Azus	585	3	3	Nephritis	75.00
35268	Herbert C. Wood	608	8	10	*Killed in action	300.00
35269	John W. Greenalch	705	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
35270	Jos. S. Weedon	733	17	10	Nephritis	125.00
35271	Nellie E. Carr	781	14	5	Pneumonia	75.00
35272	Justine C. Peterson	787	12	8	Nephritis	75.00
35273	Fannie Nutick	787	8	7	Accidental	75.00
35274	Harold B. Grover	910	5	1	*Pneumonia	300.00
35275	Lorenzo D. Spinney	921	3	8	Influenza	150.00
35276	Patrick Shortall	1018	16	0	Influenza	125.00
35277	Louisa Besch	1053	8	9	Apoplexy	75.00
35278	Wilson Burr	1135	1	2	Influenza	50.00
35279	Theresa Horvath	1180	2	0	Endocarditis	50.00
35280	Clara M. Stewart	184	5	10	Apoplexy	75.00
35281	Carl L. Norden	1184	1	6	Influenza	50.00
35282	Fritz Bloom	184	11	11	Cancer	300.00
35283	Herman Gubitz	1191	13	4	Cancer	300.00
35284	Ida Mae Roberts	1193	2	9	Influenza	50.00
35285	Freeman Lampman	1256	14	6	Anemia	300.00
35286	Wm. H. Perry	1321	15	0	Heart trouble	300.00
35287	Anna C. C. Erickson	1367	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
35288	Andrew Niedergeses	1367	6	9	Paralysis	300.00
35289	Vincent Harrington	1392	5	0	Cancer	300.00
35290	Grace Stevens	1405	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
35291	Martin Novinski	1483	1	4	Influenza	50.00
35292	Nancy L. Jones	1552	15	3	Influenza	75.00
35293	John Marval	1596	9	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
35294	Margaret M. Meekins	1625	5	0	Accidental	75.00
35295	Frank L. Loomer	1653	6	4	Pneumonia	300.00
35296	Walter L. Motter	1660	1	10	Influenza	50.00
35297	Edward Tyler	1681	1	11	Bronchitis	50.00
35298	Fred W. Bell	1689	3	11	Pneumonia	150.00
35299	Wm. H. Opdyk	1689	6	2	Influenza	300.00
35300	Katie Reinhart	1714	6	11	Nephritis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35301	Fay Offineer	1792	4	5	Pneumonia	75.00
35302	Gregory P. Heine	1853	3	11	Accidental	150.00
35303	William J. Alton (Dis.)	1925	9	4	Accidental	400.00
35304	Phebie Bozarth	31	1	0	Abscess	25.00
35305	Julius Krey (Dis.)	209	31	4	Accidental	400.00
35306	Christina A. Huffman	403	2	5	Influenza	50.00
35307	William D. Russell	604	18	7	Apoplexy	300.00
35308	Leslie J. Jobes	608	5	5	*Killed in action	300.00
35309	Exa L. Booth	626	1	9	Influenza	25.00
35310	Lydie P. West	627	1	2	Influenza	25.00
35311	Leocadie Bouchard	759	11	2	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
35312	John T. Wieners	795	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
35313	Y. A. Allen	870	9	7	Influenza	300.00
35314	Walter E. Reed	907	7	11	Influenza	300.00
35315	Wilson D. Younger	918	1	3	Influenza	50.00
35316	John Sternamen	1077	16	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
35317	Mary T. Murdock	1093	2	0	Childbirth	50.00
35318	August B. Klanrud	1143	2	2	*Killed in action	25.00
35319	Harry W. Lee	1328	12	11	Influenza	125.00
35320	Andrea Berg	1367	9	3	Nephritis	75.00
35321	Albert Arndt	1368	11	9	Pneumonia	200.00
35322	Kathryne Fetherby	1416	1	3	Influenza	25.00
35323	Frank C. Frey	1562	6	6	Accidental	300.00
35324	Geo. Norman Johnson	1562	15	8	Accidental	300.00
35325	Arne Arnsten	7	20	3	Heart trouble	300.00
35326	Anna B. Nelson	7	5	3	Abortion	75.00
35327	Meyer Miller	13	12	6	Accidental	300.00
35328	James B. Fralick	25	18	9	Cancer	300.00
35329	Soren Johnson	43	6	1	*Influenza	300.00
35330	Walter L. Burris	64	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
35331	Mary A. Hare	78	14	8	Cancer	75.00
35332	Clayer Bessette	96	10	0	Myocarditis	125.00
35333	Warner D. Mallon	112	9	4	Heart disease	300.00
35334	Della Pearson	164	6	4	Acute dilitation	75.00
35335	Lauritz Juliussen	176	16	4	Septiceamia	300.00
35336	Myra Allen	184	17	3	Heart disease	75.00
35337	Alvin B. Carman	345	9	9	Influenza	300.00
35338	Minnie Garber	422	19	5	Cancer	75.00
35339	Charlotte Berns	440	2	0	Endocarditis	50.00
35340	Robt. C. Irwing	441	22	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
35341	Michael Hogan	454	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
35342	Elena Lindstrom	488	13	1	Cancer	75.00
35343	Jos. Bauman	514	20	0	Acute nephritis	300.00
35344	Myrtle B. Gillis	517	5	6	Pneumonia	75.00
35345	Daniel J. Connors	608	9	11	Nephritis	300.00
35346	James W. Hopkinson	948	16	6	Nephritis	125.00
35347	Fred W. Simmons	948	5	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
35348	Swan J. Willner	1020	1	6	Influenza	50.00
35349	Henry H. Halverson	1184	1	4	Influenza	50.00
35350	Edgar A. Brown	1464	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
35351	Oveline Lenney	1487	5	9	Influenza	75.00
35352	Alma Hendrickson	1568	1	2	Influenza	25.00
35353	Adolph Peterson	1784	1	8	Acute nephritis	50.00
35354	Lauretta Kinsella	1835	2	2	Influenza	50.00
35355	Deune Bonnema	1922	11	2	Influenza	75.00
35356	Claude C. Comer	2037	3	1	Influenza	150.00
35357	Charles Morsch	2	11	1	Cardiac exhaustion	300.00
35358	Edward H. Schnell	11	2	0	*Killed in action	100.00
35359	John E. Carter	26	1	4	Diabetes	50.00
35360	Wilbur F. Peterson	33	15	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
35361	Olie G. Olsen	76	2	8	Tuberculosis	25.00
35362	Redney C. Bamford	82	1	8	*Killed in action	50.00
35363	Martha B. Guick	93	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
35364	Mary B. Minnick	101	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
35365	Wilhelmina Pedersen	106	12	5	Influenza	75.00
35366	John E. Henderson	115	3	0	Accidental	50.00
35367	Bertha M. Smith	165	29	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
35368	Ole Telleson	181	25	6	Influenza	300.00
35369	Mike Podborsek	182	5	6	Influenza	300.00
35370	S. W. Stacy	197	15	4	Influenza	300.00
35371	Charles E. Capps	208	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
35372	Charles Campbell	273	16	6	Influenza	288.50
35373	Geo. Nelson Messick	273	18	3	Uremia	300.00
35374	William Jones	273	23	4	Pneumonia	125.00
35375	Wm. E. Eley	345	4	5	Apoplexy	200.00
35376	Esther M. Swenson	361	4	3	Cancer	75.00
35377	Cecil H. Yokom	416	12	4	Influenza	300.00
35378	Caroline Rouschenberger	416	22	9	Nephritis	75.00
35379	Lucy E. McMurry	427	14	2	Cancer	75.00
35380	Inah A. Williams	439	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
35381	Fred Schurr	440	18	3	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
35382	James M. Kenney	517	5	7	Paralysis	300.00
35383	Wm. F. Stipp	523	13	1	Appendicitis	125.00
35384	Domenico Perrotto	539	8	0	Accidental	400.00
35385	Julia Ascher	608	13	8	Heart disease	75.00
35386	Maria Altschuh	608	16	6	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
35387	Clarence J. Rittenbury	610	3	6	Pneumonia	150.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35388	Elizabeth Dietrich	644	7	8	Apoplexy	75.00
35389	James W. Roberts	764	21	1	Dilitation of heart	300.00
35390	John Hellriegel	808	14	6	Pneumonia	125.00
35391	Zachar Yetzkevick	823	4	7	Influenza	200.00
35392	James N. Snyder	830	17	6	Apoplexy	125.00
35393	Eva Warren	871	1	11	Influenza	25.00
35394	J. J. Devoge	947	10	2	Accidental	300.00
35395	Chas. H. Phillips	975	1	2	Meningitis	50.00
35396	Anna Dalatzky	1157	8	4	Pneumonia	75.00
35397	Mary A. Chaney	1206	3	2	Mitral stenosis	75.00
35398	Fred K. Foster	1219	6	5	Pneumonia	300.00
35399	Irma Whitaker	1620	1	4	Influenza	25.00
35400	Emma Witte	1668	13	5	Influenza	75.00
35401	Oscar E. Haertsch	1670	2	5	Hemorrhage	25.00
35402	Lillie Simpkins	1743	12	1	Influenza	75.00
35403	Gustav W. Anderson	43	8	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
35404	Anna H. Gehring	75	16	2	Nephritis	75.00
35405	Augusta Post	87	19	5	Menengitis	75.00
35406	Michele Guglielmetti	95	14	5	Cirrhosis	300.00
35407	Margarette Sa Lovett	184	11	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
35408	Thomas N. Holt	185	2	2	Nephritis	100.00
35409	Millard B. Dunnam	198	6	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
35410	Alexander Grawboski	207	3	9	Pneumonia	150.00
35411	Lillian B. Rector	207	3	0	Peritonitis	75.00
35412	Elwood L. Borgal	218	6	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35413	John Bothelo	262	2	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
35414	Wm. Little	325	4	7	Influenza	200.00
35415	Spencer S. Riley	325	16	10	Heart disease	125.00
35416	Ancil G. Smith	364	3	7	Influenza	150.00
35417	Eva E. Roop	364	1	4	Hemorrhage	25.00
35418	Mary E. Kehres	368	22	6	Myocarditis	75.00
35419	Frances B. Radcliffe	434	16	10	Tumor	75.00
35420	Lillian H. Schofield	465	7	6	Cancer	75.00
35421	Hannah Gaskin	504	6	1	Influenza	75.00
35422	Mary E. Burlingame	544	17	4	Pneumonia	75.00
35423	Sarah Entrikin	651	6	4	Influenza	75.00
35424	Mary Donahoe	709	3	6	Exhaustion	75.00
35425	Ada E. Brandt	791	35	1	Cancer	75.00
35426	Christian Olsen	791	2	10	Accidental	100.00
35427	John W. Proctor	806	14	10	Appendicitis	300.00
35428	Charles Vessey	821	10	4	Accidental	300.00
35429	Martin Anderson	850	11	11	Heart disease	300.00
35430	Moses S. Yerger	997	4	3	*Killed in action	200.00
35431	Jacob Gillen	1073	5	6	*Killed in action	300.00
35432	H. L. Hoybook	1104	5	5	Influenza	300.00
35433	Jules Maes	1146	15	8	Nephritis	300.00
35434	Ollie V. Strawn	1348	5	4	Pneumonia	75.00
35435	Ethel Morris	1681	1	6	Influenza	25.00
35436	J. Gaston Cook	1768	7	11	Pneumonia	300.00
						$68,967.88

*In U. S. service.

237 Full beneficial claims	$53,467.88
36 Semi-beneficial claims	2,850.00
191 Wife claims	10,750.00
5 Disability claims	1,900.00
	$68,967.88

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR FEBRUARY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3546	Mabel Steigerwald	182	2	3	Three months in arrears	$50.00
3547	Maria Rochifsky	569	1	9	Three months in arrears	25.00
3548	Henry L. Wagner	1181	..	..	Not a member required length of time	.....
3549	Alida A. Paterson	787	11	6	Sick when husband initiated	75.00
3550	Fannie Tatz	1422	1	3	Honorary member	25.00
3551	Abraham Carpatkin	823	7	7	Not filed within six months from death	.....
3552	Bettie E. McDaniel	318	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3553	Rebecca Hawblitzel	413	8	3	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3554	Edward E. Billington	573	9	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3555	Samuel Jacobs	1073	2	11	Three months in arrears	100.00
3556	Edith Kellog	1182	1	7	Three months in arrears	25.00
3557	Wm. W. Schaefer	101	1	3	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3558	Adolph M. Pearson	10	14	7	Three months in arrears	.....
3559	John M. Kirstein	489	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3560	Katie Saari	608	1	3	Husband died prior to wife's death	.....
3562	George Bean	1620	1	4	Three months in arrears	.....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3563	David Stahl (Dis.)	581	18	0	Disability not result of accidental injuries	.....
3564	Josie M. Bates	971	..	..	Six months in arrears	75.00
3565	Norman Ferguson	1856	1	0	Semi, not affiliated required length of time	.....
3566	W. E. Spangler (Dis.)	422	9	4	Not permanently disabled	.....
3567	Matilda Metcalf	177	6	1	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3568	Ella Kindall	767	1	2	Sick when husband initiated	25.00
3569	Louanna Leasure	636	1	7	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3570	Samuel Ragovin	823	4	3	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	.....
3571	Joseph Z. Fleury (Dis.)	859	6	..	Disability not result of accidental injuries	.....
3572	Bertha A. Miller	1760	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3573	John McAndrews	129	16	9	Three months in arrears	300.00
3574	Florence M. Chase	278	1	10	Three months in arrears	25.00
						$1,025.00

The Profit-Sharing Fallacy

Profit-sharing is an attempt to throw the workers off the track that leads to victory.

Labor and capital, it is claimed by those who advocate it, should end their conflict by entering into partnership and sharing profits on a definite basis of division.

If the workers were to accept this seemingly generous proposal, they would find their last case worse than their first.

Speeding up would inevitably result in the effort to augment their share by increasing profits. And there'd be a tendency to connive at high prices, with the same end in view.

The total effect would be most damaging to the interests of the working class. They would produce more and get less. Their labor would become intensified, while their purchasing power would decline.

The workers would do the speeding up, for capital as such is incapable of exertion. The workers would pay the high prices, for capital as such is not a consumer.

Instead of improving their economic condition by profit-sharing, any general adoption of the scheme would lower the status of the workers and confirm their servitude.

There is another aspect of the matter, and a vitally important one. Profit-sharing would destroy unionism.

The interests of the workers would be split up and divided among unrelated commercial enterprises, many of them in actual competition with one another. No longer would they be bound together for the redress of wrongs suffered in common and the assertion of rights demanded in common.

They would be rivals in business, and all their hopes would center on pushing the particular concern with which they were associated, thus rendering vastly more difficult any united purpose.

Unionism would disappear, and with unionism the most powerful factor making for the progress of the race.

This is a feature of profit-sharing that will commend it to capitalists, because the progress of the race means the elimination of their class dominance and the establishment of an industrial commonwealth in which they would have no function to perform.

But it would be disastrous for the workers, riveting upon them the chains of slavery and stripping them of their historic mission of carrying on the evolution of society and, by liberating themselves, setting free mankind.

A big Australian firm recently announced its intention of putting its employes on a profit-sharing footing, its managing director declaring that in this method lay the solution of the industrial problem.

That many other firms will follow suit, especially after the war, when the labor situation will be pregnant with revolutionary possibilities, there can be little doubt.

The workers must be on their guard against this cunning and plausible confidence trick. Nothing is for their good that disperses their interests in a thousand different directions, instead of concentrating them on one desired goal.

The industrial problem will never be solved till capital ceases to be regarded as an active participant in production, rightly demanding profits, and becomes what it really is, a mere instrument in the hands of labor, no more entitled to dividends than a pick or a shovel.

CURRENT HUMOR

Going Him Several Better

The oldest good story is the one about the boy who left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother, who elected to stick by the farm, telling of the joys of city life, in which he said:

"Thursday we auto'd out to the Country Club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach, and Fridayed there."

The brother on the farm wrote back:

"Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all afternoon. Then we went to Med's and pokered till morning. Today we muled out to the cornfield and gee-hawed until sundown. Then we suppered, and then we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedsteaded until the clock fived."—San Francisco Argonaut.

* * *

Harmony at Versailles

Harmony? Of course there will be harmony at that Peace Conference. It will go something like this:

Chairman—"It has been thought best to fix the indemnity that Germany shall pay at one hundred billion dollars. Are there any objections?"

Three or Four Frenzied Voices—"Mein Gott, yes! It is an outrage, an—"

Chairman—"There being no objection, the Secretary will cast one vote for the proposition and it will be so ordered."

"Now we come to the matter of territorial adjustments. We boys have sort of talked it over and we think it would be about right if we took all of Germany as far as the Elbe, including, of course, the city of Hamburg and the port of Cuxhaven. Is there anybody opposed?"

Agonized Guttural Voices—"Yes! Gott im Himmel, yes!! Listen—"

Chairman—"If not, we shall regard the matter as settled, and the Secretary will make a note of it, so that it may be included later in the treaty.

"Now, gentlemen, what is your pleasure in regard to punishing all the German prison commanders who mistreated Allied soldiers under their charge? There seems to be quite a strong feeling among the delegates that they should be hanged. What say you—does anybody object?"

Chorus of Despairing Voices — "Ach, Himmel, yes! We object! We demand—"

Chairman—"Since no one objects, it is so ordered. The money for the rope may be taken from the contingent fund. And now, gentlemen, a motion to adjourn is in order. But first I wish to congratulate you on the wonderful harmony which has prevailed during this session and which, I am sure, will continue throughout the Conference. It is a real privilege to preside over a body of men whose thoughts and aims are in such perfect agreement."—Syracuse Herald.

* * *

Mr. Dooley on Labor's Stand

"It was different whin I was a young man, Hinnissy. In thim days, capital an' labor was frindly, or labor was. Capital was like a father to labir; givin' it its boord an' lodgin's. Nayther interfered with th' other. Capital wint on capitalizin' an labor wint on laborin'. In thim golden days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before iliction he had his pitcher in th' funny papers. He wore a square pa-aper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar-am around Capital — a rosy, binivolint ol' guy with a plug hat an' eyeglasses. They was goin' to th' polls together to vote f'r simple ol' capital. Capital an' labor walked ar-rm in ar-rm instead iv havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was contint to be capital, an' labor was used to bein' labor. Capital come arround an' felt th' ar-rm iv labor wanst in awhile, an' ivery year Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score. Th' pride iv ivry artisan was to wurruk as long at his task as th' boss cud afford to pay th' gas bill. In return f'r his fidelity he got a turkey ivry year. At Christmas time, capital gathered his happy fam'ly ar-round him, an' in th' prisince iv th' ladies iv th' neighborhood give thim a short oration. 'Me brave la-ads,' says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyon dollars. (Sinsation.) I attribute this to me supeeryor skill, aided by ye'er arnest efforts at th' bench an' at th' forge. (Sobs.) Ye have done so well that we won't need so many iv us as we did. (Long an' continyous cheerin'.)

Those iv us who can do two men's wurruk will remain, an' if possible do four. Our other faithful sarvints,' he says, 'can come back in th' spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says. An' th' bold artysans tossed their pa-aper caps in th' air an' give three cheers f'r Capital. They wurruked till ol' age crept on thim, an' thin retired to live on th' wish bones an' kind wurruds they had accumylated."

Building Jurisdiction Strikes May End; Unionists and Employers Submit Plan

The passing of jurisdiction strikes in the building trades is a probability as a result of a recent conference held in Cleveland, O., between organized building craftsmen, contractors, engineers and architects. Those present were:

President Donlin and Secretary-Treasurer Spencer of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., and the following representatives of international unions: John F. Hynes, president of the sheet metal workers; Wm. Dobson, general secretary of the bricklayers, and John T. Cosgrove, first vice-president of the carpenters. John B. Lennon represented the United States Department of Labor, and representatives of the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Engineers, the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Builders' Exchanges were also present.

The plan agreed to, which will be submitted to the interested organizations, provides for the creation of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards of the Building Industry, consisting of eight members, four to be selected by the Building Trades Department and four by the contractors, engineers and architects. Eight alternates shall be selected in the same manner. Not more than one member or alternate shall be selected by the Building Trades Department from the same trade.

The board shall hear jurisdiction claims and make awards, a three-fourths majority of the full board being necessary to render a decision. In case of a tie vote an umpire shall be chosen, and where the parties are unable to agree upon an umpire, the Secretary of Labor of the United States Department of Labor shall name an umpire.

The Building Trades Department law against sympathetic strikes in jurisdictional disputes shall be strictly enforced. All awards by the board shall be the guide in the conduct of the work of the various organizations, and the decisions shall be adhered to by architects and engineers in specifications of work.

All local arbitration committees shall insert in their agreements: "The decisions of the National Board shall be final and binding upon the parties to this agreement."

One feature of the plan provides that before an architect inaugurates any new feature of construction in a proposed building the board shall pass upon what trade is entitled to do this work. The plan carries with it no element of compulsion, and if it is agreed to all parties "bind themselves individually and severally to abide by the decisions of the board as herein created."

Code of Honorable Names

My name for every true man in these United States will be the honorable name of "American."

My reference to all "new Americans" born in other lands shall never be dishonored by slurs, nicknames or hyphens.

My purpose shall be to discourage in the native-born the love for titles, to help every immigrant to forget his hyphen and be proud of the name American and to stamp out the use of such nicknames as words of derision of the foreign-born.

We pledge our service never to use, and to discourage the use of such words as Dago, Dutchy, Froggy, Ginny, Heiny, Greaser, Horwat, Hunky, Kike, Mick, Paddy, Sheeny, Spaghetti, Wop, as applied to any foreign-born resident of the United States of America.

There Is a Difference

It is one thing to hold membership in a union, and quite another thing to be a union man. Too often it happens, the former means indifference, while the latter indicates interest. One is a leaner, the other is a worker who strives for the betterment of his kind.

A labor union is just what the members make it. If funds are to be on hand in time of trouble, they must be first accumulated. Otherwise they can not be supplied. As an expressive but rather homely old saw puts it, "A silk purse can not be made from a sow's ear."

Correspondence

Resolutions Adopted by L. U. 918

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am inclosing you a copy of resolutions adopted by the labor unions of this city and which we are endeavoring to give a wide distribution, and knowing the vast territory covered by "The Carpenter," Local Union No. 918 asks that these resolutions be published and that all Local Unions be requested to pass similar resolutions to their Congressmen, in a supreme effort to have brother tradesmen restored to private life.

Trust you may find room to publish these resolutions and that by this means these brothers may be returned to private life. I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,
J. A. EDELBLUTE, R. S.

* * *

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE ORGANIZED LABOR UNIONS OF MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Whereas, During the continuation of the war, American civilian labor was ever loyal and ready to serve in any capacity that those in control saw fit to place them; and

Whereas, By the signing of the armistice the war virtually became a thing of the past; and

Whereas, A great number of skilled mechanics are being held in several army camps, performing skilled labor at private soldiers' wages that should be done by those civilians who answered the country's call for help when labor was most needed; and

Whereas, The same skilled mechanics either have jobs awaiting them from which they left to go into the service, or can be furnished them by civilian organizations; and

Whereas, We believe the labor situation can be benefited by allowing the discharge of these skilled mechanics from the several army camps and replacing same with civilian labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the organized labor unions of this country, ask that the skilled mechanics of the several army camps be discharged from service and that their places be filled from civilian labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Congressman of this State, requesting them to work for same, also to each of the labor organizations throughout the country for their consideration and approval.

Signed:
C. H. BIXLER, Carpenters.
M. H. REGENBRECHT,
Sheet Metal Workers.
OLIVER JENSEN,
B. & M. I. U. No. 27, Kan.
H. L. HUSTON,
I. B. E. W. No. 336.
N. J. KRIG, U. A. No. 609.

New Central Labor Body

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am dropping you a line, informing you that the Central Labor Body was formed in Greenfield, Mass., on the evening of March 5, 1919. General Organizer Frank H. McCarthy of the American Federation of Labor was in charge.

It is now official that the next Labor Conference will be held in Greenfield some time next September.

Much interest is shown by all labor organizations in this town, and a great help to labor organization is expected from this movement.

If you think it possible and worth the while, I would like to see some record of this movement in our monthly journal "The Carpenter." Thanking you,

Fraternally yours,
M. L. PARTENHEIMER,
Recording Secretary.

A Remedy for Influenza

To cure influenza, the grippe, or a cold, take a large, purging dose of salts, then neither eat nor drink anything for at least 24 hours, and then take only a little dry food, such as toast or crackers. That is all. What follows is explanatory.

The action of the treatment is this:

The salts create a large drain upon the blood for juices and serum, thus made to flow out through the alimentary canal, "flushing the sewer," leaving no surplus for deposits in the lungs.

The process is a purely physical or mechanical one, the elimination from the blood of the fluids filling up the lungs in pneumonia by the diversion of their energy to the alimentary canal, and there holding it until the acute inflammatory condition and consequent dangers are past.

Any of the well-known local treatments of the nose, the mouth and the throat will add comfort, but are not essential.

The symptoms, in order, usually are: Headache, pain in the eyes, a stopped-up nose, sneezing, water dripping from the nose, saliva streaming from the mouth, aches and pains all over, loss of appetite, dullness of senses, mental depression.

When any of these warnings or other suspicious conditions appear, proceed as above and you will seldom need to even stop work. A. A. GRAHAM,

Topeka, Kan., February 1, 1919.

Dear Editor: I have pursued the above far enough to know that it is all right, and, knowing something of medicine, I feel that I have some little reason to speak. The remedy and process, however, are so simple and easy to understand, no knowledge of medicine being necessary to appreciate the treatment.

By giving it publicity you will be doing a great kindness to your Order and the world, for I believe with this knowledge disseminated the terrible scourge now devastating the world would be rendered harmless to those who would act quickly and faithfully apply the remedy.

I tried to get the medical profession and the medical journals to give this publicity, but that profession, like the undertakers, is reaping too good a harvest to give publicity to a cure for influenza, and most especially one where their services would be dispensed with.

I am now laying it before the people by sending it to sources where, I feel, it will receive that consideration which will work the most good.

Yours truly,
A. A. GRAHAM.

Killed in Action

It was with deep regret that we learned of the death of Brother Lewis W. Hulme of Local Union 943, Tulsa, Okla., whose photograph is enclosed. He was killed in action on the morning of the first day of the American drive in the St. Mihiel sector on September 13. Only a short time after the company had gone over the top and was advancing through the German wire in No Man's Land, a shell made a direct hit on Brother Hulme's head, tore through his helmet, crushed his head and killed him instantly.

The following letter from his wife needs no comment:

"Dear Sir—Received draft for $300 from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for which I wish to thank you and the Brotherhood with all my heart. I sure appreciate your kindness and promptness in the payment of same, yet my heart is so sad in the loss of my dear husband that such must come in that way. Thanking the Brotherhood and all. Very truly yours,

MRS. LEWIS W. HULME,
Cushing, Okla."

Casual Comment

Why not start a paint-up and cleaning campaign at once? It will do much towards solving the problems of unemployment.

* * *

Of course most of the world will be different after the war, because it will be rebuilt.

* * *

Agricultural reports say peas are good feed for mules, but some people prefer eating them themselves.

* * *

According to an estimated budget by the Railroad War Commission, the cost of living for a typical worker's family has increased 65.5 per cent.

* * *

The 12 Senators that voted against the Finance Committee's child labor amendment are all in favor of liberty. "Liberty and low wages" is their slogan.

* * *

On one page we read that not less than $7.00 a day is needed to keep a man, his wife and three children of school age. On another we read that carpenters are striking to get $6.50.

* * *

Don't think that we are going to let you forget that slogan: "Now for the 400,000."

* * *

We need all the new members we can get — and some more. Get busy — organize.

* * *

More than 2,000 women took the places of men on six steam railways in and about New York City; 2,000 went to work in 10 munitions factories, while nearly 5,000 were employed in similar factories in the Eastern States, all between the spring of 1917 and that of 1918.

* * *

Get busy and educate the membership in unionism. See to it that the organization is used for the betterment of the workers and not for picking chestnuts out of the fire for someone else to eat.

* * *

It would certainly be a great misfortune to this country, and in some degree to the world, if all the agencies of industry should fail to co-operate with the Government in its effort to secure employment for its discharged soldiers and for others who rendered service in war industries that have now ceased to operate.

* * *

The fact is proven that the people of the world were fighting militarism while the plutes were fighting for the dollar.

* * *

Now that militarism is in danger in Germany, "dollar a year patriots" here are agitating to keep it in power. Birds of a feather flock together and so do autocrats.

* * *

Don't take a cut in wages. Wages of today are not too high — they are not high enough. An American is not a European, an African or an Asiatic. See that you get enough to live on as an American. Keep up the standard; improve it where possible, but under no circumstances let it be lowered.

* * *

You've only one life to live, so get all you can out of it.

* * *

Rockefeller said that there should be a closer co-operation between employer and employe, and that there should be a community of interest. But his plan contemplates that the employer shall have the final word in the decision of all complaints and grievances.

* * *

It seemed to dawn on the employers, at their conference at Atlantic City, that labor was a powerful factor in the industrial life of the nation.

* * *

Acceptance of the Rockefeller industrial plan would mean that laboring men would be compelled to throw aside all of the hopes that they have built up on the foundation of the labor movement.

* * *

The union label is a standing declaration of the moral duty devolving upon the purchaser to inquire into the cost at which an article is produced, as well as the cost at which it is sold.

* * *

The union label is a competent and impartial record of aims and purposes. It is to a large extent a restraint on the

trusts, for every purchase which goes with it, every label which bears the significant words "Eight Hours," means employment to more men. It is the very acme of union co-operation.

* * *

During the war the Red Cross workers in America produced more than 250,000,000 surgical dressings.

* * *

Carpenters in Japan get 75 cents a day. Japan should be a good place for some of our contractors to live.

* * *

Americans are the greatest water drinkers in the world. We have at least a long time ahead of us to prove it.

* * *

In a recent speech in England, Lloyd George is quoted as saying: "I consider that the work of women in this war has saved the cause for the Allies."

* * *

Many a one will spend valuable time arguing with some yap who finds division in the ranks of labor. Why not ask him about the divisions in the ranks of churchmen, business men, artists, professors, educators, lawyers, statesmen and other select and elect classes?

* * *

Slowly but surely the workers are beginning to wake up to the fact that, until the labor problem is settled, nothing is settled.

* * *

Let your motto be: "Unionism first." All other things after.

* * *

It is a good plan to look ahead. But there are men who spend all of each day planning what they are going to do tomorrow, and "tomorrow" never comes.

* * *

Reconstruction, to be effective, must be based upon sound economic facts. Briefly, that is the position of the United States Department of Labor in promoting building and industry that was stopped during the war.

* * *

Reconstruction, then, must be founded upon industry. Employment of men merely to give them something to do, without producing things that will be useful or without adding to the world's wealth, is wasteful.

* * *

Our opponents are somewhat chagrinned at the progress trade unionism has made of late, and they are trying to put more weight on the brake handle; but the track has been greased, and they find that their weight on the brake does not stop the train of progress. Let us hope they will get sense soon and stop trying to sweep the waves of the sea back with a broom.

* * *

One of the weaknesses of the trade union movement has been that, in spite of all its strength and its progress, there are so many individuals within its ranks who prefer to look upon their leaders as critics.

* * *

The labor union officer is often criticised by some people of the rank and file because he does not accomplish more, when in reality he could and would have accomplished more if they would follow or support him.

* * *

This is one of the reasons why it is hard to get some of the best men in the labor movement to serve in an official capacity.

* * *

More loyalty to leaders in the union movement would unquestionably promote better leadership. In fact, where loyalty is lacking, leadership must also be lacking.

* * *

A Minnesota Congressman has gone on record in favor of changing the motto on the silver dollar. We would think offhand that giving the common people a little legislative salt for the eagle's tail would be much more important. We common people find the birds harder to get all the time.

* * *

The English workers know what they want and they will get it. They are better organized than we are, and organization is the only thing that counts.

* * *

It would seem that the salary attached to the job does not affect the Postmaster General; in fact, we feel that he would continue indefinitely if allowed to donate his services.

* * *

Stabilization of prices through Government intervention in the basic commodities market as a means of removing threatened industrial and business stagnation, with its attendant unemployment, has been recommended to President Wilson by a conference of Cabinet officers and industrial leaders who have made an exhaustive study of the subject.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 731, Corsicana, Tex.—This is to notify you that we have closed the deal with the contractors for another year, and contracts have been signed raising our wages from 68¾ cents to /5 cents per hour, taking effect March 7, 1919, and expiring March 1, 1920. S. B. Jordan, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 834, Reynoldsville, Pa.—I wish to inform you that this Local raised the wages January 1st to 75 cents per hour, and have had no trouble getting it. H. E. Swab, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind.—This is to inform you that our Local made a demand on January 1, on our contractors, for a wage increase of 15 cents per hour, which was granted and went into effect at that date without any opposition or the loss of any fair contractors. We have also been able to gain three or four contractors who formerly worked unfair men. W. E. Armstrong, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 552, Clarksville, Tenn. — We herewith advise you that our demand for an increase in the scale of wages from 30 cents to 50 cents an hour was granted without any trouble. G. R. Elliott, R. S.

L. U. 1314, Oconomowoc, Wis.—We are pleased to advise you that this Local's demand for an increase in wages and an eight-hour day has met with success. All the contractors have signed our agreement for 60 cents an hour without any trouble. Harold Elifson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1980, Atchison, Kan.—We beg to advise you that we have been successful in getting an advance of wages from 60 cents to 75 cents an hour and Saturday half holiday. The new wage scale went into effect January 1, 1919. The wage conditions demanded have been conceded to by the contractors and a written agreement drawn up to that effect. M. W. Ulrich, R. S.

Foreign Labor News

British trade union membership increased over 250,000 last year.

* * *

In France women are working 12 hours a day, with two hours recess at noon.

* * *

The Coalville (England) Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution urging the abolition of workhouses.

* * *

Because of their efficiency there is an increased demand for women workers in the British shipyards, and among their achievements have been the building of a temporary railway and the laying of concrete platforms to receive the keels of ships.

* * *

Glasgow, Scotland, was the first city to introduce women conductors and motor operators on the street railways system.

* * *

The electrical workers' strike in Berlin has ended. The newspapers are being published again.

* * *

Trade councils, composed of representatives of employers' associations and of trade unions in a particular trade or section of an industry, are suggested as the first court of appeal in the case of disputes which may arise among workers in England.

* * *

The total membership of over 1,200 unions in England is put at nearly 4,500,000.

* * *

Wages are very high in Odessa, Russia, and amount to virtually a confiscation of capital.

* * *

A large sugar company in Port au Prince, Haiti, which employs over 1,500 laborers, besides skilled labor, has expended more than $2,000,000 in erecting an extensive plant, providing buildings for the employes.

Information Wanted

Any one knowing the address of E. L. Greenleaf, or can give any information about him, will confer a favor by communicating with his sister, Sue Greenleaf, 776 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of George Vander-Linden, who was last heard from in 1914. formerly of Chicago, Ill., will confer a favor by addressing C. G. Vander-Linden, 1710 Fifth Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The accompanying photograph is a good likeness of W. L. (Waller) Slaten, a former member of Local 114, Sulphur Springs, Tex. He is 38 years old, is about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds; has blue eyes and dark

hair streaked with grey; the middle fingers of his left hand are grown together. He was last heard from in Ardmore, Okla. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing his wife, Mrs. W. L. Slaten, Lock Box 44, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

Allies' War Bill Is 120 Billions

$120,000,000,000!

It is the war bill the allies render to Germany.

What does it represent?

The value of the entire gold production of the United States and territories for 1,296 years.

At 50 cents a meal and three meals a day, it would feed the entire world for 45 days.

It would buy 1,200,000,000,000 one-pound loaves of bread.

Reduced to bulk, it would require 241,897 one-ton trucks to carry it, or the entire output of the Ford truck factory for two years and four months.

With the trucks running at a speed of 20 miles an hour, it would be 80½ hours before they passed a given point.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

IOWA—President, Wm. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St.., Mason City, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

LOUISIANA—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS—President, Michael A. Lee, 64 Bartlett St., Lowell, Mass.; Secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN—President, James Sharrock, 333 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High St., Jackson, Mich.

MONTANA—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second Ave., Billings; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

NEW JERSEY—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

NEW YORK—President, Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford St., Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

OHIO—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

OKLAHOMA—President, Ed. S. Thayer, 1629 Baltimore St., Muskogee, Okla.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 529 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

PENNSYLVANIA—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 1803 Spring Garden Ave., Philadelphia.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Arthur Martel, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, P. Q., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst, Montreal, P. Q., Can.

RHODE ISLAND—Perry B. Dawley, 18 Levin St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road, Pawtucket, R. I.

TEXAS—President, W. H. Gramling, 921 N. Border St., Cleburne, Tex.; Secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia St., Houston, Tex.

UTAH—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON—President, Chas. Evans, 3826 Eastern Ave., Seattle; Secretary, Geo. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele St., Tacoma.

As Our Representatives See It

A Brief Summary of Trade Conditions Excerpted From Reports Submitted to the General Office

Texas. Still displays considerable idleness and pessimism, because those who profited during the war period and now more able financially, fail to recognize and respond to the crying need for speedy reconstruction.

Lumber and other building materials are gradually increasing, with injurious effects for future prospect.

Organizations claiming control of capital constantly emphasize, through those directly connected with the building trades, that instead of a consideration above present wages, advocate a reduction as the only means of spurring building activity. Because of oil developments the housing shortage is acute in some sections and may feel the stimulus sooner than will others. Naturally, building will resume first where exists the greatest shortage, and that is dwellings.

Some unions postponed asking for a wage increase, thinking that it would stimulate building operations, while others made their demands and say: "Build now, waiting won't pay." Costs may be lower six years from now. The investor who builds this year may spend more, but will also reap a quick and larger profit than if he waited an indefinite length of time for costs to come down. I believe the building situation has an improving appearance.

New Jersey. Regarding trade conditions in this section, would say they were at the lowest during the months of January and February; however, since March they have been slowly improving, but not on a large scale. Committees from master carpenters' organizations who have met our organization have all offered an increase over the scale of 1918 and all feel that conditions will steadily improve. I find throughout New Jersey, where our Locals are not affiliated in a District Council or a Building Trades Council, that their wages are low and their conditions bad, and they are most likely to be working open shop.

New Hampshire. Mills fairly busy, little jobbing and alterations, no new buildings, prospects poor in Berlin, Keene, Nashua, Manchester and Concord.

Vermont. Little jobbing, one Government job, nothing else in sight in Rutland.

Maine. Shipyards and mills fair, talk of reducing help in yards, very little jobbing, no prospects at present in Rockland, Camden, Thomaston, Bath and Westbrook; Portland shipping yards have good jobbing and alterations fair, mills fair, no new work in sight.

Rhode Island. No work outside of mills and no prospects in Waverly and Artic.

Massachusetts. Pittsfield—Some repairs and jobbing, nothing compared to what there generally is, no new buildings in sight. Franklin—One job outside of mills, no new work in sight. Lawrence—Some alterations and jobbing. Holyoke—Mills good, jobbing and alterations, nothing new starting. Quincy—Shipyards and housing projects going on a small scale, nothing of any size starting. Am informed that there are about 800 schools in the State that the building of which was put off during the war, but the officials are not doing anything yet but talking. In some of the localities our members are not trying to bring any pressure to bear on the authorities to start public buildings; the opinion is that if the State and municipal officials would do something, the public would have more confidence and fall in line.

Ohio. There are three factors at the present time that are holding up building operations: the adjustment of material prices, wage scedules and the Fifth Liberty Loan; material prices will change very little, if any; if the employers were inclined to be fair and adjust wages according to the increased cost of living, that factor could be eliminated; the banks will hold up large loans until after the Fifth Liberty Loan is subscribed for.

There is any amount of new work projected in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Youngstown, Dayton, Columbus, Canton, Akron, Lima and practically

every community is going to take up some project that was held up during the war if the banks will let go the money and the contractors will show a willingness to be fair on the wage question.

Canada. Since the armistice was signed there has been a gradual decrease in building operations in the Province of Ontario, so that at the present time there is a considerable number of building trades out of employment. Our membership, together with the other building trades, have been urging, the municipal, provincial and federal governments to initiate extensive public works as quickly as possible to alleviate the unemployment situation.

Pennsylvania. Working conditions, especially in Eastern Pennsylvania, show considerable idleness, owing to the fact that many thousand members drifted to this section during the war period, when all the Government enterprises were working overtime, so that when some of them were abandoned and the hours of the rest cut down to the eight-hour day, there was not enough work to go around. There is prospect of a busy season for building on private work, providing the various Builders' Exchanges and kindred organizations in this section do not kill the prospect by their attitude on the wage question; they think they see an opportunity by spending some of the excess war profits to force the open shop.

The municipal, State and county officers are doing their best to keep things going, but it will be necessary to fight the open-shop issue with the employers, and for this reason migrating brothers should assist by staying away from this locality.

Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina. I find that in all the localities that I have been in that some of the building trades are employed at the present time and there is no large work starting, yet the general run of work seems to be getting under way. Taking the situation as a whole and from the information I have gathered from prospective builders and leading contractors, I have reason to believe that the situation will improve later.

Michigan. In localities I have visited from time to time, the number of unemployed in the building trades is on the increase for the past two or three months. Representatives of organized labor have discussed this condition of unemployment with public officials and employers, with the hope of finding some way to bring about the revival of the building industry. With all this exchange of ideas as to the cause of present conditions and future prospects, the principal cause seems to be the high costs of building material. There seems to be a strong feeling that work in many instances is being delayed with the idea that later on the labor market in the building line will be overcrowded and men can be employed cheaper than at present.

Illinois. I desire to state that although most of my time has been continuously occupied with matters pertaining to the boxmakers and sawyers' end of the craft, I have learned through conversations with representatives of the various Locals that building activities at this time are practically at a standstill, with only about 25 per cent of the membership working and with very poor prospects of things getting any better in the near future. Representatives of the building trades have waited on the proper city officials relative to having proposed buildings for the city erected at this time, but owing to the financial condition of the city they have been unable to get any results.

New York. Conditions in and about the city of New York now are very slack, in so far as work in our trade is concerned, and no evidence is apparent that it will improve in the near future, except in the outlying districts. The best reason for the slowness of work being started at this time is owing to the high cost of building material and our strike for better wages, and the stand taken by the banks and other money lenders.

New York, Monroe County. Out of a total membership of about 1,650 in the district, there are only about 50 per cent working at the present time, but it looks like there will be an increase in building operations, according to plans that have been filed with the Building Department, in the next eight or ten weeks. The drawback seems to be on account of the high costs of building material and many are holding back with the hopes that it will decrease in the near future. I would advise that our traveling members stay away from Rochester for the time being,

so as not to hinder our members here in the demands they are making.

Wisconsin and Iowa. During the year 1918 conditions in the various cities were nothing to brag about, with the exception of the cantonments and shipbuilding plants working on Government works. I find conditions prevailing in all the cities the same as Chicago—no houses or flats to be had, and all indications point that nothing will be started soon, owing to the high cost of building material.

West Virginia. Charleston and Huntington are emoing through the reconstruction period fairly well. The number of unemployed mechanics is small in proportion to membership, and prospects are good for an early return to normal conditions. As to concrete action towards getting buildings started in various localities, meetings have been held jointly with employers, employes and city officials, and all angles of the situation fully discussed; but as yet no direct results have been obtained; however, the concensus of opinion is that there will be little reduction, if any, in the cost of material.

Colorado and Wyoming. For this time of the season we have less idle men in the building industry than at any time in the three years past. These conditions have been greatly augmented by the splendid co-operation of our civic organizations with our central labor bodies in this readjustment period by the floating of bonds for school and municipal buildings.

Arizona. I am sorry to say that I can not say the same for this State, where I spent two months this last winter; the mining companies laid off between 8,000 and 9,000 men.

Real Estate Board to Aid Building Program

In the nation-wide building campaign now being carried on by the United States Department of Labor, the Own-Your-Own-Home branch of the work, under Paul C. Murphy, has enlisted wide cooperation. Ten thousand members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards have pledged themselves to work with the department in its effort to stimulate interest in the construction of dwellings, and many cities have enlisted in the "build now" movement.

According to estimates the United States is now something like half a million houses short of the number actually needed. Rents have risen to a point that encourages investigation into the cost of building and a survey of present conditions have given assurance that after-the-war costs are not prohibitory. Real estate values have not advanced in proportion to other values and there is much to assure prospective builders, according to statistics gathered by the Public Works and Construction Division of the department's Information and Education Service.

Mr. Murphy, before taking hold of the Own-Your-Own-Home work, had started in Portland, Ore., where he is president of the local realty board, plans for the building of 50 houses, and there are evidences of confidence in a revival of construction work in many parts of the State. A special campaign in Oregon will give local aid to the Government's efforts to hasten the spring activity in all lines of construction work. The fact that the demobilization of the Army has released many men expert in the building trades furnishes unusual opportunities to employ labor and to furnish a solution of the most pressing problems of industrial readjustment.

In connection with the Own-Your-Own-Home movement there is reported a decided tendency to apply artistic ideas and to adhere to the most modern plans, so that better and more beautiful cities may develop as a result of after-the-war enterprise in building.

Don't Worry

Little trials and vexations,
That arise along the way,
Little things that try the patience,
Little hurts every day,
Little troubles, little crosses,
Little bickerings of strife,
Little wounds and little losses,
Such is life!

There are worries and heartburnings,
But whatever ill befall
Here's a lesson for our learning;
Be sweet-tempered through it all.
Although petty natures try you,
Be great-hearted all the while;
Keep serene and pass them by you
With a smile!

What's the use of being nettled
At the things you can't prevent?
Why get rattled and unsettled
At each merest accident?
Mend whatever can be mended
And forget about the rest;
Go your way and be contented;
Do your best! —Anon.

Craft Problems

Shipbuilding

(By John Upton)

Continued

In this article we will take up other steps in the interesting subject of building ships for Uncle Sam.

The first plank at the bottom next to the keel is the first one put on and is called the "garboard." This usually has to be steamed so as to bend it to place. Some preparation is necessary for this plank. The keel must be rabbitted square for the edge of the plank. The ribs must be farred off square with this rabbitt as far as the width of the plank. In some cases this plank is of oak, is heavier than others and is scarphed. After one or more planks are on at the bottom the planking is started at the top, this being called "sheer streak." Planking is then put on from top and bottom to meet at a point about half way up where the sharpest curve comes. This last plank is called the "shutter."

The planking is fastened on with square spikes and is galvanized for salt water. For this planking holes are usually bored, first with a large bit and then with a small one.

In the best work a wooden plug is put over the spikes. In other work spikes are covered with putty. Sometimes they do not countersink for the heads, but the spikes are driven almost in and wrapped with oakum before the driving is finished.

After the planks are on they are caulked and planned. In case the planning is done first the caulkers will raise the edge of the plank so that the edges will need planning again.

ON THE DECK

The next job may be laying the deck, which in some respects is similar to laying a floor. Decking is thicker than a floor and is fastened down with spikes, for which holes are bored, after you have bored larger holes for the plugs which are always used on deck.

The seams or joints in the decking are left open on the outside so that they may be caulked.

The decks must be planned first with a machine and then finished by hand and sometimes scraped before painting.

A plank cut out on a curve goes around the outside of the deck. This is called the "covering board" or "waterway plank."

Some of the ribs may come up through this plank, in which case the upper end of them is called "rail stanchions." The rail is placed on top or the covering board may be left solid and the railing made with iron stanchions and a wire cable. Then a "monkey rail" (which has places cut out called "scuppers" for the water to run out) is a narrow plank set up on edge to be placed around the outside to keep things from sliding off the deck.

In laying the deck, the end of the plank where they come against the covering board, instead of being cut to a point, are left about 1½ inches wide at the end and then ripped back on a slant and the covering board is cut out to receive these ends. This gives additional strength, as it makes a shoulder and allows the ends to be fastened down. Right here is where a new man will make a mistake unless someone tells him that he must put a little block or "shim" under these ends to bring them up even with the other planking. This is because there is a certain amount of rise or "camber" or "crown" to the deck beams which cause the water to run to the sides, but the covering board is put on level.

If the stanchions run up through this covering, the holes are cut large enough for them, so that they may have caulking around them, or else wedges are made of soft pine and are driven around the stanchions to make the joints watertight.

THE RAIL

The rail is a heavy plank about one foot wide and three or four inches thick. It is cut on a curve on the band saw on lines from a pattern made from a thin board, mortised out to fit onto the top of the stanchions and fastened to them

with pieces of iron one-half inch in diameter and some eight to ten inches long, called "drift boards."

The planking on the outside between the deck and the rail is called the bulwark.

Around the outside of the boat above the water line is put on something to protect her from rubbing against the dock or another boat. This may be one row of heavy planking at the top known as a "wale" or it may be one or more narrow planks called "fenders" or "rail." Outside of this as a further protection will be placed a strip of iron.

In addition to the spikes for holding the plank where the boat is planked both outside and inside holes will be bored entirely through both planking, and long locust pins or trunnels will be put in and wedged at each end, and also where extra strength is required and additional weight is allowed, pieces will be put in up and down between the ribs, called "deadwood."

When the frames are first set up, timbers are placed across from one side to the other, and these pieces are called floor timbers, on which the floor is laid.

AN IMPORTANT JOB

One quite important job is putting the timbers for the engine bed and the boiler bed. Blueprints are usually furnished also for fastening the shaft strutts, and all is very important work.

As some parts have two or three different names, so one name may be used for two or three different parts.

A "stanchion" may be an iron column, post or support under a deck beam, flattened at both ends and bolted into an angle iron.

You will hear about a "chalk" and wonder what it is until you find it spelled "chock." It is a piece or block of iron with a hole in it through which the chain may run and not wear the wood.

A "batten" may be any thin strip of wood 5 to 50 feet long, used for measuring and marking the length of a straight or curved line. A "bulkhead" is a watertight partition and may be steel or wood. The "butt joint" is where two pieces or plates of iron have their ends put together. A "butt strap" is a small plate connecting these ends. A pattern for bulkhead may be called "template" or "mould."

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A GOTHIC TOWER ROOF OF FOUR-CENTRE SECTION

As the section of this roof is formed of a combination of curves, we must first proceed to find its outline.

On a floor or platform draw the base or spring line A-B in Fig. 1 and divide this line into four equal parts as 1, 2 and 3. Fixed measurements are omitted in this example, not being necessary for the purpose of explanation, but I would advise readers to make it a practice to lay out all work to figured dimensions, to a scale or half actual size, thus familiarizing themselves with exact sizes. An ordinary clean pocket rule is good enough for this purpose.

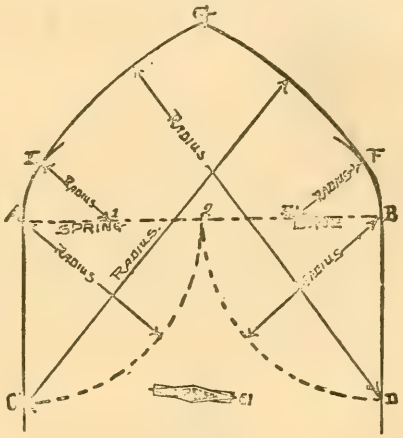


Fig. 1.

From A and B draw down A-C and B-B square to A-B. Now with A as centre and A-2 half of span A B; as radius strike the curve 2-C, cutting A-C at the point C', also strike the curve 2-D, cutting B-D at D. This operation locates the desired centres for the different curves of the tower roof or dome section.

With the first division point 1, as centre and 1-A, as radius, strike the short curve or arc A-E and to the right with 3 as centre and the same radius, mark B-F. This will give two short arcs; then with C as centre and fixing the trammel pencil to be just tangent to, or "touching" B-F at F describe the arc F-G. In the same way describe the arc E-G on the opposite left side.

This work if carefully drawn out will give the exact four-centre Gothic sec-

tion, but it must not be strictly followed in every case where a roof of this form is shown, because the position of the centres and radii may not be placed or divided off as shown in this diagram, and only a working drawing or detail will give their proper positions. The foregoing description, however, will help to make the work familiar and less difficult.

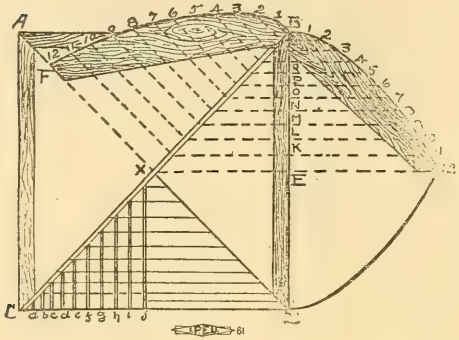


Fig. 2.

In order to lay out the rafters for this example, proceed to Fig. 2 and draw down the plan A-B-C-D as large as possible, also the diagonals A-X-D and C-X-B, which will be the seat lines of the hips with their necessary jack rafters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and j fitting against the hip rafter C-X.

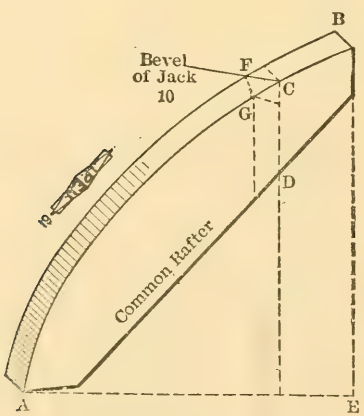


Fig. 3.

On the line B-D divided into two halves at E draw out the Gothic section as shown in Fig. 1, and from this make a paper or cardboard or wood pattern rafter exactly to the curve B-12 in the manner shown in the illustration Fig. 1. Divide B-12 into 12 equal parts as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and from each numbered point draw lines square to the plate lines B-E-D and produce them to the line of the seat of the hip X-B.

B-12 will, of course, be the common rafter, standing over E-X, and each jack will, because the hip rafter is set on an angle of 45 degrees, be shorter as they go down from X to C, so that their lengths will be as K-11, L-10, M-9, N-8, etc., down to B.

From the points where these dotted lines cut B-X, draw up lines square to B-X. Now, commencing at B on the line B-E, take the first division point No. 1, and set off the height from the line to 1 on the first line of the hip seat, also height at 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on up to No. 12. To be more explicit, I would say transfer these several heights from those on B-E to be on B-X. Next trace the curve F B through the points 12, 11, 10, etc., and the exact top outline of the upper edges of the rafters will be formed.

At Fig. 3 readers will see a comparatively simple method which may be followed to obtain the upper side bevel of the jack rafters: A-B is the common rafter, so set off rafter No. 10 from A to C, C-D being the plumb cut. Square across from the upper edge corner, from G to C, as C-F, and from C-D set off the thickness of the jack rafter 2, 3, 4 or whatever size it may be, then the bevel will come as shown in the diagram Fig. 3.

ROOF OF UNEQUAL HEIGHTS OF PLATES AND PITCHES

Having in the previous articles described the construction of roof erected from wall plates which were all on the same plate level, I will now explain a method to be followed in laying out and framing two roofs at different heights and of different pitches.

Fig. 4 will convey to readers a fair conception of the two roofs as they will appear when "raised" and the rafters are set, each perfectly plumb and spaced 12, 16 or 24 inches on centres and fully nailed and braced in their permanent position.

Let me state in this connection that anyone who wishes to become a good roof framer must get it into his mind that it is a very important and serious business, full of responsibility and danger, and cannot be learned in a hurry.

It takes time and patience to learn it, gradually working from the simplest "lean-to" roof up to the difficult forms in the way we have progressed in these articles.

A very good way to learn it, if one has the time and opportunity, is to get some old two by twos or two by fours and build a doghouse say 2 feet by 4 feet on plan and 3 feet high, and to build the several roofs as I have described them on the wall plates. Any of our practical readers can do this in his back yard evenings, or in his leisure time, and find it very good, instructive and profitable fun at that.

But to get back to our subject, it will be noticed that the wall plate of the projection or "bay" is about 4 feet higher than the plate of the main roof, also that the rafters are framed on different

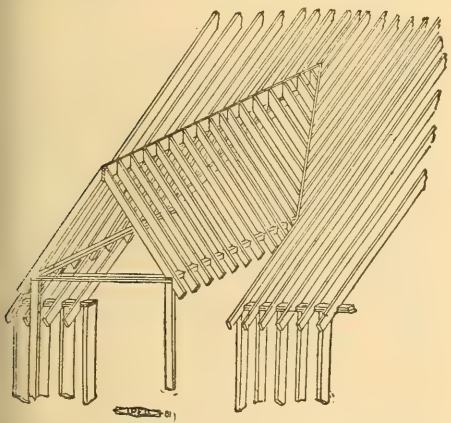


Fig. 4.—Roof Timbers When Raised.

pitches or slopes. A better idea of this will be conveyed by referring to Fig. 5, which is a sectional view as it will look when "raised" or erected, which view is taken through the line A-B on Fig. 5. Here the different levels of the plates will be seen, and a view of the rafters and stud wall of the projection. As the timbers are all marked, little description is necessary.

Concerning the method to be followed in finding the lines, work as follows: G D-E and F, Fig. 3, is the plan of the extension plates, I and J being the plate lines of the main house wall. G C and C-F are the seats or plans of the right and left valley rafters, formed by the intersection of the two peaked roofs, so to determine their length raise up square the pitch or height G-K. Set off the height G-K equal to A-B, Fig. 6, and join K and F, which line will be the length of the needed valley as seen at Fig. 3, also the length of G-C.

Next, to find the lengths of the jack rafters on each side of the valleys, set

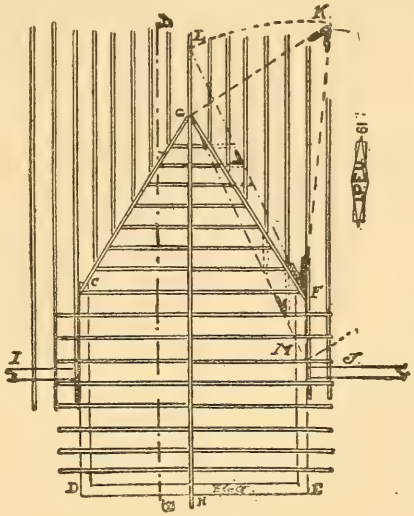


Fig. 5.—Plan of Roofs.

a rod or compasses to the line K-F, and with F as centre cut the line H-G-L at L and join L-F. Now, if the jacks from the ridge line H-G be produced to the line L-F, their length will be given with the side or top edge bevel.

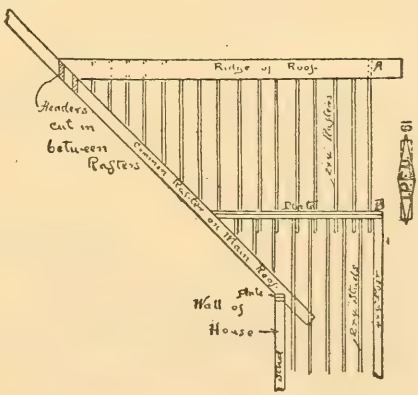


Fig. 6.—Section on Line A B.

To obtain the length of the jack rafters on the main roof, the bottoms of which nail against the valleys, draw G-N parallel to L-F and the lengths of these jacks will thus be found.

(End.)

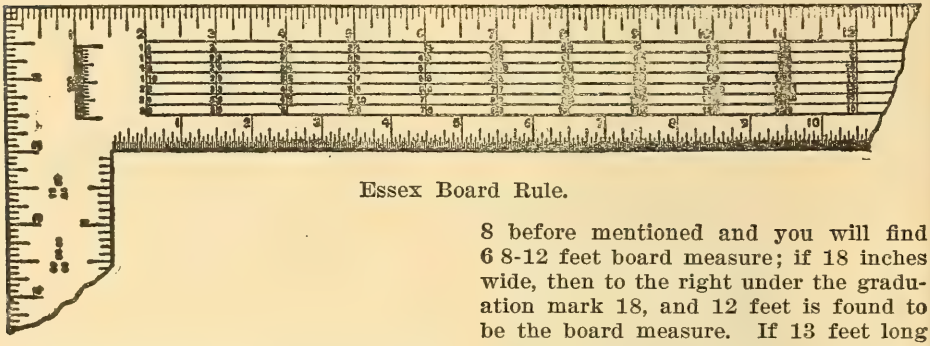
Wants Information About the Steel Square

I would like to find out, through the columns of your valuable journal, something about the steel square, and I think it would be of interest to many more of the brothers of the craft. What I would like to know is what the small figures in the centre mean that appear as follows:

I would be very thankful if any brother thoroughly acquainted with this subject would enlighten me on same.

ANTON SHOTKA,
2424 S. Springfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A board 12 inches wide and 8 feet long measures 8 square feet, and so on down the table. Therefore, to get the square feet of a board 8 feet long and 6 inches wide, find the figure 8 in the scale under the 12-inch graduation mark and press the pencil along to the left on the same line to a point below the graduation mark 6 (representing the width of the board), and you stop on the scale at 4, which is 4 feet, the board measure required. If the board is the same length and 10 inches wide, look under the graduation mark 10 on a line with the figure



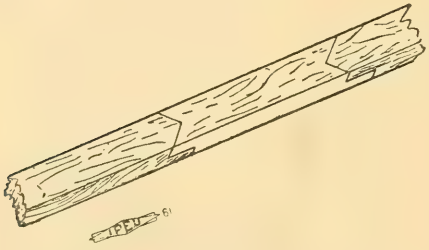
Essex Board Rule.

8 before mentioned and you will find 6 8-12 feet board measure; if 18 inches wide, then to the right under the graduation mark 18, and 12 feet is found to be the board measure. If 13 feet long and 7 inches wide, find 13 in the scale under the 12-inch graduation and on the same line under the 7-inch graduation will be found 7 7-12 feet board measure. If the board is half this length, take half of this result; if double this length, then double this result. For stuff 2 inches thick double the figures.—Editor.

The above drawing represents what is termed the "Essex Board Rule" and is used as follows: Figures 12 and 17 in the graduation marks on the outer edge represent a 1-inch board 12 inches wide, which is the starting point for all calculations. The smaller figures under the 12 represent the length.

Joints

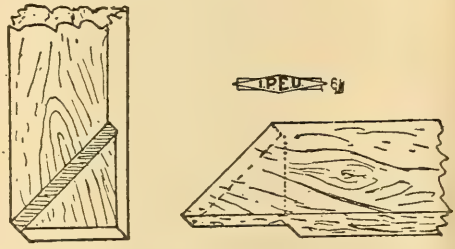
The accompanying cuts illustrate some joints, some of which the writer modified, and which have passed under his notice.



No. 1.

No. 1 shows a method of piecing or patching out a piece of balustrade rail or straight lineal stuff of either curved or flat section. It can be screwed together from the bottom side, and the engraving will explain its method of making.

No. 2 is a new form of mitre joint for picture frames.



No. 2.

No. 3 is a form of window frame weight pocket. It takes a little more time to make, but is a much better job at top.

The Carpenter's Opportunity

The United States Government is saying emphatically to the people of America:

> **"During the war it was patriotic not to build; now we can best show our patriotism by building. . . . Construction adds to the wealth of the country. . . . BUILD NOW."**

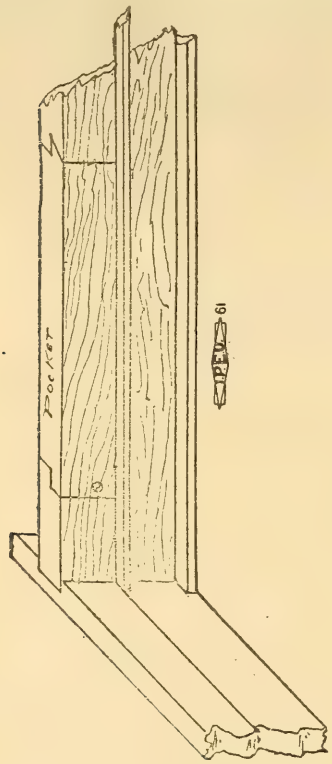
Manufacturers of building materials and related products are spending millions of dollars in publicity to stimulate building and to urge upon the public the advisability of building **NOW.** The Southern Pine Association alone is spending a quarter of a million dollars this year in advertising to prospective builders the country over the fact that Southern Pine is the most useful building wood, the most plentiful building wood, and the lowest priced building wood of anything like the same high quality. The price of Southern Pine lumber today is, by comparison, far lower than that of other important commodities.

Every Carpenter and every Building Contractor in America should back up this Government-led, Nation-wide campaign to stimulate building. Every Carpenter and every Building Contractor, mindful of his own interest as well as his patriotic duty, should make it his business to impress on every prospective builder in his community the advisability of building, and **BUILDING NOW.**

Southern Pine Association

INTERSTATE BANK BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The reader will appreciate the useful little device shown at Fig. 4 for driving matched stuff or tongued and grooved boards together. It consists of two pieces ⅞-inch by 6-inch stuff of white pine or yellow pine, or yellow pine about 18 inches long, with a piece of oak or yellow pine in between them. The whole three are screwed together, so as to form a tool or block. This little tool will greatly save the tongues on the edges of the boards, and is easily made.



No. 3.

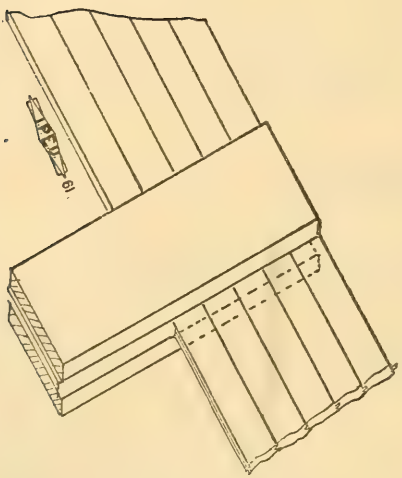


Fig 4.—A Sample Block for Driving Matched Stuff Together.

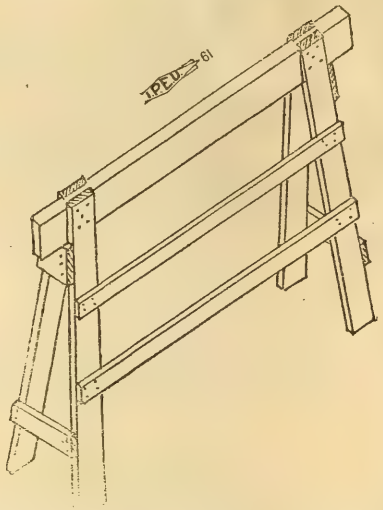


Fig. 5.—A Big Horse for Framing or Trimming on Buildings.

Fig. 5 illustrates the proper method of constructing a high horse or "trestle," as some mechanics are pleased to call it. Some of the unworkmanlike horses are, on account of their poor construction, dangerous to work on. This horse is made up of 2x4 joists and ⅞-inch boards and, if put together as seen in the engraving, will carry a great weight without breaking. For a horse 6 feet high the legs should be spread about 24 inches at the foot.

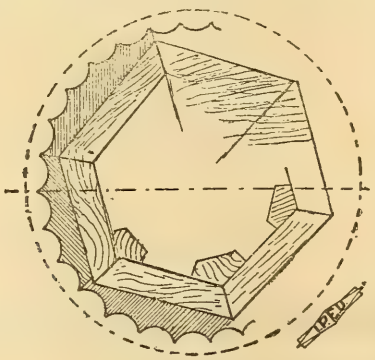
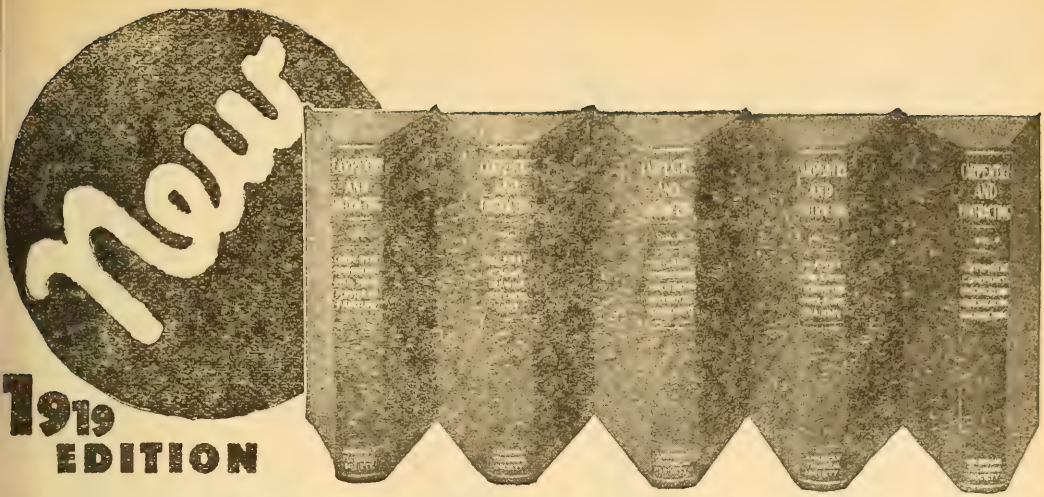


Fig. 6.

At Figs. 6 and 7 I show two methods of building up a circular fluted wood column. The inside frames should space



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out about 2 or 3 feet apart and have plenty of battens and be well screwed together, so as to prevent springing apart. All the stuff in these columns should be well seasoned and have no splits or shakes.

Mitering flush molding or molding which does not rise above the surface of the frame is comparatively simple, and is usually done with a jack, except in the

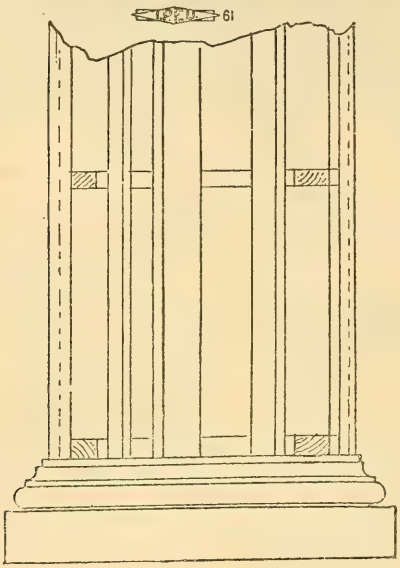


Fig. 7.

case of large molding. All that is necessary is to first miter the left-hand end and mark the right hand.

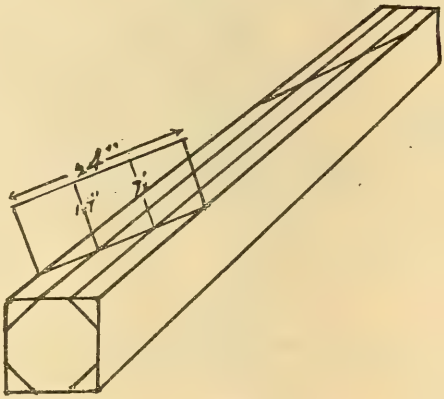
The handiest way is to commence at the right-hand corner next to you, and work to the farthest corner, and so on all around, returning to the one started from. Should the lengths, when placed in the panel before driving down, be too long, take a rebate plane, shaving off until they be a snug, tight fit.

War Cost $33,500,000,000

It appears from figures compiled by the Senate Committee on Appropriations that Congress for the fiscal year 1918 and 1919 appropriated and authorized contract expenditures for the prosecution of the war with Germany aggregating some $55,000,000,000. Contract cancellations and various other deductions made possible by the armistice will bring the figures of actual expenditure by the United States on account of the war down to about $33,500,000,000.

To Get the Sides of an Octagon

The enclosed sketch shows how to get the sides of an octagon without the compass or square. Take a straightedge 24



inches long and measure off 7 and 17 inches, and lay on lumber as shown, and make a point at 7 and 17 inches, which will be the point for the guage form.

A. C. HAROLD, L. U. 72.

This for two years is a sum ten times the money cost of the Civil War to the Northern States during four years, with a fourth of the present population of the United States. It is more than five times the cost of the Napoleonic wars to Great Britain, extending over a period of 20 years. It represents a cost per year more than double that incurred by Germany or any other chief belligerent in Europe. It is an amount exceeding the entire wealth of the nation as late as the year 1870.

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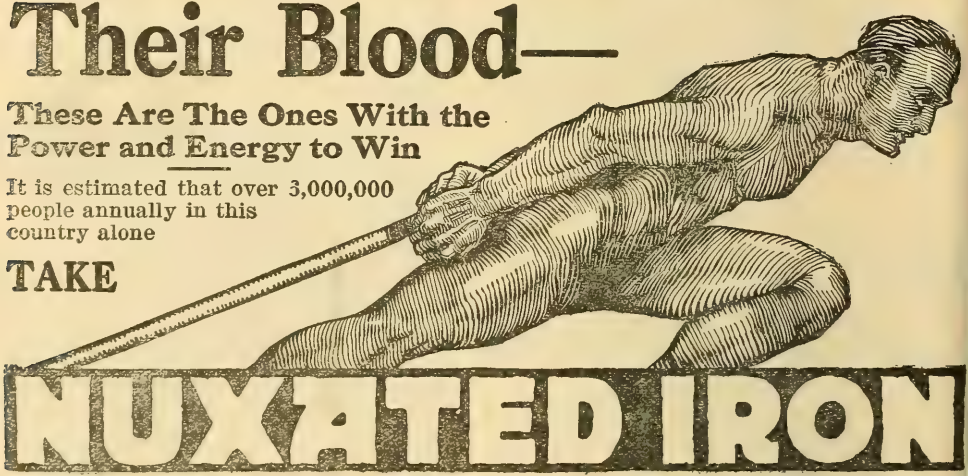

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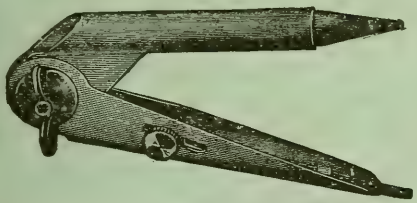

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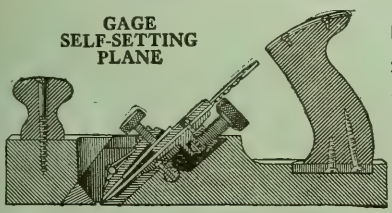

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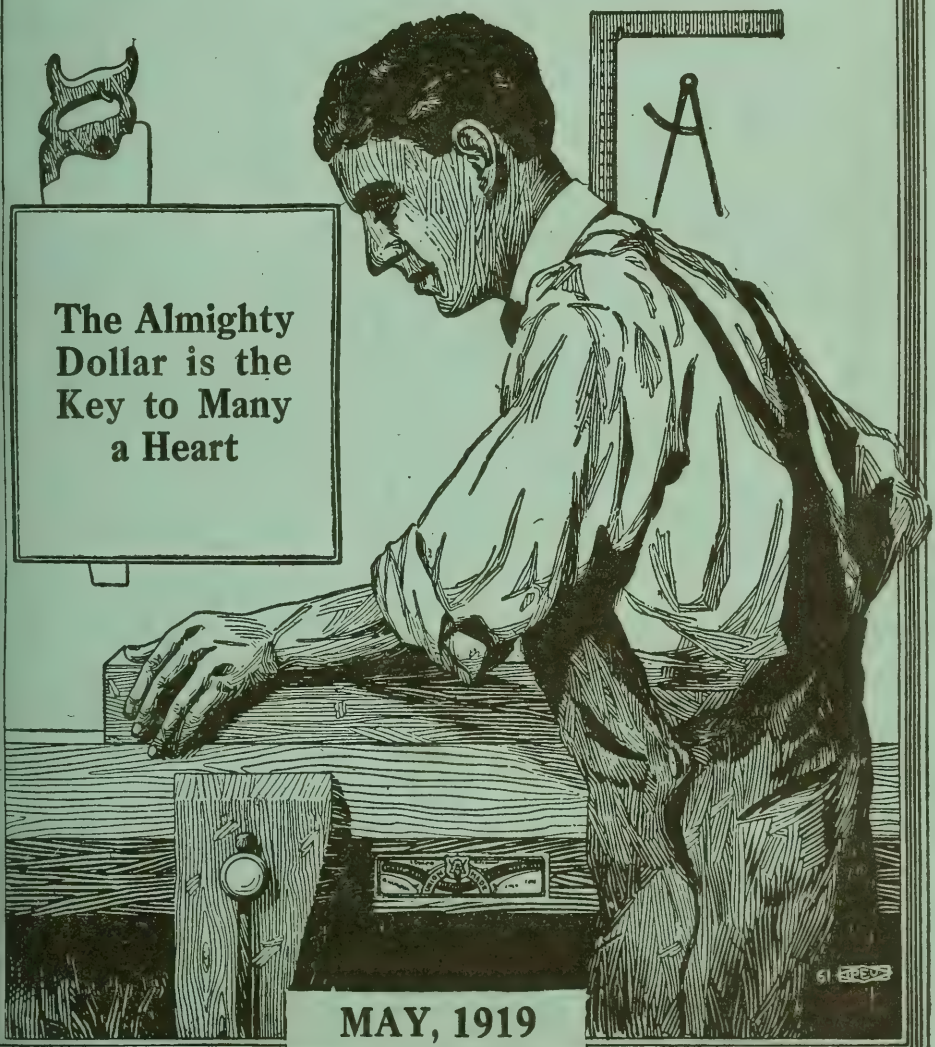
The Carpenter



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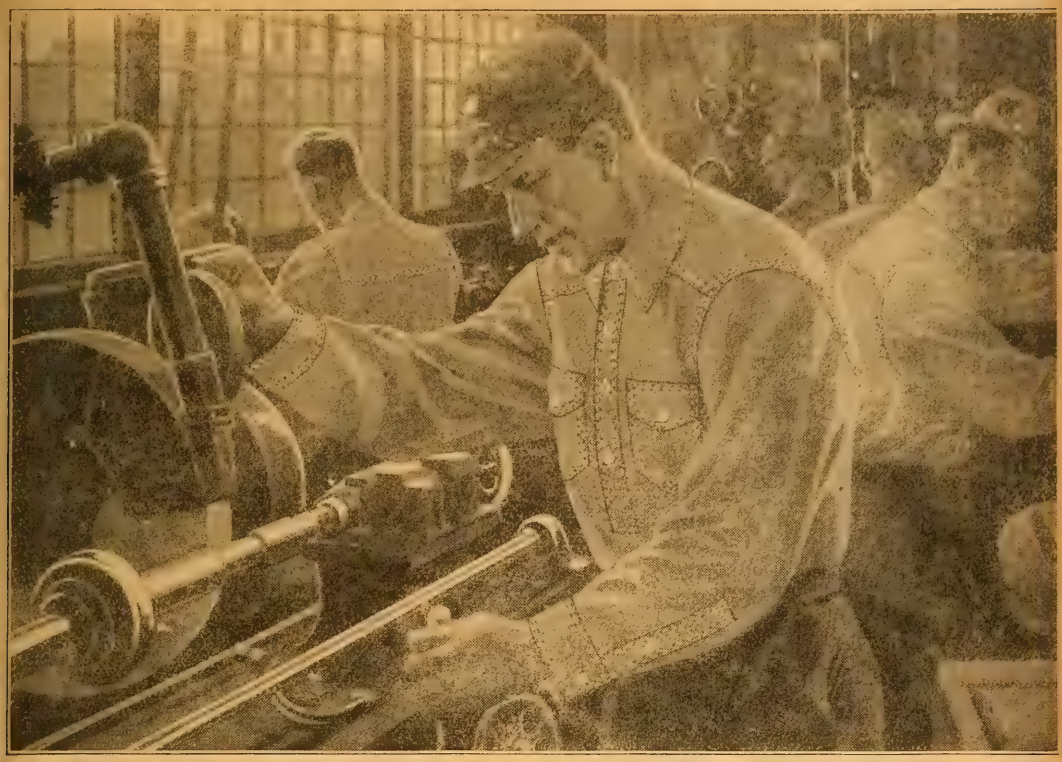

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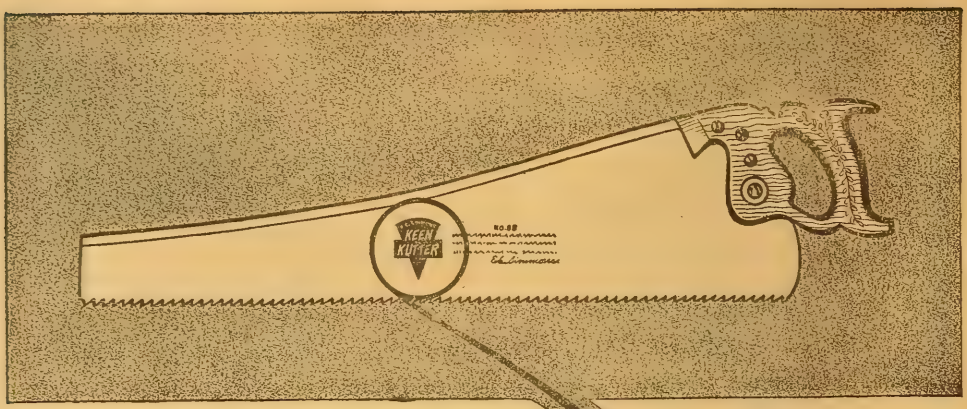

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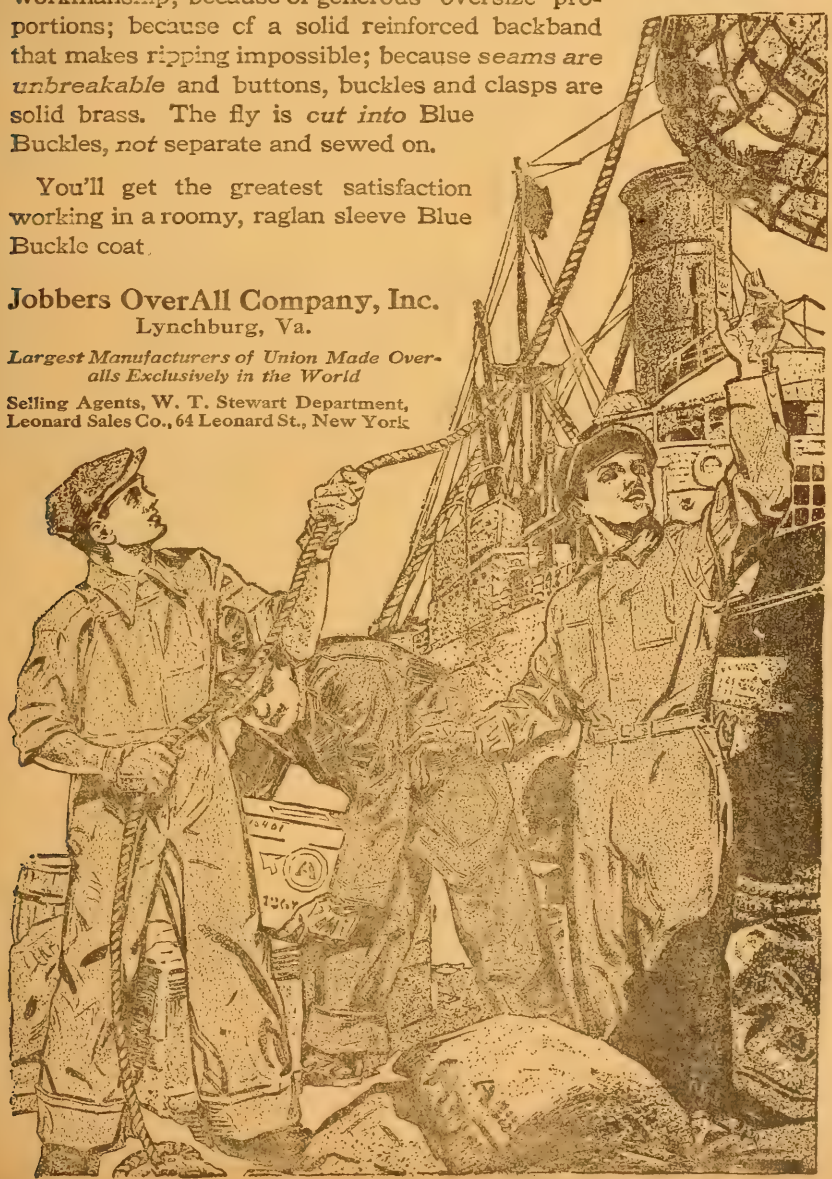

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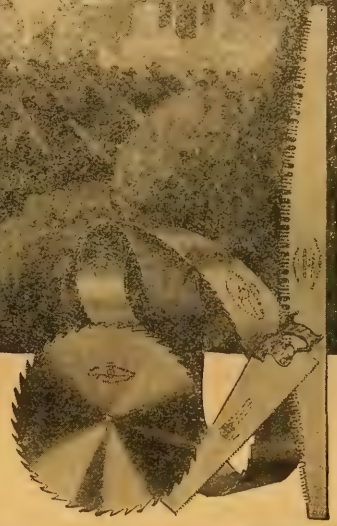

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1919

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It's fun to fight when you know you are right,
And your heart is in it, too.
Though the fray be long and the foe be strong,
And the comrades you have are few,
Though the battle heat bring but defeat,
And weariness makes you reel,
There's a joy in life than can know such strife
And the glory and thrill you feel.

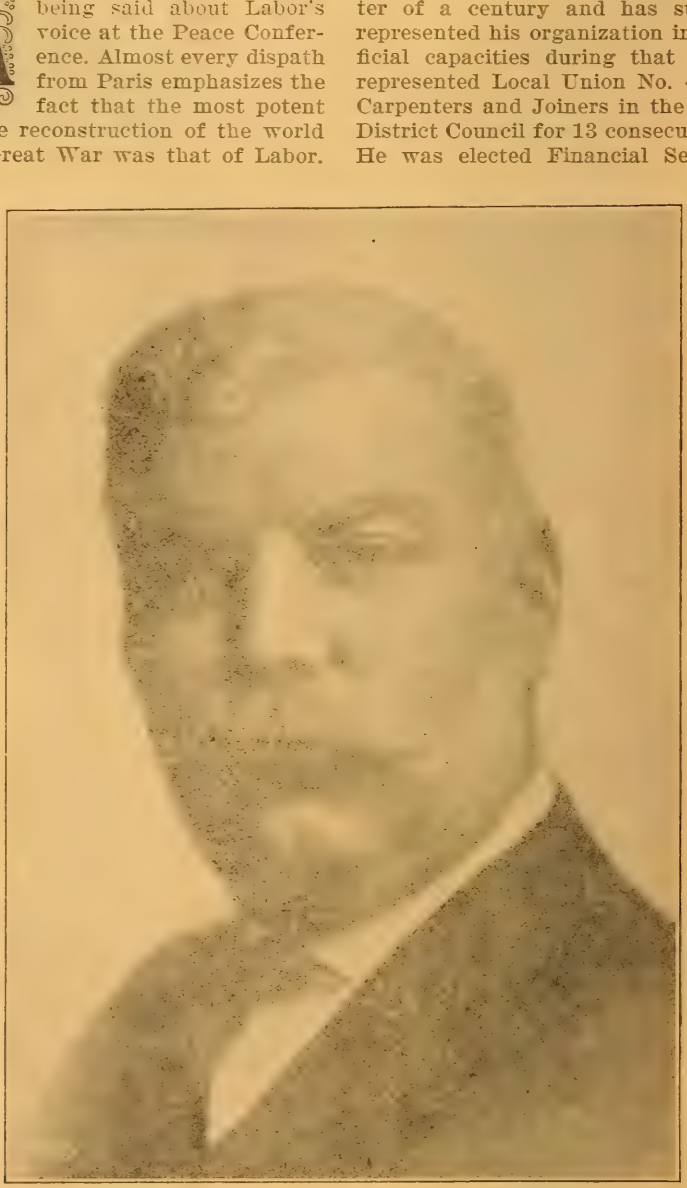
It's fun to dare in the face of despair
When the last lone chance seems gone,
And to see hope rise in the angry skies
Like a promise of rosy dawn;
For victory's sweet when it crowns defeat,
And you learn this much is true—
It's fun to fight when you know you're right
And your heart is in it, too!

—*C. M. COOK.*

A CARPENTER'S VOICE AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

(By Stanley Gibson)

MUCH has been said and is being said about Labor's voice at the Peace Conference. Almost every dispath from Paris emphasizes the fact that the most potent voice in the reconstruction of the world after the Great War was that of Labor.



Frank Duffy.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners can congratulate itself that it had a voice in this great Labor movement, represented as it was by their General Secretary, Frank Duffy.

Mr. Duffy has been a prominent figure in Organized Labor for more than a quarter of a century and has successfully represented his organization in many official capacities during that time. He represented Local Union No. 478 of the Carpenters and Joiners in the New York District Council for 13 consecutive terms. He was elected Financial Secretary of the Council four times in succession and also acted as Business Agent for the years 1896-1898. When the Executive Committee was formed to take in the five boroughs of Greater New York he was elected first President of it and he

was re-elected five consecutive times.

Mr. Duffy was a delegate to the National Conventions of the Brotherhood in Cleveland in 1896; New York, 1898, and Scranton, 1900, and has been a delegate to every convention since. He was appointed General Organizer for the Brotherhood in 1896. At the Scranton convention he was elected to the General Executive Board—on the Board he represented the Middle States and Ontario and Quebec. He was elected General Secretary-Treasurer by the Executive Board on July 24, 1901. He was elected General Secretary at the Atlanta convention in 1902, and has served the organization in that capacity with efficiency and great ability ever since.

Mr. Duffy is the best type of labor leader we have, in sanity of views, in force of utterance, in soundness of principle and breadth of vision, as well as in general mental equipment, he is on a par with any of the leaders of Organized Labor today.

His writings, which have appeared in "The Carpenter," the official journal of the Brotherhood, while too numerous to mention, show the calibre of the man. This is aptly shown in the following excerpt taken from one of the leading newspapers under the caption "A Classic of Labor":

"As a ctiizen it is our first duty to obey, abide by and uphold the laws of our country. Any person, union or non-union, rich or poor, employer or employe, violating or partially violating the law should be given to understand that he cannot do so with impunity and will be punished accordingly if he does. But in all cases such person should be given a fair and impartial trial by a jury of their peers without prejudice or bias. Organized Labor has no place or use for the violators of the law.

"Before a man becomes a member of the Carpenters' Union he either must be a citizen or must have declared his intention of becoming a citizen before the regular constituted authorities. This is done in order that he may respect our laws, our country and form of government.

"We aim for a higher manhood and thereby a better citizenship; we try to bring happiness and sunshine to the down-trodden and oppressed, a gladness to the weary and wayworn, and contentment to all who have to make their living by the sweat of their brow. Surely we are entitled to some recognition in the world. After all, we are not so black as some people would like to paint us."

This is a classic, worthy to be written into the Constitution of every labor union and alike worthy of the applause of every opponent of Organized Labor.

Mr. Duffy has been an ardent advocate of vocational education and industrial training, and recently represented Organized Labor on the Indiana State Board of Education. He was also instrumental in having the text-books adopted by the State Board purchased from firms who manufacture their products under union conditions.

Mr. Duffy was in France as the representative of the American Labor Movement at the Peace Conference. Under those circumstances the members of the Brotherhood are assured that their interests and welfare were carefully looked after by one whose sole ambition and life's interest are for the advancement and the promotion to a higher place of dignity of Organized Labor.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING

(By James P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of America)

MODERN industrial life tends to create human hostilities. Co-operation is opposed to this. The co-operative movement aims to set people working together for their common good. It is based upon the natural impulse of mutual aid which is the most salutary force in society. It is making people their own storekeepers, wholesalers, manufacturers, bankers, insurance companies, mine owners and administrators of their civic affairs. It is the movement which solves the problem of the high cost of living.

The important requisites for co-operation are loyalty and friendship toward one's fellowmen. A group of people who are capable of fidelity organize as a consumers' society to supply for themselves their simplest wants. They buy at wholesale in common such things as eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, coal, meat and cof-

fee. They take for themselves the profit which had previously gone to the private merchant. Their society grows larger, and presently they run their own store and distribute to themselves all of their foodstuffs, clothing and household goods. This is the simple and unostentatious beginning of an organization of infinite possibilities. The basis of such an organization must be democratic; otherwise it fails. The necessary share capital must be raised, preferably by the one-member-one-share principle. The essentials for success are: (1) One member, one vote; (2) interest not above the current or legal rate; and (3) returns to members based on the amount of purchases which each member makes.

In the course of time, after a number of such societies have developed, they will find that the total amount of purchases they are making is so great that they can unite in the organization of a wholesale society, and thus take the next step and cut out the profit of the wholesaler. When still more societies have grown up and the membership has become sufficiently great, the wholesale society, instead of buying from the importer and manufacturer, imports and manufactures for itself. When this last step has been taken the economic problem is solved; the gamut is run; people are then producing and distributing for themselves and are no longer at the mercy of competitive business.

Still, securing commodities at the cost of production is the least of the purposes of the co-operative movement. It aims at more important things. It takes advantage of the organization of people who have common needs, and introduces insurance against sickness, death, unemployment, accidents and old age. It provides pensions for motherhood, makes loans to members, carries families on credit in the event of sickness or unemployment, organizes banking, provides housing, recreations, clubhouses, medical and nursing care, hospitals and sanitariums. And beyond this there is still a greater benefit which accrues to the co-operator. It is not alone that the things he needs are made more easily accessible to him; that he is freed from the dangers and costs of diseased and adulterated food; that he is spared exploitation by the agencies of profiteering; that pensions, insurance and housing are made possible for him; that recreations, art and education are rendered accessible. Co-operation does a greater thing than all these. It awakens in the soul of a man a new spirit. It makes him a co-operator. It takes hold of the fundamental and primitive instincts—to help one's fellow man, to be kind, to be generous, to render mutual aid—and encourages them. It organizes a society in which people learn by practice that the concern of one is the concern of all, and that no man can cheat or be cheated without his neighbor also suffering.

What has co-operation done? In England in 1844 28 poor weavers with no better destiny than the poorhouse before them, organized the Roachdale Equitable Pioneers Society, with a store with only four commodities, keeping open only in the evening. They had the vision and the philosophy. From that small beginning there has never been a recession now for three-quarters of a century. Year after year unfailing success has crowned the movement. Today the co-operative movement in Great Britain embraces one-third of the total population. For 40 years the movement has been growing five times faster than the population has increased. During the war the increase has been ten times faster.

At the present time, co-operative societies of Great Britain distribute $1,000,000,000 worth of commodities to their members annually. The "profit," or, more properly speaking, the savings to their members amount to $100,000,000 a year. Of this amount $65,000,000 is returned in cash to the members in the form of "dividends." The British Wholesale Society supplies 1,200 societies. It owns its own steamships. It has 14 great warehouses. It gives lavishly of its great resources toward welfare work. It is the largest purchaser of Canadian wheat in the world. Its eight flour mills are the largest in Great Britain. These mills produce 35 tons of flour every hour for the people who own the mills. The co-operators of Glasgow own the largest bakery in the world. The British Co-operative Wholesale Society owns 65 factories. Their soap works make 500 tons of soap a week. They produce 5,000,000 pairs of boots annually. They conduct three great printing plants. Their 24,000 acres of farms in England produce vast quantities of dairy products, fruit and vegetables. They have recently purchased 100,000 acres of the best wheat lands in Canada. They own

their own coal mines. Their last purchase was the Shilbottle coal mine, bought only during the past year. They own 2,300 acres of tea plantations in Ceylon and vineyards in Spain. In Africa they control vast tracts of land for the production of olives, from which oil for their soap factories is procured.

The Belgian co-operative movement is peculiar. The surplus savings are not returnable to the members in the form of cash, but are employed for social welfare purposes. These funds are used for doing for the members of the co-operative societies what the socialized state does for the people in Germany. Old age pensions, life insurance, insurance against sickness and unemployment, maternity benefits, and medical and nursing care are provided. Those beautiful buildings in Belgium, "the houses of the people," are owned by the co-operative societies. They are community centers, used for meetings, dramatic presentations, forums, schools and recreations. This movement of the people has been doing in a voluntary society what the political state in Germany has been doing. In the first instance the people control their affairs, in the second instance the state controls.

In America we have a rapidly developing movement. While there are all kinds of spurious co-operative organizations, there are fully 1,000 true co-operative distributive societies. There are splendid groups of societies in the Northwest and throughout the Northern States. Another group has developed about the United Mine Workers in the Central States. In Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio are some of the oldest and most successful societies. Throughout the rest of the country are scattered organizations. The Southern States and Eastern States are poorest in co-operation.

A co-operative society is started by a group of people, preferably belonging to organized labor, each making a contribution toward the share capital. Shares usually are placed at a valuation of from $5 to $25. Some societies charge less, some more. Commodities are bought at wholesale and sold at the prevailing retail market price. Out of the surplus savings which accumulate, a certain percentage is used to pay interest on capital, a certain amount is set aside as a reserve fund, part is appropriated for education and propaganda, and the balance is either used for general welfare purposes or is paid back to the members as a saving return. In Great Britain for the average family this saving usually suffices to pay the rent. This means that by belonging to the co-operative society the society gives house rent free. Most societies require that only a small deposit be paid down to join. In England it is 25 cents. The savings returns, or "dividends" as they are called, are then applied to the payment of the share until it is fully paid for.

The savings dividend is usually declared quarterly. The more the family buys at the store the more money it gets back at the end of the quarter. The store should not sell on credit. The society should maintain active committees on management and on education and recreation. No society should start without first getting advice and instructions from some other successful society of some central organization. This is the function of the Co-operative League of America.

People who are capable of solidarity should seize upon this great growing movement and make it an instrument for their economic redemption.

FEED HUMANITY AND SAVE IT

(By W. B. Rubin)

NOT a day passes without some newspaper headline boldly challenging the eye with such as these: "Food alone will save Germany from the Reds." "Food riots by the Soviets in Russia." "Belgium starving." "Food famine in Europe."

From the storehouse of misfortune in every nation, including the United States, hundreds of like phillipics might be taken and hurled, fastening the attention of our consciousness to a terrible and horrible situation that has overtaken mankind.

The whole world is hungry.

Men out of work and without means are facing starvation.

Men at work, but with the cost of food beyond their reach, too, go hungry.

The stomach plays an important part

in the life of man. Upon the battlefield and at the peace table it dictates terms. It grants no armistice and recognizes no amnesty.

A breakfast has more than once been the invisible force behind the judge's decision.

Food is the chief factor of the world's problems of today.

The world's profoundest statesmen may meet and restate in new rhetorical terms a world's concepts, but their reception will rest largely upon how well the people's stomachs are filled.

It is a wise mother-in-law who admonished her daughter: "If you want to keep your husband's love, feed him." And so, if things are to stay as they are, we had better get busy and feed the workers of the world.

But the feeding today has taken on a different form. There was a time, and it ran through centuries, when alms were acceptable to the worker out of work, when England granted to soldiers the right to beg without police interference. But the soldier of today resents all this.

He comes back and boldly tells you of the sacrifice he made when he entered the service, and HE SPEAKS THE TRUTH. He boastfully tells you of his fighting and winning for democracy, and HE DOES NOT OVERSTATE HIS EFFORTS. Now he demands work and plenty of it—food and enough of it—and HE IS RIGHT.

What are you going to do about this?

Soft speeches, entertainment, ladies? No. He is hungry. No sermon ever satisfied a hungry man. No entertainment, however good, ever stilled a hungry stomach. And no ladies, however loving, ever held a starving man.

It is serious, DAMNED serious.

Statesmen, no wonder you are alarmed and see spectres of Bolshevism and Spartacusism. No wonder, wherever you turn, you see RED. The political roulette wheel has been tampered with and its black settles upon your political defeat and oblivion.

What are you going to do about it?

Labor has risen, like a hungry giant, out of a sickbed of lethargy, and cries for food. The first sign of a return to health is the assertion of the appetite. The workmen of today have an unappeased appetite for the menu of a blessed government—political, social and industrial satisfaction.

What are you going to do about it?

GIVE IT TO THEM!

HOW WILL THE WORKINGMAN WIELD HIS POWER?

(By Thos. H. Skipper)

THIS question is of great concern not only to the workingman but to every citizen of this country, and the hand of every citizen who loves his country should be extended to assist the new ruler. I have no fear because of the present apparently disturbed condition of the labor world; on the contrary the signs are very hopeful.

The hours of labor must be reduced throughout the nation, so that the toilers may have more time in which to learn the science of self-government. Labor-saving machinery, instead of making a slave of man, must become his servant. But how will the workingman wield his power?

Organized labor says the power will be wisely handled, but we must have absolute co-operation; the employer and employed must no longer stand apart; the workingman and his employer must meet face to face and discuss every detail in the management of the concerns they are jointly operating. No sacrifice of principle on the one hand or of manhood on the other need be included in such a transaction.

In the management of all great or small concerns, I believe that right and justice demands that each grievance, each trouble or difference, whether in relation to discipline or wages, should be talked over in a conciliatory spirit and arbitrated. And after careful deliberation, having agreed upon the rule, each party should sign the article of agreement, binding itself to abide by them until changed by consent of both.

There never was a time when conditions made such a demand for unity of action on the part of labor in its own interests. All laboring men should be in the labor organization that their work represents; by mutual agreement all may become as one and by federated action, when that is needed, help the workingman wield his power.

The stumbling block of the world today is the lack of consideration of rights,

the lack of a common ideal of rights between man and man, whatever his station in life. The internal disturbance, now world-wide, will continue so long as the greater part of all profits go to the few who own the tools, and just enough goes to the user of the tools to keep life in the body. We are all members of the human family and if we are to have peace and prosperity, we must humanize our business relations on a more just plane of common rights and inject the Golden Rule.

My interest in the labor topic of the relation of labor and capital comes from the fact that I am only a common workingman myself. I believe that all workingmen should avoid strikes, support every scheme for arbitration and continue to demand a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. That ought to be at least twice what the workingman pays for his food, for the chief mischief in the industrial world is not overproduction but underconsumption. Fair wages broaden the market; starvation wages pinch it.

There may be many ways for the workingman to wield his power, but it strikes me at this time that the truest, surest and quickest way is for each man to find out, by contact or correspondence with his fellow-workmen, how he may develop his own individuality, his own capacity; find out what his own work is really worth, and how to obtain its full value without reducing himself to the level of any shiftless or idle person who may have joined the organization with the expectation of being sustained in his incapacity at the cost of his fellow-workman.

We can all recall what has transpired, but what the future holds for us no man can tell. Since coming events cast their shadows before them, it confronts us with trying conditions; conditions that will require our united action, a firm and determined stand and a harmonious feeling in our ranks. For coming events are what interest us now, and what is in store should merit our untiring and united efforts, so that we may cope with the situation.

Dollars play queer pranks with morals, and organized labor, the product of absolute necessity, if it gets a reasonable share of the dollars, must stand steadfast shoulder to shoulder, with its members sufficiently versed in its principles to be able to defend its demands. This we must do if we are to educate the public to the need of our existence and the need of the things we stand ready to make sacrifices to obtain.

WHAT UNIONS CAN LEARN FROM BRITISH WORKERS

(By Vincent Gilbert)

WHATEVER else the strikes in Great Britain have done, they have certainly made prominent new developments in the organization of labor in that country and have provided a free object lesson to union labor throughout the world.

In order to get the full benefit of this lesson it is necessary to face a few disagreeable facts in the British situation. The first is that the solidarity of labor was threatened and that the strikes were partly a protest against the war and reconstruction activities of the trades unions.

Since the shop stewards came into power in the 1917 strike at Coventry their hostility to the old union leaders has been bitter in many places. This was due, perhaps, to personal rivalry in some cases, or to different ideals. But in many instances it rose from this second important fact: When the trades unions won their fight for recognition and were accepted by the Government, they seemed to draw away from their members and become a part of the opposing scheme of capital.

What actually happened was that the trades unions had given their pledge against strikes in war time, and whenever the workers determined to strike, the unions naturally were in opposition. As a result the shop steward, who might have been only a union representative in any particular factory, became a distinct power, whose activities nearly always took him into the field against the unions.

The shop steward developed from the "father of the chapel" in the printing trade and is known in the printing trades in this country as well as in the carpentry trades. While the union fights for principles and makes general agreements, the shop steward, or a committee

of shop stewards, attends to the application of the agreed rules in each shop. In some of the most successful attempts at workshop committees, such as the Hans Renold experiment in the north of England, the shop stewards are considered as a purely trade union body.

This is of the highest importance, because it shows that in England the dangers and the advantages of the shop stewards have been experienced at the same time. It is clear that if the American labor unions do not take the first step, they may find themselves facing a bitterly hostile group of radical agitators with all the prestige of the shop steward behind them. The great chance is for the unions to initiate the system and become the protector of the stewards, co-operating with them and finding a proper place for them in the labor union structure. No one can say exactly what that place shall be; but the unions can say: We recognize the need of an organized, elected representative of the workers to deal with the management, in order to supplement the general work of the unions.

When co-operation between stewards and unions is assured, the wider problem of workshop committees becomes easier to solve. In Britain as in America the unions have struggled for the essential things—wages, hours, conditions of labor and recognition.

During the war the workers have won one thing in addition. In America, before the war, it was recognized that labor is not a commodity. In Britain, because of the war, it was admitted that labor must have an interest in the work that is being done and a share in its direction.

The reason for this enlightenment in England is that the introduction of labor-saving devices came not gradually but suddenly, and the consequent disruption of the normal ways of labor was much faster. It was understood that to win the worker's co-operation, his interest and his intelligence had to be satisfied as well as his pocket.

The adoption of the Whittley Report marks the end of autocratic control in industry. The outstanding feature of this report is its suggestion that all situations in which the worker is affected shall be discussed by a joint committee of workers and employers. This is true in one shop, or one district, or one trade. In practice it is found that the most satisfactory representatives of the workers are the committees of shop stewards.

For example, the standard wage or the standard piecework rate is settled by agreement between employers and the unions. But the application of these rates and wages is a matter which the stewards can handle. In America the American Federation of Labor urges the introduction of labor-saving devices. The actual use of these machines in any particular shop or district produces difficulties which the committee can diminish. In every case where capital and labor face each other frankly and generously, the labor union and the shop stewards, alone or in committee, can work together.

All institutions tend to grow rigid, to develop hardening of the arteries and to fight change. Even the labor unions, which have had to fight so continuously for their gains, are not immune. And as soon as an organism begins to harden, another organism is certain to develop. In England the shop stewards are young, forceful and inexperienced. The unions were inevitably hardened by their agreements with the Government, and disruption occurred.

The opportunity for anticipating such disruption in America is very great. The next objective for labor is some sort of joint control of industry. To achieve that the unions have to keep close to the individual workers, adopting their representatives and co-operating with them.

A NEW CRY FOR THE UNION HATER

(By Thos. Hickey)

SOME years ago, when the late Col. Roosevelt was President of the United States, during a controversy between the Public Printer and the Printers' Union, he created the now famous or infamous slogan "open shop." The large corporations, manufacturers' associations, etc., noted principally for their profiteering and hatred for organized labor and all it stood for, at once seized upon the slogan and have used it at every opportunity to create a hostile feeling for organized labor and a strictly closed shop to union men, until at the

present time, the real meaning of the words "open shop" is: "No union men need apply."

The same class of employers are busy at this time creating a new slogan with which they expect to work on the patriotic feelings of the public, and their propaganda is, I am afraid, taking root in some of our unions. I refer to the "Bolshevik." It is rapidly becoming a term to describe the man or set of men who is endeavoring to maintain his or their working conditions, or to better conditions that do not give the workers that to which they are justly entitled.

If a union resists a reduction in wages it is at once accused of being Bolshevist by the employer, and unfortunately in many cases the public, through ignorance of real conditions, accepts that view, while the press, controlled by the financial interests, either gives silent consent or openly accuses the strikers of Bolshevism, hiding the true facts of the case.

The most sinister part of this propaganda is that when a strike is reported through the press as a radical movement someone is always found to make the remark: "Oh, they are a bunch of Bolshevists," and the remark is taken up and spread broadcast until it becomes an accepted fact, even among the unions, reaching so far as to have any discussion in the union meetings of the merits of the strike cut off with a ruling that the union does not wish to mix up with Bolshevism, and in this manner our unions are accepting, spreading and fostering the union-hating employers' propaganda.

It is high time for the unions and their membership to take warning; there is no trade movement undertaken without a reason, and the very least a trade union can do is to make sure before passing judgment on his fellow unionist who is on strike, even though the press condemns them. It is always well to bear in mind that the financial interests can get publicity at any and all times, while labor's side seldom receives any press notice, and when we take up the cry of Bolshevik we are only aiding the union-hating employer with something new to replace the worn-out slogan "open shop."

RACING FOR WORLD MARKETS

(By A. M. Simons)

ARE high wages, short hours and organized labor handicaps in the race for international markets? Most employers think they are. Our competitors buy cheaper labor is the first argumentative bombproof of retreating Bourbon employers. But the dugout has a tin roof and is demolished by the first shell full of facts that hits it.

If labor lives decently, industry must die nationally, is the logical conclusion of those who plead for low pay. It is labor's greed that is mangling the goose with the golden product, is the charge against those whose foolish selfishness is supposed to be destroying their own jobs.

This problem is critical at this instant. Nations are standing at the tape ready for the word that starts the mad race for markets. If raising wages, reducing hours and increasing taxes for education, housing and social welfare will handicap our industrial entry, then we must wait until other nations catch up with our labor standards before making further advances.

This line of argument sounds too plausible to be true. It sounds just like common sense, and every accurate scientific observer knows that common sense and ordinary observation are almost always wrong. Comic opera is more reliable than common sense. On the authority of Gilbert and Sullivan, "Things are seldom what they seem."

The world is not flat. The sun does not revolve around us. Space is not empty. The hills are not eternal. Most stars are larger than the earth. Because common sense proved the reverse of all these statements, knowledge blundered and human progress was delayed for centuries.

If we look closer and use the instruments of accurate investigation, it is plain that cheap labor will never rule the world market. Those markets now, and in all times past, are barred to hunger-weakened, overworked, ignorant populations and at the mercy of the best-fed, housed, taught and amused workers.

More than half the human race lives in China, India and Russia. There, too, are the richest natural resources, the lowest wages, the longest hours, the most subservient workers. Yet with all

the rest of the world crushed with war, no one feared that the war exempt among these nations would seize international markets. The industrial yellow peril will not put flesh upon its ghost until wages, hours, education and organization of labor in Asia approach Western standards.

The rating of nations in the race for markets is directly proportioned to the standard of living of their laborers.

APPLY COMPULSION TO PROPERTY, BUT NOT TO MEN

WHY is organized labor opposed to compulsory arbitration? A brief reply to this question was made by Secretary-Treasurer Olander, of the State Federation of Labor, in a letter responding to an inquiry made by the principal of the Telluride (Colo.) High School. Secretary Olander's reply was as follows:

"Replying to your letter of recent date, I can advise you that we are unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration as a means of dealing with labor disputes. We do not believe that any man or corporation should have the right to compel the labor services of any other man or set of men. If labor is to remain free, it must remain voluntary, and this is true in the collective as well as the individual sense. To prohibit men from going on strike is the same as compelling them to remain at work. The public interest is best conserved by the maintenance of the rights and liberties of our people. The very worst thing that could happen to the people of any nation is the enslavement of any individual in that nation, even though it might appear for the moment that such enslavement or enforced labor was for the benefit of the whole. The moment this is applied to one individual it becomes applicable to all others.

"Aside from this question of involuntary servitude, however, there is another point in compulsory arbitration in labor disputes which is often overlooked. In the discussion of the question, strikes and lockouts are placed on a par, but there is a great difference between the two. A strike must always be public, must always be conducted in the open, and cannot be carried on secretly. A lockout is only rarely conducted publicly. It is most always of a secret nature and very frequently cannot be detected. For instance, an arbitration award might be unfavorable to the workers. Under the compulsory system they could not resist it by collectively withholding their labor. On the other hand, a decision unfavorable to the employer (who is seldom merely an individual, usually a corporation) could easily be resisted. The closing of the plant could not be prevented. He could not be compelled to continue business. Thus he could not be prevented from locking the men out. He could only be stopped from actually calling it a lockout; in other words, he could only be stopped from using certain kinds of language in describing his act.

"As time goes on, I think we will all finally understand that labor is not a commodity; it is not something which we buy and sell—except in the slave market—nor even receive or exchange. Labor is life—individual life—it is born, grows, diminishes and dies with the individual. A man may use his labor in the service of another. He cannot pass his labor to another. He can only do that with the results of his labor, the product of it. So we cannot speak of 'capital and labor' as being equal. The common meaning of the word 'capital' is wealth, such as may be passed from one hand to another. It is not life. Some folks are now beginning to use the term 'capitalists and laborers.' That sounds a little more human. It also brings out the point that a capitalist is not always a laborer, i. e., he does not always perform really useful service. You see, there can be no such thing as a laborer who is not really useful in some way, but there may be capitalists who are not performing any useful service. And as we reason this way, the term 'labor and capital' takes on a somewhat different meaning.

"To get back to the question of compulsory arbitration for a moment before I close—all history teaches that, while we may safely apply compulsion to property, indeed, that we must apply compulsion to it if we are to continue to recognize private property to the extent we now do, compulsion cannot safely be applied to men. It is true that we do apply it to a few—against a small minority of abnormal beings for the purpose of preventing or punishing criminal acts.

GOOD HOUSING AND LABOR TURNOVER

(By Leslie H. Allen.)

THE present problem of labor turn-over is being recognized by employers of labor as one of the greatest difficulties that they have to contend with. During the press of war work, manufacturers reported to the Government a turnover of men ranging anywhere from 200 to 600 per cent. and the difficulty of getting enough men and the right kind of men to work steadily at a job is still very great.

A continually changing force in a factory is expensive to the manufacturer in 5 ways:

1. The new employe is liable to spoil valuable material or merchandise.

2. It takes him some time to learn his job during which he produces less than his fellow-workmen.

3. He is apt to damage intricate machinery by his carelessness.

4. The foreman has to spend a good deal of his time teaching him his new job—time that should be spend managing the whole shop.

5. The clerical work of hiring the men and paying them off as they leave is quite considerable.

The cost to a manufacturing plant of taking on each new man has been estimated by experts at figures varying from $30.00 to $150.00. Mr. Boyd Fisher in a speech before the Boston Employment Managers Association in June, 1917, quoted figures from the Packard Motor Car Company showing that if labor turnover were eliminated this firm would save at least a million and a half dollars annually.

Labor Turn=Over and Social Unrest

The average workman, leaving his family behind him, comes to a town in search of work; he makes his way to the nearest mill and is taken on and then searches for a place to live in. As a rule he first goes into some private house as a boarder; very likely he has to sleep in a room with three, four, or even six others (during the last 2 or 3 years the sleeping of 2 shifts of men in the same bed, the night shift coming in and the the day crew turned out to go to work, has been by no means uncommon.) When his day's work is done there is nowhere for him to go but to the moving picture show or to the saloon or pool rooom, and as a rule a long search through the town fails to disclose any place to bring his wife and children to.

What wonder then that he should get sick of it, throw up his job, and apply for a job at the next mill or move on to the next town for another job.

The fact is, that in spite of high wages the living conditions in our manufacturing centers are so miserable that a workman cannot endure a long stay in one place, and he soon throws up his job and moves on to the next town in the vain hope that he will find something more attractive than the conditions he has just left. Such men, separated from their families and roaming from place to place, soon drift into the "floater" class that is such a big problem to our employment departments.

There is at the present time a vast army of working men thus moving from place to place in wide circles, working anywhere from 1 to 4 weeks in each town on their orbit and perhaps coming back to the town they have left in 2 or 3 years. In the meantime many of them lose touch with their families and degenerate into the common "hobo."

We have advanced far in the matter of healthful surroundings in the factory. Today every factory has its drinking fountains, rest rooms, recreation facilities, many of them have lunch rooms, athletic clubs, etc., but of what avail are these if the workman can enjoy them for only 8 hours a day and spends the other 16 in unsanitary, unhealthy surroundings?

Follow the workman to his home or dwelling place and you will find there the root cause of the discontent that keeps him forever on the move, restless and dissatisfied.

Adequate and proper housing for the working classes is no more than a wise conservation of the most important element in industry; that is, man power. The man who loves his home will take a pride in his work. He will make a good citizen and help to build up his community.

Have you a "turn around" fund? It keeps away rainy days and helps you take advantage of sunny opportunities. Make one with W. S. S.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1919

Labor's Reward

Organized labor gave freely of its manhood and strength, its blood and sinew, and sacrificed its all with untiring energy. Labor formed the bulwark that checked and held the tide that threatened to overwhelm democracy. It was the irresistible power that forced the Huns to an ignominious and humiliating defeat. What has been the result? What reward has it gained for all that it has accomplished, for all that it voluntarily sacrificed to the great cause of freedom and humanity? A snub, a repulse, and a rejection of their rights to the very principles for which they had so courageously and gallantly fought.

The first blow was struck when the recent Congress, in its closing session, "played at POLITICS" and exploited personal and petty grievances for the edification of a long suffering public in its disgraceful windup in "filibuster," leaving the ship of state stranded on the financial rocks facing disaster, through its failure to appropriate bills that were of vital necessity for the sustenance of the Government. One of the consequences to result from this sad state of affairs—and we gravely fear more are to follow—was the public announcement of the Shipbuilding Board and representatives of 34 yards in 13 States on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the plans for the winding up of the Government's war venture in wooden ships. This will mean that thousands of men that are here will be thrown out of work and the gaunt spectre of unemployment left facing those who are to come from "over there." "Reasonable concessions" in payment of claims made for investments in yards, as well as for cancelled contracts, were promised by Chairman Hurley, and prompt settlement was assured.

"Reasonable concessions." Yes! For the higher-ups, the capitalists; they must be conciliated and pampered, but what of the men and their families who are thrown out of work; of the soldiers and sailors returning, expecting livelihood? Are they not to be considered, to be taken care of as they have every right to expect?

What of our great "merchant marine" that has been insisted on and kept before us with such persistency for the past two years? Is it to be another insidious "Mississippi Bubble," to be exploded at the touch of capitalism and evaporate into the air of inconsistency?

"Reasonable concessions" (?) A feeding of capital's maw, millions of dollars to satisfy its potential claims for investments, at a loss of over $3,000,000 worth of material to be "scrapped as worthless." But what about the concessions to the potential claims of labor? Every dollar that labor earns today has to be used to meet the exigencies of his and his family's existence — while the profiteer and his breed are conciliated with "reasonable concessions."

With the whole of Europe struggling in the throes of reconstruction, a vast market is open to us. Better than ever before or to any other people, we are fitted to supply machines for popular use. In the textile and other trades we have a surplus of machinery over the needs of normal domestic consumption, and can profitably exchange many of our finished products for the vast materials and luxuries of foreign lands. For this purpose

we need ships to carry our wares to the markets of the world; this was the primary object of the much exploited "merchant marine."

Is it strange that, with conditions such as these being fostered upon us, that the seeds of Bolshevism should find fertile soil for its propaganda? The wonder is that it has not already sprung into full and prolific bloom.

As we before noted—and we can arrive at no other conclusion—it is nothing more or less than "playing politics" and playing them for their own petty, sordid grievances, with no thought for their constituents at large or for the morrow. But this is a game that two can play—we give fair warning. Labor is not in the mood to stand idly by and "pay the whole piper" while capital gathers unto itself not only the vast war profits of recent years but dips its capacious maws deeply into the proceeds of a Victory Loan—leaving to the toilers the burden of redemption.

* * *

Fixing the Standard of Living

Is the average American worker on a basis of the "decent standard of living" mentioned in the United States Department of Labor reports?

The answer will depend somewhat on what is considered a "decent standard." It could not mean less than all the necessities of life—including not only food, clothing and shelter, but medical attention, educational facilities, amusements, recreations—all that goes to make life worth living.

But it is doubtful if all these things were contemplated. More likely the officials figure the standards on the basis of food, clothing and shelter.

At the packers' investigation at Chicago a pork millionaire gave it as his opinion that a child would be well provided for if two pairs of shoes were allowed a year, a worker's wife had two dresses a year, and the worker himself one suit of clothes. He thought that if the family went to a motion picture show twice a month it would have sufficient amusement. His other estimates were correspondingly generous.

But this is not what the American worker thinks of when he hears a "decent standard of living." He thinks of a lot more of the things needed to make life bearable.

The War Labor Board recently decided that the minimum under which an unskilled worker should receive each week in order to provide a decent living was $34.80 a week.

The United States Department of Labor believes $1,800 necessary for a decent standard of living.

Time was, and not so long ago, when $1,800 would have kept the average workers' family in comfort. Now it means a pitiful skimping, especially if the family is large and there are children to educate.

The difficulty comes because of the increased and constantly increasing cost of living. Wages do not keep pace with this living cost. Never has and never will keep pace. Costs go up first and wages slowly and reluctantly follow, but follow far in the wake. Then, when things reach a point of readjustment and a recession comes, wages start down first and prices slowly and reluctantly follow.

There is an answer. There is a remedy: A system of establishing a wage in every industry that shall be relative to the cost of the necessities of life. If a Board can arbitrarily fix wages, another Board can arbitrarily fix the costs of commodities. Then, working in harmony, these two Boards could establish a RELATIVE WAGE.

Meanwhile, working toward such an end, labor can organize and solidify, educate and extend the influence of collective effort. This will force the movement forward. It will accelerate the coming of a better day. That is organized labor's job and it is the biggest and most paramount issue of the day.

* * *

Basis of Building Trades' Award

In the midst of the discussion over the present wage level and the larger questions of industrial unrest, an analysis of Justice Dugro's recent award in the dispute between the New York Building Trades Employers' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is significant.

The principles on which the award is based are revealed in the following paragraphs from Justice Dugro's letter announcing the decision:

"The inception of the controversy between the parties took place in the month of the armistice, and it may well be that a demand of that kind for $6.50 a day as the rate for 1919 was reasonable, but today peace has been consid-

ered practically an assured fact, and such expectation of great demand for carpenters in 1919 as could have been considered reasonable in November, 1918, can not now be considered. Government work has, or probably will, slacken, and general building operations have not yet been undertaken to any great extent. The stage of such operations, in which the services of carpenters will be in demand, will not be present in the immediate future.

"With these considerations in mind, and such others as were presented at the hearing, I am of the opinion that the rate to be paid should not be fixed for the entire period of the remainder of the year, but that a lower rate should be fixed for the period preceding July 1, next, than for the six months period thereafter.

"With regret that I am not free from doubt as to the reasonableness of the decision, but in the hope that it may nevertheless be satisfactory, particularly as the later period is of short duration, and the period wherein a proper rate for future observance will be more readily determinable than now, I announce this decision."

Wage controversies which arose during the war were largely settled upon the principle enunciated by the War Labor Board that wages should keep pace with the cost of living. This idea of a fluctuating commodity-wage has also been worked out in the war industries of Great Britain. Another method of wage adjustment used in certain industries in this country — notably in the Western copper mines — is based on a scale which fluctuates with the price of copper. On neither of these principles did Justice Dugro base his award, but on a return to the old law of supply and demand. The abnormal demand for carpenters felt during the war has slackened and peace-time construction still halts. Therefore, no material increase is to be granted until after July 1, when it is implied that construction will get under way again.

The grounds on which the decision is based are disappointing. Were the principles laid down by the War Labor Board valuable only as a war expedient, or do they indeed offer the basis for new and better industrial relations? If they promoted harmony and co-operation during the war, will they not be equally potent in time of peace? Those who welcomed the rulings of the War Labor Board as the truest and most conscious effort which this country has made to formulate a body of just principles to govern industrial relations, will regret that in a time of world upheaval like the present, when labor at last is conscious of its power, is demanding its "place in the sun," we are reverting so blindly to the old warfare between labor and capital, whereby might makes right, living standards are slashed and the workers are penalized for the industrial stagnation which has followed the war. Just as surely as this policy is adopted its reverse will ultimately follow. Now, capital enriched by war profit is strong; there is a vast army of unemployed from whom workers made docile by hunger can be selected who may accept forcible wage reductions and long hours. But tomorrow, when industry is again in full swing and unemployment disappears, labor will again be strong and able to enforce its demand through strikes. Thus the old vicious warfare will be reenacted.

* * *

Convention of the A. F. of L. In June

The 39th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the Stell Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., on June 9th, according to the convention call issued by President Gompers.

Representation in the convention will be on the same basis as heretofore and the Headquarters of the Executive Council will be the Atamac Hotel. In exhorting every organization entitled to representation to send its full quota of delegates, the convention call says:

"It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means of the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of legislation before the courts in the several states; to make effective in our every-day lives the princ-

iple declared in the law of our Republic (the Clayton law), "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce;" to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb and take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; to meet and help solve the vexatious problems of peace and reconstruction. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Atlantic City Convention.

* * *

In Memoriam

Readers of our Journal will regret to learn of the death of one of its oldest contributors, John B. Powell, who died recently at Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Powell was formerly editor of the "Boston Independent," and while not connected with any labor organization, his best efforts were directed towards the uplift of Organized Labor. He was especially interested in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and his numerous contributions to our Journal, both under his own name and that of "Robert Burton Bruce" will be long remembered. His article, "A Universal League of Labor," which appeared in our March issue, was the last message penned by him for publication and it shows that his mind had delved deeply into the meshes confronting us in this period of reconstruction, though at that time the shadow of death was hovering near. While we deeply regret and feel his loss we have the consolation of knowing that his many writings will always stand before us as a monument to his memory and an index of the man.

* * *

General Secretary Returns From Abroad

Our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, is again back on his job at the General Office after an extended trip to Europe, where he went as one of the representatives of Organized Labor to attend the Peace Conference. The trip was beneficial in many ways to Mr. Duffy, both from a physical and mental standpoint, as he is not only looking several years younger, but the knowledge gained of labor conditions abroad compared with what he is so familiar with in this country, will be a source of education and learning which the readers of our Journal may expect to be given them at first-hand in articles that will appear from time to time from his prolific pen.

A Terrible Catastrophe

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York is having a fit at the thought of organized workers establishing a wage that will permit them to live in approximate comfort. Listen to the mournful cry of this publication:

"There is something abhorrent to the technical graduate in the idea of a union that has for its main object, or even one of its objects, the fixing or maintenance of wages. It is inconsistent with the popular idea of 'Everyone for himself, and the devil take the hindmost,' or, to put it in less homely terms, it is inconsistent with the American idea of independence."

This is indeed an awful state of affairs the professional men have to face when turned loose, after graduation, on a cruel and merciless world.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, however, offers no panacea for this terrible state of affairs, which may extend to "technical graduates" who are discussing trade union methods to maintain living standards. This is the reason for the editor's "we-view-with-alarm" stuff.

* * *

Be Cautious

Caution is the watchword — and we use the word advisedly—as a matter of precaution, for our members' careful consideration, at this time. A careful review of the minutes of our General Executive Board will show the trend of its policy in the many movements it was called upon to pass on. While financial aid was refused in numerous cases, there is no cause for uneasiness among our members. The conservative policy adopted by the Board is to the best interests of the Brotherhood; especially when we consider that there were over 350 Locals asking for financial aid and the large number of contractors inviting trouble. No better example of the conditions prevailing and what may be accomplished in the future, by a cautious policy, could be cited than the successful outcome of our local's strike in Denver, Colo., where our members struck for a $1.00 a day increase and which was finally granted, making the wages at that place $7.00 a day. In view of the fact of the chaotic conditions prevailing in the ship building industry at this time, the Board, after careful consideration, considered it inopportune to grant official sanction to any movements of this kind.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for the Quarter Ending March 31, 1919

March 31, 1919.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with Section 11 of our General Constitution, I hereby submit my report as First General Vice-President for the first quarter of the year 1919.

During the period covered by this report considerable of my time was spent at the General Office attending to routine work and assisting in directing the work of the Brotherhood caused by your absence to New York and vicinity, where you were giving personal attention to the interests of our membership in the district above referred to.

It became necessary, however, for the undersigned to occasionally leave the General Office to give attention to some matters requiring my presence.

My first visit was to Evansville, Ind., in which city, accompanied by a committee from Local Union No. 90, I interviewed and conferred with the representatives of the Carpenter Contractors' Association in an effort to point out to the latter the justice of the increased wage scale requested by our members.

After a lengthy conference it was agreed by both parties that I would submit a tentative agreement covering wage scale and other work conditions, and this was complied with upon my return to the General Office, and I am now in receipt of a communication from our Local Union in Evansville wherein they state that a suitable agreement is about to be reached, which will continue harmonious relations between our Local Union at Evansville and their employers.

My next visit was to Cleveland, O., in which city I attended a conference composed of representatives of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., contractors, architects and engineers. The object of this conference was to out-

line and agree upon a plan for the elimination of jurisdictional disputes and create a National Board of Jurisdictional Awards for the Building Industry.

I have reported more fully to you the action taken at this conference under separate cover, but desire at this time to avail myself of the opportunity of stating that the proposed plan should receive the serious consideration of our General Executive Board, as, in my opinion, the plan as proposed or some similar plan will be of material assistance in eliminating jurisdictional disputes in the building trades.

My next visit was to Columbus, Ind., in which city, in conjunction with Local Union No. 1155, I conferred with the contractors and was successful in securing for our membership at Columbus an increase in wage scale of 10 cents per hour.

From Columbus I proceeded to St. Joseph, Mich., to which city I was accompanied by General Organizer Orris, where we met and conferred with the officials of the Compound Door Company relative to the unionizing of the mill of this company, and submitted a tentative form of agreement for their consideration, and I am sure that within a short time the above-named firm will be added to our list of union mills.

In addition to the above I have during the last quarter approved 283 sets of by-laws, trade rules and working agreements, 266 of which were submitted by Local Unions, 16 by District Councils, and 1 State Council, and also issued 100 transfer labels, 127 rubber mill stencil stamps and 8 special steel stamping dies; 22 new firms were granted the use of our label, who had never previously been entitled to same, and 1 firm surrendered label, due to suspension of business.

During the quarter there were also issued from our General Office charters for 12 millmen's unions.

Trusting that the above report meets with your approval, and with kindest regards to yourself and the entire membership, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Everyone knows a few persons who spend carelessly, yet would be very angry if anyone cast a doubt upon their patriotism. Thoughtful spending means something over for Thrift and W. S. S.

Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for the Quarter Ending March 31

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4, 1919.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President for the months of January, February and March, composing the first quarter of the year of 1919.

Pursuant to your instructions I proceeded to Toledo, O., where I attended a joint meeting of the Local Unions, which was held for the purpose of organizing a District Council in that city. This meeting was well attended and the membership seemed to be taking an active interest in the affairs of the organization; consequently I predict a very successful District Council in that locality.

I next visited Logansport, Ind., where the members of our Local Union No. 2060 were on strike on the Austin Company's work there. I found the affairs very well conducted and I attended their meeting and explained to them the New York situation in a very thorough manner. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate this Local Union, inasmuch as it had only been recently organized, on the splendid manner in which it conducted its affairs during this trouble.

From Logansport I proceeded to Cincinnati, O., where I attended a meeting of Local Union No. 1582. This Local Union has for some time past been advocating the consolidation of the Local Unions in Cincinnati and from time to time has given little banquets to which the members of practically every Local Union in the district as well as the delegates to the District Council were invited. I spoke at length on the benefits and advantages to be gained by consolidation, and I feel satisfied within due time the desired results will be brought about. I would like also to take this means to congratulate the Committee on Arrangements for the splendid banquet, and the members for the attendance at the meeting. The spirit displayed speaks well for concerted movement in Cincinnati.

I returned to the General Office following my visit to Cincinnati and took up routine matters for a short time, and then in pursuance to your orders I vis-

ited New Orleans, La., to check up the strike rolls and advise with the officials of the District Council there relative to the work that had been tied up on account of the strike in that city.

From New Orleans I proceeded to Mobile, Ala., where conferences were held with the officers in connection with the strike that had been going on in that city.

From Mobile we visited Savannah, Ga., where we collected such data as would tend to put the affairs of Local Union 1934 in a more harmonious and workable condition. I regret to say here we found situation resulting from inexperienced officers and in consequence of which the books of the Local had become badly mixed up. At the present time we are working on the adjustment of the affairs of this Local Union. I am inclined to believe there was no intentional or designed purpose and that the situation was due to inexperience or carelessness on the part of some of the officers.

From Savannah we next visited Jacksonville, Fla., where we conferred with the officers of the District Council and Local Unions. Jacksonville is in a very promising position at the present time. They have an active membership and are to be congratulated on the splendid home they have recently secured. In my opinion it is one of the finest of any Local Union of the Brotherhood. The several matters taken up there have been reported to you in detail.

I might say that the cities I have visited in the South all seem to be enjoying prosperous conditions. At New Orleans there was hardly an idle man. A few were to be found at Mobile, but the prospects were that within a few days practically every man would be busy. I might also add that Mobile has recently secured a beautiful new Labor Temple.

Upon returning to the General Office I took up routine matters that had been referred to me and also acted as General Secretary during the absence of Brother Duffy.

Several matters referred to me during the past quarter are now in course of adjustment, and I will report to you from time to time on completion of these.

With best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered in March

Timiskaming, Quebec, Canada.
St. Louis, Mo. (Pile Drivers, Dock and Wharf Builders).
Chicago, Ill. (Boxmakers and Sawyers).
Kingston, N. Y. (Bridge and Railroad Carpenters).
Memphis, Tenn. (Handlemakers).
New Bern, N. C. (Carpenters and Boatbuilders).
Eau Claire, Wis. (Millmen).
Klamath Falls, Ore. (Millmen and Boxmakers).
Hamilton, Ont., Can. (Cabinetmakers and Millmen).
Morehead City, N. C. (Carpenters and Boatbuilders).
New Bern, N. C. (Colored).
Herpeler, Ont., Can. (Millmen).
Oklahoma City, Okla. (Millmen).
Providence, R. I. (Caulkers).
Brooklyn, N. Y. (Caulkers).
Washington Court House, Ohio.

Cardwell, Mo.	Weeds, Cal. (Millmen).
Walters, Okla.	Mesa, Ariz.
Rock River, Wyo.	Panama Canal Zone.
New York, N. Y.	Sullivan, Ill.
New York, N. Y	Centralia, Wash.
Sikeston, Mo.	Norwalk, Ohio.
Minerva, Ohio.	Whitefish, Mont.

Total—Thirty Unions.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1919, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the first and second quarterly meeting, 1919, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

December 20, 1919.

Sorel, Que., Can., L. U. 761.—Movement for increase in wages from 30c to 50c per hour and the nine-hour day, effective January 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Okmulgee, Okla.. L. U. 1399.—Movement for increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 10, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

December 23, 1918.

Prescott, Ariz., L. U. 326.—Movement for increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour; effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

December 26, 1918.

New Wilson, Okla., L. U. 1535.—Movement for increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour; effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

December 30, 1918.

Salinas, Cal., L. U. 925.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour; effective January 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Brooklyn, N. Y., L. U. 740.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted with the understanding that movement be endorsed by the District Council.

December 31, 1918.

Washington, Ind., L. U. 1076.—Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

January 3, 1919.

Oilton, Okla., L. U. 1117.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

January 6, 1919.

Bound Brook, N. J., L. U. 853.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

January 13, 1919.

Waco, Texas, L. U. 622.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Sedalia, Mo., L. U. 1792.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

January 14, 1919.

Baxter Springs, Kan., L. U. 1025.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective February 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

January 17, 1919.

General President Hutcheson submitted to the members of the G. E. B. request for an appropriation of $20,000 for the relief of men locked out in New York. The Board granted the appropriation.

January 21, 1919.

Wabash, Ind., L. U. 598.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

February 10, 1919.

Longview, Texas, L. U. 1097.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

February 25, 1919.

General President Hutcheson submitted to the members of the G. E. B. request of the Puget Sound Maritime D. C., Seattle, Wash., for an appropriation of $20,000 for relief of men locked out. Appropriation granted.

March 19, 1919.

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for 1919 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson.

Second General Vice-President Lakey acting as Secretary, due to the absence of General Secretary Duffy, who is in Europe.

Reports of General President Hutcheson and the First and Second General Vice-Presidents were read to the Board and accepted and approved as read.

The Mobile, Ala., situation was taken up and the G. E. B. decided that the members still out on the Fred T. Ley operation shall be supported until a satisfactory settlement is reached, a representative now being on the ground to bring about a settlement.

Resolution of the New York District Council was read and ordered published in our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter."

Columbus, O., L. U. 200.—The Board appropriates the sum of $1,000 for the relief of the members on strike. This amount to be expended under the supervision of the General President and with the understanding that an assessment be levied on those members who are working.

St. Catherine, Ont., Can., L. U. 38.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Champaign, Ill., L. U. 44.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c an hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Norfolk, Neb., L. U. 48.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Menomonie, Wis., L. U. 68.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board orders that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Red Wing, Minn., L. U. 85.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Des Moines, Iowa, L. U. 106.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. 110.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Newark, O., L. U. 136.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction grant-

ed; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

O'Fallon, Ill., L. U. 140.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Canton, O., L. U. 143.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Youngstown, O., L. U. 171.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Munising, Mich., L. U. 173.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Dillon, Mont., L. U. 175.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Steubenville, O., L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 7, 1919. Movement was not sanctioned, inasmuch as Section 58 of the General Laws had not been fully complied with.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Dallas, Texas, L. U. 198.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

New Castle, Pa., L. U. 206.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fort Worth, Texas, L. U. 208.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

March 20, 1919.

Galion, O., L. U. 214.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Lafayette, Ind., L. U. 215.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Torrington, Conn., L. U. 216.—Movement for an increase in wages from 43¾ to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Fort Wayne, Ind., L. U. 232.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cambridge, O., L. U. 245.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Berwick, Pa., L. U. 263.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Danville, Ill., L. U. 269.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mt. Olive, Ill., L. U. 280.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Watertown, N. Y., L. U. 278.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Canton, Ill., L. U. 293.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, L. U. 308.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Madison, Wis., L. U. 314.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Boone, Iowa, L. U. 315.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Connellsville, Pa., L. U. 321.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. 322.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Attleboro, Mass., L. U. 327.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

East Liverpool, O., L. U. 328.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Waxahachie, Texas, L. U. 332.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Saginaw, Mich., L. U. 334.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Anderson, Ind., L. U. 352.—Movement for an increase in wages from April 1, 1919, 60c to 70c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Elgin, Ill., L. U. 363.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 72½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lima, O., L. U. 372.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Edwardsville, Ill., L. U. 378.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Ashville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

San Angelo, Tex., L. U. 411.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 7, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

South Bend, Ind., L. U. 413.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Belleville, Ill., L. U. 433.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Portsmouth, O., L. U. 437.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, providing that Section 58 is fully complied with; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Barre, Vt., L. U. 481.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Corinth, N. Y., L. U. 491.—Movement for an increase in wages from 51c to 65c per hour, effective May 11, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Reading, Pa., L. U. 492.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kankakee, Ill., L. U. 496.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, L. U. 641.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. The Board referred the schedule of inquiries to the Acting Secretary to secure further detailed information.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective June 1. Matter referred back to the Acting Secretary to secure additional information.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., L. U. 674.—Movement for increase in wages, effective May 1. Sanction denied, inasmuch as movement calls for the nine-hour day, Local having been advised on January 27, 1917, that next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Corning, N. Y., L. U. 700.—Movement for increase in wages, effective May 1, 1919, from 40c, 50c and 60c to 50c (machine work), 60c (bench work), and 70c (outside work). Movement sanctioned under usual terms and conditions when Section 58 has been complied with.

Des Moines, Iowa, L. U. 715.—Movement for an increase in wages from 52½ to 60c, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office, providing movement of the Local is sanctioned by the District Council.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Referred back to Acting Secretary to secure further information.

Charlevoix, Mich., L. U. 797.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c an hour, nine-hour day. Sanction denied, inasmuch as Local did not comply with instructions of March 30, 1917, to the effect that the next movement should be for the shorter workday.

Putnam, Conn., L. U. 818.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c an hour

effective May 5, 1919. Sanction denied, inasmuch as Section 58 of the General Laws had not been fully complied with.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. 518.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Keokuk, Iowa, L. U. 523.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Coshocton, O., L. U. 525.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Scottdale, Pa., L. U. 529.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 80c per hour, effective April 14, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Burlington, Iowa, L. U. 534.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Baker, Ore., L. U. 536.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid, in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Sacramento, Cal., L. U. 586.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour. Movement reported settled.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 595.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Taylor, Texas, L. U. 596.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 21, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Brockton, Mass., L. U. 624.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1.00 per hour, five-day week, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1, 1919, 70c to 85c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Granite City, Ill., L. U. 633.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective March 21. Official sanction granted. Movement reported settled.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Rhinelander, Wis., L. U. 654.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office, providing Section 58 of the General Laws is fully complied with.

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. 657.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. 677.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective April 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Williamsport, La., L. U. 691.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Booneville, Ind., L. U. 694.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 710.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68c to 75c per hour, effective June 2, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., L. U. 713.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Superior, Wis., L. U. 755.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Watsonville, Cal., L. U. 771.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour,

effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Clinton, Iowa, L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Princeton, N. J., L. U. 781.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Metropolis, Ill., L. U. 803.—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wakefield, R. I., L. U. 810.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cairo, Ill., L. U. 812.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Pittsfield, Ill., L. U. 816.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Berwyn, Pa., L. U. 833.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Janesville, Wis., L. U. 836.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Texas, L. U. 856.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Conneaut, O., L. U. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

March 21, 1919.

Battle Creek, Mich., L. U. 871.—Movement for a 44-hour week. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 21, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Brookville, Pa., L. U. 906.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective April 1, 1919, 56¼c to 62½c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Richmond, Ind., L. U. 912.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Meriden, Conn., L. U. 920.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 14, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Maysville, Ky., L. U. 922.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Grinnell, Iowa, L. U. 929.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Sandusky, O., L. U. 940.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Ridgeway, Pa., L. U. 947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Millmen, 37½c to 52½c per hour, effective April 14. Official sanction granted.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Stillwater, Minn., L. U. 957.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Nebraska City, Neb., L. U. 960.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 6, 1919. Official sanction granted.

De Kalb, Ill., L. U. 965.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Welland, Ont., Can., L. U. 969.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Greenville, Ill., L. U. 990.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday in preference to an increase in wages.

Pottstown, Pa., L. U. 997.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, L. U. 1039.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per

hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Movement must receive the sanction of the District Council.

Eau Claire, Wis., L. U. 1074.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective April 1, 1919, calling for a sliding scale. Referred to the Acting Secretary to secure further information, as the G. E. B. could not sanction a movement calling for a sliding scale of wages.

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1092.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1, 1919. Movement calls for a sliding scale. Referred to the Acting Secretary to secure further information, as the G. E. B. could not sanction a movement calling for a sliding scale of wages.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Uniontown, Pa., L. U. 1010.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., L. U. 1015.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Alliance, O., L. U. 1023.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cooperstown, N. Y., L. U. 1026.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Johnson City, Ill., L. U. 1029.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective May 15. Official sanction granted.

Plattsburg, N. Y., L. U. 1042.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56½c to 67½c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Shelby, O., L. U. 1047.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office, in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Ironton, O., L. U. 1111.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Ridgefield, Conn., L. U. 1119.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. 1133.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., L. U. 1134.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Pratt, Kan., L. U. 1137.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

La Crosse, Wis., L. U. 1143.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Port Jarvis, N. Y., L. U. 1145.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Iowa City, Iowa, L. U. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 72½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office, providing Section 58 is fully complied with.

Virden, Ill., L. U. 1163.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Humberstone, Ont., Can., L. U. 1168.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Marion, Iowa, L. U. 1171.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Wellsville, N. Y., L. U. 1182.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., L. U. 1188.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 65c per hour, effective April 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Connersville, Ind., L. U. 1197.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be determined later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rice Lake, Wis., L. U. 1199.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

North Platte, Neb., L. U. 1200.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1207.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Port Huron, Mich., L. U. 1220.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Kingston, N. Y., L. U. 793 and L. U. 251.—The Board appropriated the sum of $2,000 for the relief of these Local Unions, who are resisting a reduction in wages and an increase in hours from eight to ten. The appropriation to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 1070.—A resolution from Local 1070 was read to the G. E. B., setting forth that several members had surrendered their declaration of citizenship papers in order to evade the draft. The Board ruled that, in accordance with the laws of the U. B., these men would automatically surrender their membership.

March 22, 1919.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Otisville, N. Y., L. U. 1041.—Asking for an appropriation of $212 for organizing purposes. Appropriation granted; same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

The report of the auditor of the accounts of Local 1568 (millmen) and Twin City D. C. was before the Board. Accepted and approved, and the D. C. was ordered to return the unexpended balance to the General Office.

The G. E. B. considered several resolutions received from Local Unions and District Councils relative to the calling of a general strike for the purpose of demanding the liberation of Thomas Mooney in California. The Board decides that, inasmuch as we have agreements in many localities, made in good faith, and such action would put us in direct violation of said agreements, the request is therefore denied.

March 24, 1919.

Several communications addressed to the General President in reference to the establishment of a Southern Shipyard Workers' Advisory Board, composed of representatives of Locals of organizations whose members are employed in shipyards, were laid before the G. E. B. by the General President. After due and careful consideration of same, the Board feels that the present system of organization has stood all attacks that have been made upon it and is of the opinion that the affiliation of our Locals with conference and advisory boards leads to chaotic conditions as well as imposing upon our members unnecessary taxation. Therefore the Board rules that our Local Unions are only eligible to affiliation with central or State bodies within our organization, namely District, State and Provincial Councils and chartered central and State bodies of the A. F. of L. and its departments, to which our Brotherhood is affiliated, as well as the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The G. E. B. considered several communications received from various Locals in Porto Rico asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter of organizing was referred to General President Hutcheson.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 1467 (Boxmakers).—Appeal for financial aid was considered and the Board appropriated the sum of $500 for their relief.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 1523.—Appeal for financial assistance for organizing work. Matter held in abeyance for consideration at the next meeting of the G. E. B.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. 494.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered and the Board appropriated the sum of $150, to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 1411.—Complaint to assessment levied by the District Council for relief of men on strike. Reply of the General President under date of February 25, 1919, concurred in.

Montreal, Que., Can., L. U. 2617.—Complaint against action of the G. E. B. appropriating $50,000 for the relief of men locked out in New York. The Board ruled that, inasmuch as the Amalgamated section of the United Brotherhood only pay a per capita tax of 10c per member, and since this amount is practically expended in the payment of per capita tax to affiliated bodies, they feel it comes with poor grace for an Amalgamated Local to criticize the expenditure of U. B. funds.

Mishawaka, Ind., St. Joseph County District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered by the Board, after which the sum of $150 was appropriated, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Mobile, Ala., Mobile District Council.—Report of men on strike brought to the attention of the G. E. B. The sum of $702 was appropriated for the relief of the men reported as answering roll call daily.

Appeal of Oliver Collins and John Quinn from the decision of the General President in the case of Oliver Collins and John Quinn vs. D. F. Featherston and John Ryan. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C., Can.—The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds as set forth therein, and the appeal was dismissed.

The attention of the G. E. B. was called to the propaganda being circulated by the so-called Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors. The Board rules that, inasmuch as the propaganda as set forth is contrary to the principles of the U. B. as outlined in our Constitution, that any member, Local, State, District Council or Provincial Council affiliating with the organization in question, or any similar body, shall forfeit his or their membership in our organization.

March 25, 1919.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, L. U. 641.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c for carpenters, and 45c to 60c for millmen, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Peterborough, Ont., Can., L. U. 219.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 67½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. 172.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c and 55c to 60c and 75c per hour, effective May 3, 1919. Sanction denied, as G. E. B. cannot sanction a movement calling for a sliding scale.

Trenton, N. J., L. U. 31.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1092.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Portland, Ore., L. U. 1561 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1. calling for a sliding scale. Sanction denied. G. E. B. cannot sanction a movement calling for a sliding scale of wages.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 805.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c an hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norristown, Pa., L. U. 897.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 1284.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

San Juan, P. R., L. U. 1450.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 50c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later. in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Conshohocken, Pa., L. U. 1595.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Chariton, Iowa, L. U. 1624.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective May 11, 1919, from 55c to 60c per hour. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday, and the 60-day notice requirement must be complied with.

Neodesha, Kan., L. U. 1730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 68¾c per hour, as sanctioned December 14, 1918. The Board grants sanction to adopt scale of 68¾c.

Valleyfield, Can., L. U. 1736.—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 45c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Menominee, Mich., L. U. 1246.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Washington, D. C., L. U. 132.—Relative to reinstatement of members suspended while in military service. Inasmuch as all matters pertaining to dispensations come under the jurisdiction of the General President, the matter is referred to that official for consideration.

Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama, L. U. 913.—Request for authority to obtain orders to strike on short notice. Matter referred to the General President with full power to act.

Eau Claire, Wis., L. U. 1074.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Salem, O., L. U. 1282.—Movement for an increase in wages from 57½c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Allentown, Pa., L. U. 1285.—Movement for a closed shop and the eight-hour day, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Huntington, N. Y., L. U. 1292.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. 1293.—Movement for an increase in wages from 37½c to 40c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1295.—Movement for an increase in wages from 37½c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Indiana, Pa., L. U. 1298.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

French Lick, Ind., L. U. 1309.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective May 5, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rantoul, Ill., L. U. 1318.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted. Next movement must be for the eight-hour day.

(To Be Continued.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Office of Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President

Indianapolis, Ind., April 18, 1919.

To the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brothers: At a recent meeting of the General Executive Board their attention was called to the fact that there is being inculcated into the minds of the workers the belief that the present form of organization of the workers is ineffective and a new form of organization is being advocated. In some localities it was proposed that it be called the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors and in others the "One Big Union."

The General Executive Board, after giving the matter due consideration, came to the conclusion that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was intended to give consideration and attention to matters affecting workmen of our trade, and the propaganda that was being circulated was detrimental to the workers and was being furthered for no good reasons and would only tend to create a state of chaos on the North American Continent. Also that it unquestionably was being furthered by those who are not in sympathy with the Governments of the Allied Nations, and if promulgated, would only tend to bring about a condition as now exists in Russia and some of the other European countries. The Board ruled that it would be detrimental and contrary to the principles of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters as set forth in our General Constitution for any member, Local Union District Council, State and Provincial Council to affiliate with any organization known as the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors, the "One Big Union" or a similar body, and by so doing they would forfeit his or their membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Therefore, in conformity with the action of the General Executive Board, you are hereby instructed to see that your Local Union, District Council, State or Provincial Council, or any member affiliated therewith, takes no part nor participates in the formation of any organization as referred to above, and those so doing will immediately forfeit their membership, standing and benefits in the Brotherhood.

Trusting to receive the co-operation and support of the entire membership of the Brotherhood to maintain the stability and standing of our organization, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President.

(By Instructions of the General Executive Board.)

The above letter has been sent to all Local Unions and District Councils, but apparently it is misunderstood by many members of the Brotherhood.

The action of the Board was not intended to mean that members of the United Brotherhood could not and should not join a fraternal or patriotic organization composed of men who were in the service of our country, but it was intended to convey to the membership of the Brotherhood the fact that they should not join in an organization as referred to in the above circular that was organized along industrial lines composed indiscriminately of members of all trades, callings and professions, which has for as its apparent aims, amelioration of the burdens of the toilers. Beware of such organizations. They mean no good for the bona fide trade body. They are foreign to our organization of government and diametrically opposed to the tenets of true trade unionism. As a former President said: "No one with a spark of manhood in him, and believing in the family unit wants to leave the family and fight for Polygot Boarding House." There is no fraternal or patriotic society today that our members have not the right to join, but the ones the Board had reference to, are those which are attempting to stir up class feeling, segregate the union men from their own organization, and cause strife and discord in our ranks.

Watch the men who are the supposed leaders in such movements and you will find that 90 per cent of them are individuals without a home or family tie in this country.

Trusting I have made the matter plain, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35437	Marh Schlund	11	5	3	Influenza	$75.00
35438	Joel Harrison	25	6	7	Accidental	400.00
35439	Amy S. Norton	30	15	0	Influenza	75.00
35440	Clyde Boucher	47	10	5	Accidental	300.00
35441	Jos. Weiters	52	13	10	Nephritis	300.00
35442	Jos. Forejt	54	10	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
35443	Jessie Johnston	67	13	10	Influenza	75.00
35444	Henry Welp	73	20	6	Cancer	300.00
35445	Gertrude Muschal	78	5	9	Congestion of lungs	75.00
35446	John E. Malsor	88	17	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
35447	Clarence B. Wilbour	101	1	0	Influenza	50.00
35448	Edmund Maine	125	25	11	Nephritis	300.00
35449	William Heine	148	15	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
35450	Victor E. Larson	181	20	4	Pneumonia	300.00
35451	John H. King	198	18	8	Apoplexy	300.00
35452	Ed Quinette	198	9	7	Pneumonia	300.00
35453	Frank Abel, Jr.	199	9	10	Heart disease	300.00
35454	Sophia A. Lockwood	210	13	5	Pneumonia	75.00
35455	Augne Tessier	247	1	2	Influenza	50.00
35456	Roland Cachelin	331	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
35457	James B. Council	477	3	1	Influenza	150.00
35458	Marcus A. Hoagland	537	5	11	Influenza	300.00
35459	Martin Kennedy	595	16	10	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
35460	Rudolph Kretschmar	655	15	4	Cancer	300.00
35461	Ross C. Acomb	667	5	3	Menengitis	300.00
35462	Bertha Born	687	12	6	Pneumonia	75.00
35463	Ralph Baines	875	2	11	Nephritis	100.00
35464	James Lannon	889	2	1	Cerebral embolism	100.00
35465	Edson W. Orton	898	1	5	Heart disease	50.00
35466	Lizzie Alvies	904	16	9	Influenza	75.00
35467	Olga Djerf	1110	16	7	Heart disease	75.00
35468	Annie Toth	1164	3	1	Influenza	75.00
35469	James E. Groman	1285	7	0	Apoplexy	300.00
35470	Ella A. Bennett	1552	14	6	Cancer	75.00
35471	John H. Burnham	1561	11	5	Fractured skull	300.00
35472	Wm. J. Haggerty	1612	1	0	Influenza	50.00
35473	Ruth H. Davis	1754	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
35474	Mrs. Donald Walthers	1885	2	5	Influenza	50.00
35475	Jacob Dummermuth	2090	23	0	Peritonitis	300.00
35476	Charles H. Demerly	9	2	7	Cancer	100.00
35477	Regina Muhlebach	42	12	3	Influenza	75.00
35478	James MacDonald	67	9	3	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
35479	Catherine C. Zehner	97	12	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
35480	Eugene Bennett	97	9	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
35481	Charles Anderson	117	6	11	Influenza	300.00
35482	Henry Augustine	117	8	9	Influenza	300.00
35483	illiam H. O'Brien	117	8	6	Influenza	300.00
35484	Mary Moir	174	17	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
35485	Hattie M. Herberth	180	4	2	Influenza	75.00
35486	Earl D. Stout	183	7	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35487	Wm. F. Boyer	183	9	5	Influenza	300.00
35488	Frederick Harlow	207	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
35489	Christine K. Pfeifer	226	1	1	Influenza	25.00
35490	Mabel Wallace	226	2	1	Influenza	50.00
35491	Elmer Bechtold	231	7	10	*Killed in action	300.00
35492	Celine Cloutier	361	18	5	Dropsy	75.00
35493	Joseph Walko	273	2	3	Influenza	100.00
35494	Elizabeth Worner	284	8	3	Cancer	75.00
35495	Frederick Soulier	366	24	2	Paralysis	300.00
35496	Alice Raby	470	1	2	Influenza	25.00
35497	Anna Arensen	485	1	7	Influenza	25.00
35498	Geo. H. Bower	522	30	8	Prostratis	300.00
35499	Ruby Mier	622	22	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
35500	Mary Weiss	633	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
35501	Feckla Johnson	635	9	2	Pneumonia	75.00
35502	Charles J. Weitzel	705	8	2	Pneumonia	300.00
35503	Jacob Bald	723	17	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
35504	Victor K. Holm	875	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
35505	Frank W. Mairs	897	13	8	Suicide	300.00
35506	Lola McKenzie	971	4	0	Pneumonia	75.00
35507	Elin Lahti	1001	2	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
35508	Julia M. Hanlon	1068	2	4	Influenza	50.00
35509	Ella M. Hollingsworth	1299	1	7	Child birth	25.00
35510	Ella H. Olson	1307	17	11	Cancer	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35511	Isidore E. Levine	1750	5	7	Influenza	300.00
35512	Anna Wendling	1784	6	1	Apoplexy	75.00
35513	Augusta Schnackel	1784	6	10	Myocarditis	75.00
35514	John Hulin	7	2	8	Influenza	100.00
35515	Thomas O'Connor	20	20	5	Apoplexy	300.00
35516	Chas. M. Browning (Dis.)	61	4	9	Accidental	400.00
35517	Mary Ann Williams	80	9	9	Pneumonia	75.00
35518	Chester H. Cannon	115	12	5	Pneumonia	300.00
35519	Minnie Wiley	119	12	8	Pneumonia	75.00
35520	Jean B. Paquette	134	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
35521	Charles J. Bussie	141	20	3	Cancer	300.00
35522	May Abbott	159	1	0	Influenza	25.00
35523	Rose Weiss	182	2	8	Nephritis	50.00
35524	Catherine A. Rankin	275	4	7	Pneumonia	75.00
35526	Rose MacIntyre	299	1	0	Influenza	25.00
35526	Wm. J. Richards	358	16	1	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
35527	Lulu Linke	416	14	7	Pyaemia	75.00
35528	Alfred E. Reed	449	3	6	Influenza	50.00
35529	Jacob Kottmann	490	16	9	Influenza	300.00
35530	Paul Schoener	522	22	7	General paralysis	300.00
35531	Kate A. Neeley	682	12	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
35532	Tony Kramp	782	1	9	*Killed in action	50.00
35533	Christian P. Hartmann	787	1	0	*Pneumonia	50.00
35534	Fred W. Tefft	818	17	5	Peritonitis	300.00
35535	Fannie I. Potts	845	3	4	Influenza	75.00
35536	Alfred O. Surette	862	11	4	Influenza	300.00
35537	Ally N. Bernard	1007	2	0	Typhoid fever	50.00
35538	Joseph Bova	1041	2	11	Tuberculosis	100.00
35539	Adolph H. Fey	1051	3	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
35540	N. H. Cochran	1060	2	5	Influenza	100.00
35541	Bessie Nathan	1073	3	2	Heart disease	75.00
35542	Julia Gibala	1180	4	1	Peritonitis	75.00
35543	Lena May Glaspey	1214	1	5	Influenza	25.00
35544	John E. Ross	1299	12	3	Accidental	300.00
35545	Charles Harris	1299	1	10	Influenza	50.00
35546	George Anderson	1317	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
35547	Jude C. Hill	1517	8	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
35548	Albert E. Reynolds	1598	1	10	Fracture of skull	50.00
35549	Francois Ribes	1598	3	3	Influenza	150.00
35550	Allen Robertson	1622	1	4	Anaemia	50.00
35551	John W. Thompkins	1835	2	1	Influenza	25.00
35582	Lucille L. Monisen	1861	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
35553	Walter J. Rosenbaum	1880	3	9	Influenza	150.00
35554	Phillip Domke	1	21	1	Pneumonia	125.00
35555	Joseph Leckner	10	12	10	Burns	300.00
35556	Joseph Durand	13	26	2	Cancer	300.00
35557	Frederick Horner	26	20	9	Apoplexy	300.00
35558	Horatio S. House	26	10	11	Cancer	300.00
35559	Christina Ptacek	54	19	1	Cancer	75.00
35560	Ester Baker	80	10	4	Endocarditis	75.00
35561	Jesse L. Linthicum	101	28	10	Nephritis	75.00
35562	Elen M. Kinney	115	2	3	Peritonitis	50.00
35563	Curtis N. Rice	132	1	11	Influenza	50.00
35564	Jacob Young	146	8	6	Paralysis	300.00
35565	Merriman L. Whaley	154	5	2	Cardalgia	75.00
35566	Regina Reynolds	202	7	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
35567	Harvey C. Fisher	226	4	5	Influenza	200.00
35568	Andrew Lund	264	15	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
35569	Clifford Woodcock	343	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
35570	Ben E. Nichols	362	17	2	Influenza	300.00
35571	Eveline Doucette	441	2	9	Tuberculosis	50.00
35572	Knut Jacobsen	488	12	9	Cancer	300.00
35573	Bessie Holtzman	504	6	8	Pneumonia	75.00
35574	Lyle R. Vooehees	515	3	8	Pneumonia	50.00
35575	Roland Semmendinger	522	33	8	Myocardial degeneration	300.00
35576	Grazia Festa	539	8	0	Pneumonia	75.00
35577	Giovani Labadi	539	5	2	Fractured skull	300.00
35578	Mrs. Theodore Luke	753	6	2	Influenza	75.00
35579	Neil R. Mattson	762	3	6	Typhoid fever	150.00
35580	David Bradley	927	13	8	Heart disease	125.00
35581	George F. Arheit	940	8	6	Influenza	300.00
35582	Alsida Andette	1123	2	1	Influenza	50.00
35583	Rose Singer	1180	1	4	Poisoning	25.00
35584	Frank Duguid	1184	5	6	Influenza	300.00
35585	Caroline M. Strot	1401	12	2	Heart trouble	75.00
35586	Adeline Cassell	1405	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
35587	Benjamine F. Alkire	1620	2	0	Nephritis	100.00
35588	Regina Q. Lacroin	1736	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
35589	Fred Schwilk	13	8	5	Influenza	260.95
35590	Teresa Corradine	11	7	11	Influenza	75.00
35591	David W. Wenn	104	6	0	*Killed in action	300.00
35592	Matilda Metcalf	177	6	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
35593	David W. Tuttle	186	7	9	Influenza	300.00
35594	Mamie Bokey	201	5	2	Influenza	75.00
35595	Jerry G. Sipila	265	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
35596	Agnes M. Hertzog	430	3	2	Pneumonia	75.00
35597	Clarence Emmons	455	12	10	Accidental	300.90

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35598	Alfred Barry	522	15	0	Asthma	300.00
35599	Katherine A. Pollock	571	2	3	Gastritis	50.00
35600	Daisy Thompson	637	1	3	Influenza	25.00
35601	Ole O. Midtgaard	718	1	0	*Killed in action	50.00
35602	Vera Grosshardt	773	5	7	Rheumatism	75.00
35603	Joseph V. Kinsley	853	5	9	*Tuberculosis	300.00
35604	Henry S. Upton (Dis.)	1255	7	10	Accidental	400.00
35605	Peter L. Pedersen	1456	2	0	*Pneumonia	50.00
35606	Harvey J. Dunkelberger	1491	8	5	Influenza	300.00
35607	Harry Grove	1554	7	0	Influenza	75.00
35608	C. W. Jensen	1572	11	3	Heart failure	300.00
35609	Fannie Stemblom	1704	9	7	Poisoning	75.00
35610	Cordelia M. Ferron	1894	1	2	Influenza	25.00
35611	Laura Conners	8	3	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
35612	Edward J. Smithwick	13	21	4	Nephritis	300.00
35613	Charles E. Nelson	13	6	6	Influenza	300.00
35614	Mary Deleslie	52	1	1	Influenza	25.00
35615	Eva A. McChesney	65	16	8	Bright's disease	75.00
35616	Jennie Peters	91	4	5	Cancer	75.00
35617	Peter F. Jacobsen	91	1	9	*Pneumonia	50.00
35618	George Francoeur	96	19	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35619	Polly Ann Chisolm	103	18	3	Influenza	75.00
35620	Susie E. Groves	106	1	4	Peritonitis	25.00
35621	Fred G. Bockman	125	19	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
35622	Mary J. Burns	127	20	10	Influenza	75.00
35623	Alexander Kackland	139	19	4	Influenza	125.00
35624	Joseph Novy	141	17	11	Apoplexy	300.00
35625	Henry J. Meider	142	22	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
35626	George Bowers	146	17	7	Pneumonia	75.00
35627	Henry Bonn	161	14	7	Suicide	300.00
35628	Peter P. Fuge	177	9	1	Pneumonia	300.00
35629	Henry K. Coffran	177	18	6	Heart disease	300.00
35630	Albert Pearson	181	25	1	Strangulation	300.00
35631	Silas F. Covert	211	20	9	Shock	300.00
35632	Sarah B. McCosh	211	15	10	Influenza	75.00
35633	Mary E. Sprowl	211	17	8	Cancer	75.00
35634	Alice Denton	213	1	6	Anemia	25.00
35635	Christian Gabrielson	218	7	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
35636	Angelli Castagna	260	14	7	Influenza	300.00
35637	Effie I. Leipheimer	268	3	7	Pneumonia	75.00
35638	Jennie I. Patton	301	5	9	Influenza	75.00
35639	Josephine Paonessa	322	6	8	Influenza	75.00
35640	Addie Lockwood	323	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
35641	Laura H. Shaner	492	2	7	Septiceamia	50.00
35642	Petra Hansen	493	2	8	Influenza	50.00
35643	Matilda McFarlane	496	5	8	Influenza	75.00
35644	William A. Sanders	499	17	10	Accidental	300.00
35645	Alphonsine Lariviere	551	15	9	Influenza	75.00
35646	Inga Anderson	643	15	1	Pneumonia	75.00
35647	Benjamin Miller	746	11	3	Abscess	300.00
35648	Jacob Sadowitz	823	9	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
35649	Samuel Ragovin (Dis.)	823	4	3	Accidental	200.00
35650	Henrietta Sorenson	827	5	7	Influenza	75.00
35651	Emma E. Damron	914	17	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
35652	Wm. A. Campion	920	17	7	Influenza	300.00
35653	C. E. Massey	943	1	0	Accidental	50.00
35654	Malinda Strickland	1020	27	10	Heart disease	75.00
35655	Herman Dirchsen	1158	12	5	Heart disease	125.00
35656	William Moore	1219	6	8	Pneumonia	300.00
35657	Bert Waggner	1264	5	2	Paresis	300.00
35658	Charles N. Birdno	1264	3	9	Apoplexy	50.00
35659	Martin J. Connell	1292	9	2	Influenza	300.00
35660	Gracie M. Rice	1299	1	4	Tuberculosis	25.00
35661	Charles B. Larsen	1367	11	3	Abscess	300.00
35662	Maggie Conley	55	16	2	Chronic myehitis	75.00
35663	Bessie E. Berry	1445	3	1	Influenza	75.00
35664	Walter Siren	1456	1	0	Accidental	50.00
35665	Kathryn E. Rowan	1720	1	9	Influenza	25.00
35666	Sanfried Carlson	1803	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
35667	Joe Skalnick	1922	22	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
35668	Wm. E. Souder	8	18	10	Pneumonia	300.00
35669	Bernard Oltersdorf	11	7	8	Pneumonia	300.00
35670	Hilda Hammel	13	5	7	Pneumonia	75.00
35671	Arthur O. Barnes	30	4	2	Diabetes	300.00
35672	Anna L. G. Brigance	41	2	3	Influenza	50.00
35673	Charles E. Pabst	58	6	9	Tobis dorsalis	300.00
35674	Elizabeth M. Aufmann	58	11	10	Influenza	75.00
35675	Nicholas Schramm	58	13	10	Cancer	125.00
35676	Charles Johnson	62	16	5	Tuberculosis	125.00
35677	Edward St. Jean	78	15	9	Heart disease	125.00
35678	Robt. S. Dove	132	5	6	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
35679	Catherine Creese	142	18	9	Bright's disease	75.00
35680	Adeline C. House	146	5	10	Heart disease	75.00
35681	Louis Kouginski	181	16	5	Myocarditis	300.00
35682	Katherine Wallner	182	6	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
35683	Ames C. Householder	222	1	3	Influenza	50.00
35684	Escalona Jackson	232	1	8	Pneumonia	25.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35685	Harry F. Bastarache	277	8	8	Fractured skull	300.00
35686	Ivie H. Herman	304	1	5	Pneumonia	25.00
35687	Minnie Corson	305	14	0	Influenza	75.00
35688	Thomas Ennis	351	19	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
35689	Henry L. Ebert	368	6	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
35690	Frank L. Wiser	374	2	0	Influenza	100.00
35691	Elizabeth Michel	378	18	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
35692	Henry Koponen	520	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
35693	Matilda Allen	522	2	8	Endocarditis	50.00
35694	Birger Carlson	547	12	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
35695	Anna L. Deignan	577	14	3	Nephritis	75.00
35696	John C. McNichols	578	1	2	Influenza	50.00
35697	Josephine Schmitz	698	23	8	Pneumonia	75.00
35698	Emma F. Hutchinson	946	24	10	Pneumonia	75.00
35699	Telesphore Rivard	859	16	8	Hemorrhage	300.00
35700	Rosanna Saucier	859	7	3	Heart disease	75.00
35701	Ada L. Richardson	860	17	4	Cancer	75.00
35702	Geo. S. Mank	860	17	6	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
35703	Eugene V. Horton	863	16	10	Heart disease	300.00
35704	Anna M. Cleveland	916	17	4	Nephritis	75.00
35705	Myer Goodman	954	17	8	Myocarditis	300.00
35706	Gussie Feinberg	954	4	0	Pneumonia	75.00
35707	Carl Swanson	961	5	6	Influenza	300.00
35708	John E. Derham	972	16	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
35709	Jonathan B. Harris	993	7	8	Accidental	400.00
35701	Ray Bowman	1073	1	3	Influenza	25.00
35711	Frank H. Phillips (Dis.)	1188	15	6	Accidental	400.00
35712	Juan Pertierre	1195	3	5	Influenza	150.00
35713	Mary E. Quigley	1393	2	0	Influenza	50.00
35714	Katherine Raab	1401	11	0	Cancer	75.00
35715	Henry Southern	1484	8	11	Influenza	75.00
35716	Frank W. Hosea	1593	3	8	Septic infection	150.00
35717	Gaetona Floria	1613	2	3	Influenza	50.00
35718	Johanna Van Outer	1650	5	10	Influenza	75.00
35719	Bertha A. Hood	1659	1	0	Septicemia	25.00
35720	Jennie C. Barnes	1662	1	9	Influenza	25.00
35721	Beatrice Thomas	1888	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
35722	Lillian B. Roesner	1	2	2	Peritonitis	50.00
35723	Luella Cox	2	15	8	Cancer	75.00
35724	William McGuire	10	16	4	Influenza	300.00
35725	Peter A. Hansen	22	28	10	Poisoning	300.00
35726	Albert Fischerkeller	42	11	9	Gunshot wound	300.00
35727	Columbus W. Grigsby	64	12	11	Heart disease	125.00
35728	William E. Wing	158	27	4	Paralysis	300.00
35729	John J. Hediger	170	8	4	Influenza	75.00
35730	Wm. J. Shillinger	202	6	9	Influenza	300.00
35731	Chester M. Fritz	202	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
35732	Samuel Wade	287	16	8	Exhaustion	125.00
35733	Mary Murray	306	13	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
35734	Peter F. Myers	394	6	11	Myocarditis	300.00
35735	Charles Radice	493	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
35736	Bendix Ebbeson	626	17	4	Pneumonia	300.00
35737	Anna M. Bevis	626	3	9	Nephritis	75.00
35738	Walter L. Blake	1454	6	18	Influenza	300.00
35739	Dora Leach	1702	6	7	Heart disease	300.00
35740	Rodolphe Verville	1793	2	5	Typhoid fever	100.00
35741	Emma Carlston	2099	6	4	Cancer	75.00
35742	Grant C. Barber	30	3	7	Influenza	150.00
35743	Paul G. Mueller	47	5	0	*Killed in action	300.00
35744	Jacob Danielson	77	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
35745	Bernard Brockington	132	5	7	Accidental	300.00
35746	Luther J. Rear	132	1	0	Diabetes	50.00
35747	Mitchell Ostrander (Dis.)	146	9	11	Accidental	400.00
35748	Louis M. Libby	158	1	3	Accidental	50.00
35749	Thorwald Morgensen (Dis.)	242	5	11	Accidental	400.00
35750	Richard Schneider (Dis.)	252	9	11	Accidental	400.00
35751	Stewart F. Sliker	306	12	5	Nephritis	125.00
35752	Melissa F. Pippenger	568	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
35753	Fred Lyon	914	17	3	Tuberculosis	197.25
35754	James W. Van Bebber	1068	7	9	Accidental	300.00
35755	Irene McElfresh	1108	2	1	Influenza	50.00
35756	Media Smoot	1299	1	1	Intestinal obstruction	25.00
35757	Frederick Geiger	1365	11	2	Cancer	125.00
35758	Fred J. Murrell	1506	17	0	Influenza	300.00
35759	Annie Deloy	1541	4	10	Pneumonia	75.00
35760	Bartolo Perez	1589	1	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
35761	Lauri J. Korhonen	1801	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
35762	Ellen Fulford	27	2	2	Uramiea	50.00
35763	Albert O'Rear	61	27	9	Nephritis	300.00
35764	Ephram S. Bliss	142	15	11	Influenza	300.00
35765	Andrew G. Erickson	213	13	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
35766	Bessie Belarski	242	10	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
35767	James R. Price	371	17	11	Heart disease	300.00
35768	Samuel McBride	386	5	11	Influenza	300.00
35769	Etta Johnson	504	12	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
35770	Geo. F. Teneyck	532	18	10	Anemia	300.00
35771	Banka Freimund	657	16	9	Diabetes	75.00
35772	Gladys Schwartz	678	6	9	Influenza	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35773	James R. Bonner	747	17	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
35774	Silas Wiley	747	17	6	Influenza	300.00
35775	Hugh P. McGovern	747	17	10	Diabetes	125.00
35776	Barbara Geisel	747	17	10	Heart disease	75.00
35777	Christina C. Ross	759	2	3	Influenza	50.00
35778	Alice B. Angerman	783	6	4	Influenza	75.00
35779	Lillian Fleming	961	16	1	Influenza	75.00
35780	Ida P. Shaw	985	6	8	Influenza	75.00
35781	John T. Reiland	985	16	9	Cancer	300.00
35782	Charles L. Dorothy	993	16	8	Accidental	300.00
35783	Harry H. Schmoe	1114	2	2	Accidental	100.00
35784	Andrew H. Brickner	1164	21	4	Asthma	300.00
35785	Georgina Darke	1251	1	1	Influenza	25.00
35786	Joshua Campbell	1294	1	5	Suicide	50.00
35787	Catherine Mehalapoulas	1367	2	8	Influenza	50.00
35788	Virginia E. Miller	1457	10	3	Fractured skull	75.00
35789	Elfrieda Stendell	1689	11	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
35790	Edward Abel	1899	9	9	*Pneumonia	300.00
35791	Cecelia B. Anderson	7	15	8	Nephritis	75.00
35792	Adolph Ortman	7	19	9	Pneumonia	300.00
35793	Doxie M. Graff	7	8	4	Influenza	75.00
35794	Irwin Duckworth	14	6	8	Influenza	300.00
35795	Charles F. Knight	22	16	11	Heart trouble	125.00
35796	James Barnwell	52	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
35797	Stephan Bradac	54	20	10	Cirhosis of liver	300.00
35798	Mary Gustafson	55	17	9	Influenza	75.00
35799	Edward M. Moore	62	13	9	Cancer	300.00
35800	James L. Tate	75	6	5	Myocarditis	300.00
35801	Gunda Halverson	76	3	1	Influenza	75.00
35802	Lydia Hurme	76	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
35803	Alette Wroldsen	76	3	0	Influenza	75.00
35804	Clifford C. Berthiaume	79	24	1	Influenza	300.00
35805	Howard W. Andrews	80	6	7	*Pneumonia	300.00
35806	James T. Weir	82	6	11	Influenza	300.00
35807	Joseph Verbaandert	101	1	2	Gunshot wound	50.00
35808	Cicero S. Ray	103	13	4	Heart disease	300.00
35809	Claude L. Tucker	125	10	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
35810	M. F. Rorabaugh	131	9	3	Endocarditis	75.00
35811	Ira H. King	171	5	11	Pneumonia	300.00
35812	Marvin H. Bokemkamp	183	2	10	Influenza	100.00
35813	Joseph Matthew	211	8	8	Fractured skull	300.00
35814	Henry Prairie	226	6	5	Mitral stenosis	300.00
35815	Jos. J. Mielich	246	23	8	Diabetes	300.00
35816	Christian Jorgensen	252	10	9	Endocarditis	125.00
35817	Carl J. Johnson	268	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
35818	Mellisa E. Ault	347	1	7	Influenza	25.00
35819	Wm. J. DeForrest	366	18	10	Pneumonia	300.00
35820	Jennie M. Morris	391	7	3	Paralysis	75.00
35821	Burton V. Porter	438	9	10	Influenza	300.00
35822	Mary S. Porter	438	9	10	Pneumonia	75.00
35823	Chas. W. Mitchell	488	10	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
35824	Wm. P. Wern	526	1	4	Malignant neoplarm	50.00
35825	Amos W. Cogswell	547	8	0	Insanity	75.00
35826	Katherine L. Lawson	547	8	4	Cancer	75.00
35827	Leonard Carlson	606	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
35828	Oscar L. Grafe	687	1	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
35829	Marion B. Sullivan	1116	1	0	Influenza	25.00
35830	Matylda C. Stanislawsky	1132	13	11	Apoplexy	75.00
35831	Jennie F. Giroux	1350	6	4	Asphyxiation	75.00
35832	Annie C. Babcock	1400	3	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
35833	Edna I. MacQuaide	1515	12	9	Cancer	75.00
35834	Wm. H. Carson	1537	1	11	*Killed in action	50.00
35835	Morris S. Purdy	1575	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
35836	Prudent Boucher	1616	3	8	Influenza	50.00
35837	Lawrence E. Tagert	1760	1	2	Accidental	50.00
35838	John Peter Harbach	1772	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
35839	Alfred Olson	11	4	0	Suicide	200.00
35840	John Gilcher	42	19	6	Pneumonia	126.00
35841	Peter Bochowski	54	14	1	Cancer	300.00
35842	Wm. Woglam	76	38	0	Arterio sclerosis	225.00
35843	Bert Grindlay	171	6	1	*Killed in action	300.00
35844	Betsey T. Adam	177	14	3	Influenza	75.00
35845	Jos. Heibucher	185	19	7	Influenza	300.00
35846	Oscar D. Faulk	211	4	11	Influenza	200.00
35847	Hattie M. Huffman	302	2	10	Nephritis	50.00
35848	James M. Chitwood	371	2	9	Apoplexy	25.00
35849	Rosalia C. Koerntgen	374	11	10	Influenza	75.00
35850	Marie Mohring	419	19	8	Nephritis	75.00
35851	Clara L. Misner	449	19	0	Influenza	75.00
35852	Leo Baur	608	24	1	Endocarditis	300.00
35853	Idene Wilkenson	753	3	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
35854	Peter Nastasi	811	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
35855	Clara M. Stahlman	992	1	6	Influenza	25.00
35856	Jos Youngblood	1024	1	6	*Killed in action	50.00
35857	Anna E. Morgan	1093	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
35858	Emma Howard	1904	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
					Total	$65,509.20

219	Full beneficial claims	$51,084.20
25	Semi-beneficial claims	2,500.00
167	Wife claims	8,475.00
10	Disability claims	3,450.00
	Total	$65,509.20

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MARCH, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3575	Bessie Barber	1601	..	..	Three months in arrears	.....
3576	Milton Benson	1272	2	6	Three months in arrears	$25.00
3577	Rollen E. Naylor	510	3	1	Six months in arrears	25.00
3578	Wm. J. Laverty	117	5	9	Six months in arrears	300.00
3579	Louis Boranoff	1750	2	2	Three months in arrears	100.00
3581	Prussian S. Reeves	1368	1	2	Three months in arrears	50.00
3582	Della Martin	152	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3583	Haavan Sigbjorsen	167	6	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
3584	Fabian J. Orndorff	1872	1	3	Semi, not a member two years	.....
3586	Samuel Puckowitz	539	12	10	Three months in arrears	300.00
3587	Anna Peloso	539	8	4	Three months in arrears	75.00
3588	Emma Rice	132	1	11	Died subsequent to her husband	.....
3589	Ida Soderman	522	1	1	Had tuberculosis when husband admitted	.....
3590	Walter H. McMillan	283	1	10	Three months in arrears	50.00
3591	Michele Dell'Aspro	539	10	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3592	Duncan McKay Adam	1803	1	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
3593	Michael S. Alpert	937	5	11	Claim withdrawn	.....
3595	Ada Grove	1554	..	..	Husband semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3596	Wm. A. Rowan	1879	1	5	Three months in arrears	50.00
3597	Chas. Borgwardt	1921	1	0	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3598	John Donald	1068	1	11	Three months in arrears	.....
3599	Ina Stanwick	1879	1	10	Three months in arrears	.....
3600	Hilda Lundburg	608	1	10	In bad health when husband admitted	.....
3601	Christopher Ryder	1278	1	5	Not two years a member	.....
3602	Jane Robison	1565	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3603	Edward E. Livingston (Dis.)	1303	13	0	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	.....
3604	Catherine Langley	8	3	10	Cause of death, chronic alcoholism	.....
3605	Annie Magedoff	585	4	2	Six months in arrears	.....
3606	John C. Friedricks	528	..	11	Not one year a member	.....
3607	Ora Granger	1074	1	10	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3608	Frederick L. Chandler	306	22	9	Three months in arrears	.....
3609	Jos. M. Shields	211	6	8	Honorary member	.....
3610	Elizabeth Tottersall	1735	1	9	Claim not filed within length of time	.....
3611	Alvin Budd	1662	1	1	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3612	Altha Bishop	1040	1	2	Claim not filed within six months	.....
3613	Minnie L. Richardson	1894	1	9	Three months in arrears	.....
3614	Paul D. Linnell	1894	1	3	Three months in arrears	.....
3615	Wm. Schrader	898	8	6	Three months in arrears	.....
3616	Heipolyte Vezien	1960	1	1	Semi, not two years a member	.....
3617	Brinton W. Bryant	1020	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3618	John Granlund	1803	..	..	Alcoholic poisoning	.....
3619	G. A. Anderson	792	3	10	Suspended	.....
3620	Christian M. McManus	403	2	6	Three months in arrears	.....
3621	John S. Lohl	1108	3	10	Three months in arrears	.....
					Total	$1,625.00

* In U. S. service.

Right to Unionize Upheld

The National War Labor Board has notified the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. that its employes must have full and free permission "to organize into labor unions in conformity with the announced principles of this Board and as a matter of plain right and justice."

The tactics of this company are identical with the Steel Trust, and at the hearings conducted by the Board its attorney appeared "as a courtesy" to the Government officials, who were told that their jurisdiction was not admitted.

Last November the company refused to obey the Board's order to reinstate several victimized members of organized labor and a strike followed. The company attempted to operate with strike-breakers, and a wreck killed and injured over a hundred passengers.

CURRENT HUMOR

How It Was to Be Done

A colored blacksmith recently announced a change in his business as follows:

"Notice—De co-pardnership heretofore resisting between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."

* * *

A Good Excuse

Willie and Jack Biffer are two youngsters who are pugilistically inclined. The other day the following conversation took place between them:

"Aw," said Willie, "you're afraid to fight; that's all it is."

"Naw, I'm not," protested Jack, "but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."

* * *

Callahan's Business Letter

Tom Callahan got a job on the section working for a railroad. The superintendent told him to go along the line looking for washouts.

"And don't be as long-winded in your next reports as you have been in the past," said the superintendent; "just report the conditions of the roadbed as you find it, and don't use a lot of needless words that are not to the point. Write like a business letter, not like a love letter."

Tom proceeded on his tour of inspection and when he reached the river he wrote his report to the superintendent:

"Sir — Where the railroad was the river is."—Everybody's Magazine.

* * *

A Colored Surprise Party

A wiry, undersized negro entered a saloon in Natchez, displayed a roll of bills and bought a drink. As he was paying for it a very large negro of brutal appearance entered. He looked at the little fellow and said: "Hyar, whar yo' git all dat money?"

The little fellow, ignoring the question, ordered another drink.

"Niggah!" roared the big one, "whar yo' git all dat money, I ast yo'? I'se de town bully, I is. Now, whar yo' git all dat money?"

The little negro stuffed his roll of greenbacks into his pockets. "Seems to me," he mused, "I ain't got nuff pockets to hold mah wealth."

The big negro grabbed the little one. "Yo' hear me? I'se de town bully, I is. De town bully."

Quick as a flash the little fellow uppercut the big one, catching him on the point of the jaw and knocking him down. In a moment the floored negro revived enough to look up and ask humbly: "Niggah, who is yo' anyhow?"

"Why," replied the other, blowing his knuckles, "I'se de pusson yo' thought yo' was when yo' cum in."—Exchange.

* * *

In Dear Old England

A clergyman who was not disinclined toward an occasional glass hired an Irishman to clean out his cellar. He brought out a number of empty whisky bottles, and as he lifted each one looked to see if there was anything in it.

The clergyman, who was walking on the lawn, noticed him and said: "They are all dead ones, Mike."

"They are," answered Mike. "But there is one good thing about it, they all had the minister with them when they passed away."—Tit-Bits.

* * *

Too Wise

"There's such a thing as being too wise," said Chief of Police Butler the other day. "Indeed, that is how we catch many thieves. They are too clever and give themselves away. They remind me of the new clerk in the seed store.

"Some one, just for a joke, asked for some sweet-potato seeds. The clerk hunted all through the seeds, but could find no sweet-potato seeds and finally appealed to the boss.

"The latter explained that he was being kidded, and cautioned him about not letting smart Alecks put anything over on him.

"A few days later a lady entered the store and asked for some bird-seed.

" 'Aw, go on,' grinned the clerk, 'you can't kid me. Birds is hatched from eggs.' "—Los Angeles Times.

Correspondence

Life Saved by a Work Badge Button

Editor, "The Carpenter":

One of our good brothers gets a new idea of the work badge or button as a result of the following experience, which he asked me to tell you about:

Brother John G. Herman is employed as joiner on steel boats by the Standifer Construction Company of Vancouver, Wash. One day not long ago he was unfortunate enough to strike his head on the sharp point of a steel beam. The blow "floored" him, and when he got on his feet again, naturally he took stock of his injuries. Aside from a large, tender bump just above the temple, he could find nothing wrong, and on looking to see what had hit him, could not understand why he had not been killed, as the beam was beveled to a sharp point. He took off his hat and found his union button dented in the center, but not broken, although the dent was nearly three-eighths of an inch deep.

"Now," he says, "the union not only gets me shorter hours and better wages, but it saves my life besides, and I expect to always carry my card and wear my button as long as I live. It is good enough for me."

He thinks it may stimulate organization if this experience is published, and I hope this may prove true.

Fraternally yours,
E. V. COATS,
Financial Secretary, L. U. 1715.

Industrial Conditions

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been asked to state my views on the question of reconstruction and readjustment in the United States, and, to speak plainly, I want to say with all the force of expression possible THAT WE HAVE NO RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES.

True, we have a readjustment problem, but that is simply an economic program, which in time will automatically adjust itself as the various inter-allied industries begin to function. And this functioning is taking place slowly but surely—in some places it is hardly perceptable, but is there just the same.

I venture the assertion that by July there will be a scarcity of skilled labor in this country. Building is reviving, in the Middle West particularly, and all tradesmen are gradually infiltrating back to their old jobs.

Contracts let in Newark, N. J., Kansas City, Mo., Sioux City, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wis., Allentown, Pa., Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, Evanston, Ill., Chicago, Ill., and Toledo, Ohio, now aggregate over $19,000,000, these just being cities where I have had an opportunity to secure data, and we have a right to assume that like conditions are beginning to develop in other industrial centers.

We have nothing to fear from an economic standpoint if we sit tight and solve our readjustment problems as they develop. Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. POTTS.

Outlook Gloomy in Quebec

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In no place more than in Quebec has the war affected the laboring classes. The city of Montreal, covering one-third of the province's population, and where, in 1913, 19 millions were spent for all kinds of buildings, saw that figure decline to four millions in 1915; that decrease represented then thousands of workless workmen. In 1917 and 1918 the situation improved somewhat on account of the intense superproduction, which fact allowed several carpenters to find more or less remunerative work. But in the autumn of 1918, when the armistice was agreed to by the belligerent powers, the ammunition plants were stopped in so sudden a way that a huge fall happened in construction, which again meant no work to thousands.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners started immediately a general campaign in favor of the eight-hour working day. On the 20th of January the carpenters of Montreal, assembled by their District Council, decided to work but eight hours per day, with no overtime on Saturday afternoons, until fur-

ther notice; and throughout the province the Local Unions of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. drew up resolutions and appointed delegations to urge the different federal, provincial and municipal governments to undertake immediately constructions, so as to provide the workers with work. The federal government voted 25 million dollars for the construction of workmen's cottages. But it had to be carried by the provincial legislature and thence by the municipal authorities. Quebec's share will be about four or five millions. It is to be regretted that the leading firms, the manufacturers, etc., have now no more work for their own employes on account of the cancelling of the considerable works they had to perform, and they send the workers out instead of employing others.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has done more than any other to supply its members and the construction workmen with work and to keep the salaries firm. It has succeeded in a certain point of view and its Local Unions still carry on the movement. Let us hope that they will reach their aim — happiness and prosperity in the homes of all the carpenters, which is our Brotherhood's motto.

N. ARCAND.

The Sacrifice Supreme

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I enclose some verses which I have written in memory of my son, and in the language of the craft. Please publish same in "The Carpenter" as early as convenient. Sincerely yours,

J. B. SLEEZER.

In memory of Sergt. George M. Sleezer, killed in action September 28, 1918, in the Argonne. He was a member of Local Union No. 985, Gary, Ind.

The Architect of all the earth
Drew plans for him upon the
Trestle-board of life. He read them
Through, and understood, and in
The camp and on the battlefield
He worked them out. He did the job
And did it well.

The wage, you ask? — His body lies
Upon the battlefield of France;
He made the sacrifice supreme,
But the real man, the soul of him,
Is with the Architect above; and
There perchance is being taught
To trace the lines upon the chart
For other men, and helping them
To understand and do their jobs as well.

So may his service and his sacrifice
An inspiration be to each of us
To do our work as well as he,
And then at eventide, the job complete,
With joy we'll hear the Master's word:
"Well done."

Who Is to Blame?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We respectfully submit the following for your approval and request that you have the same published in your international journal with the following attached: The crafts are parties of the above: Boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, coopers, oil workers, carpenters and hod carriers.

Respectfully,
C. I. BERWICK,
F. BATH,
W. EDDWARDS,
Committee.

October 4, 1918.

MR. M. A. FLYNN,
Care of the Mecca Hotel,
Coffeyville, Kan.

Dear Sir:

We refer to Docket No. 97, National War Labor Board award. Employes vs. National Refining Company. Under date of September 17, 1918, we had printed in "The Sun" and "The Coffeyville Daily Journal" the entire award of the National War Labor Board. Our reason for doing so was to advise all exemployes and the public generally, as stated in our "ad," that the company would do all it could to help win the war and carry out the award rendered by the Board. We intend to do the things asked by the Board in good faith. We invite all former employes to make application to the company for work on or before October 8. The basic day will be eight hours, and we will work eight-hour shifts, and only work overtime when absolutely necessary. The plant has been, now is and we intend to continue running it at full capacity.

Applications from former employes will be given preference as against outsiders when applying for work. We will accept first applications for work from oldest men in point of service in the various departments.

From this time we are sure you will see that it is our desire to carry out the award in absolute good faith, and if the men will respond in like manner, calling off the strike, we will join them in forgetting everything pertaining to the past and start on a clean page with the idea of assisting the Government in producing all the goods possible to help win the war.

Very truly yours,
THE NATIONAL REFINING CO.,
FRANK B. FRETTER, Vice-Pres.

Kansas City, Mo., February 22, 1919.

MR. I. R. HENDERSON,
401 West Second Street,
Coffeyville, Kan.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

In reply to your communication relative to the conditions of the award in connection with the National Refining case, I will state that I have done everything possible to put this award into effect. I have taken it up direct with the Board, while I was in Washington, and so far have been unable to get some definite action on this matter.

Now, as to the actions of the employes, I will say that they have done everything at all times that I have asked them to do, and I want you to know that I appreciate very much the efforts put forth by them in order to bring about a settlement of this matter.

I wish to say further that the National Refining Company, through its officers, while stating at all times they were going to put the award into effect, have not done so, under the

agreement submitted to the National War Labor Board. You may quote me as saying this at any time, as that is the real condition.

I am still with the Board, and will be in Kansas City until March 1. I think at that time I will return to Washington. My address in Kansas City in the meantime will be 4046 Hyde Park avenue, and, when in Washington, my address is the Cochran Hotel.

Very sincerely yours,
M. A. FLYNN,
Examiner, National War Labor Board.

We ask you to give the two above letters your careful consideration, and then study the conditions as they now exist. You will readily see as to what parties have kept faith with the Government and the parties that have broken the same.

We sincerely believe that if the public were allowed to be the judge, that they would without question order that the National Refining Company be compelled to carry out the award as rendered.

We, as a body of men, knowing that the thinking public wishes the Government's orders carried out in this case, as in all cases, take this method of informing you that we have by no means given up the fight to get our rights, and respectfully ask that you give us your support in getting what justly belongs to us. Respectfully submitted,

OIL WORKERS' LOCAL No. 8,
Coffeyville, Kan.

All labor journals please copy.

President Wilson to New Citizens

"You have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great Government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race. You have said: 'We are going to America,' not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things it was more difficult to obtain where you were born, but to help forward the great enterprises of the human spirit—to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a speech is spoken that is alien to them, knowing that, whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance in the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice.

"And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them. I would certainly not be one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth and the nation of his origin—these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of their hearts; but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will a thorough American. It is a very interesting circumstance to me, in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this great Government, that you were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life.

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us; some of us are very disappointing. No doubt that you have found that justice in the United States goes only with a pure heart and a right purpose, as it does everywhere else in the world. No doubt what you found here didn't seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand.

"But remember this, if we are grown at all poor in the ideal, you brought some of it with you. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of that belief. That is the reason that I, for one, make you welcome.

"So if you come into this great nation as you have come, voluntarily seeking something that we have to give, all that we have to give is this: We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate if he has to work only with his hands and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give you to do, but it is very difficult to give other people things to do. We cannot exempt you from work; we cannot exempt you from the strife and the heart-breaking burden of the struggle of the day—that is common to mankind everywhere. We cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry; we can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried.

Casual Comment

The largest book in the world—thirteen feet high, eight feet wide and three feet thick—stands in the public square in Ottawa, Canada. It was made and bound by the Canadian Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa and contains the names of all the contributors to the Victory Loan.

* * *

Twenty years of labor by an army of 100,000 men will be required to restore northern France to its pre-war condition, says Stephan Lausqune, editor of La Matin of Paris.

* * *

The Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson, is a reactionary. His record is far worse than that of Mr. Gregory. Mr. Burleson's bigoted handling of the postal censorship, his autocratic treatment of the postal employes, his frequently expressed hostility to liberal ideas and his well-known antagonism toward organized labor combine to make him a fit subject for private life.

* * *

The aspirations and hopes of labor for better economic and social conditions can be secured only by organization on trades union lines, by co-operation for productive and distributive purposes, by the regulation of industry on a basis that men and women willing to work can find employment at fair wages and reasonable hours.

* * *

If you have a sincere interest in the welfare of your Local Union, a good way to manifest it is to attend the meetings regularly, take an active part in transacting the business thereof, and keep your eye on the fellow who questions the sincerity of every member's trade unionism. And insist on the laws being respected and adhered to.

* * *

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry," or other shibboleth of business, in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride. The union label is indeed the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

And the Beef Trust is still advertising, despite the fact that "out of their own mouths" they have been proven makers of false statements.

* * *

The chief argument presented before the National War Labor Board hearing on the conflicting interests of the New York harbor workers and employers was by Henry M. Lee, president of the Lee Literage Company, who said that the workers did not need a wage increase. He said this was shown by the fact that most of them were able to buy Liberty Bonds.

* * *

The conscienceless capitalist clique of America has tried every way of winning the workers, excepting treating them fairly.

* * *

By establishing a minimum wage the trade union lays a foundation from which all wages rise. Without the bedrock all wages must inevitably sink.

* * *

We are at the door of our opportunities as we see and meet our share in this world-wide responsibility, and our own acts will extol or condemn us.

* * *

Organized labor has been trying to catch up with the increased cost of living, and there have been many controversies in connection with it.

* * *

It is pleasing to note that the membership of many of our Locals is on the increase. New activity in the building line is indicated and we look for the building centers to become normal soon.

* * *

Bring a new idea into the union hall—leave your grouch outside the union and you will both be better for it.

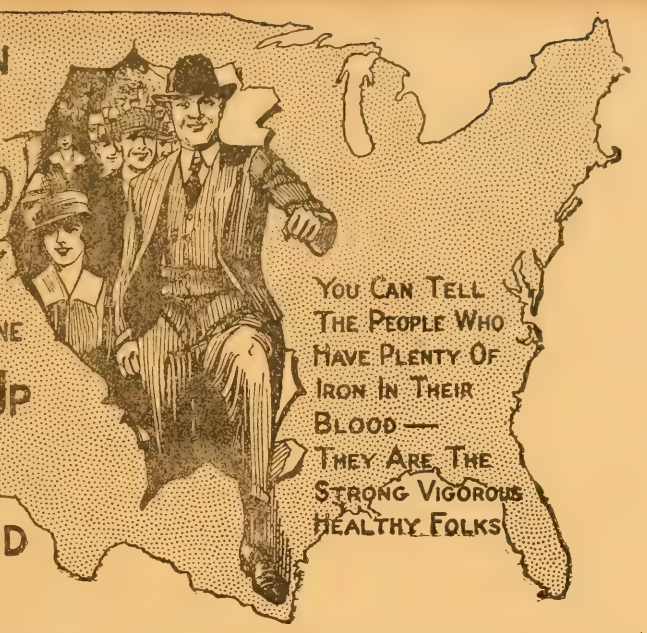
* * *

The success of an organization depends in a large measure on the co-operation and help of the individual member.

* * *

Don't forget, if you have a house built or have any repairing to be done, to see that you get a union carpenter.

NUXATED IRON IS USED BY OVER 3000000 PEOPLE ANNUALLY IN THIS COUNTRY ALONE TO HELP BUILD UP THEIR HEALTH STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE



YOU CAN TELL THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE PLENTY OF IRON IN THEIR BLOOD — THEY ARE THE STRONG VIGOROUS HEALTHY FOLKS

Look around at the men and women you meet in a single day. One glance is enough to tell the ones with plenty of rich, red blood, strength and physical energy to back up their mental power and make them a success in whatever they undertake.

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, says that to help make strong, keen, red-blooded Americans there is nothing so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron. If often increases the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time. It is conservatively estimated that Nuxated Iron is now being used by over three million people annualy, and it has been used and endorsed by such men as U. S. Commissioner of Immigration Hon. Anthony Caminetti, also United States Judge G. W. Atkinson, of the Court of Claims of Washington, and others. Nuxated Iron is dispensed by all good druggists everywhere.

The secret of life is to get as much out of it as possible. To do this, man must remove all obstacles.

* * *

The Motion Picture Players' Union, recently organized in Los Angeles, Cal., is the first of its kind in the country. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

"We won the war." Who are "we" in this case? It must be the cancerous capitalists. So far nobody else appears to have received any benefits from the victory.

* * *

The union label is peculiarly adapted to the nature of that factor which typifies the highest morality and controls the purchasing power of every community, to wit, the mistress of the household.

* * *

If the Plutes can show the workingman why the latter should not be against everything the Dollar Hounds are for, let them do it. Millions of men and women are ready to argue that point with them.

* * *

"The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth." If you doubt it, watch the crazy antics of the Yankee billionaires. But no man can flee from his conscience. It is a relentless foe.

* * *

Home building and home owning is the basis of the strength of the nation. While the home cannot be called a negotiable investment, it is everywhere admitted that it pays large financial returns in the increased efficiency of the family.

* * *

The American Federation of Labor has 3,140,000 members, an increase of over 1,000,000 members during the past year. If they could only make the same gain in the next five years, what a power they would be, both on the industrial and political field.

* * *

In taking advantage of the "spirit of organization," organizers should be guarded against elements that tend toward the segregation rather than the cohesiveness of the labor movement.

* * *

The one great source of the trouble between employers and employes arises from the fact that the immense establishments of today in which alone we find serious conflicts between capital and

labor, are not managed by the owners, but by salaried officers, who cannot possibly have any permanent interest in the welfare of the workingman.

* * *

Labor receives no more consideration than it is in a position to demand and enforce. Unaided by the co-operation of his fellow-workman, the individual laborer would be reduced to a pitiful state. United for a common object he becomes an effective force.

* * *

The reasonable demand for improved conditions is making itself heard, for the working people themselves are becoming educated and are thoroughly in earnest as to the needs in the present political situation and in regard to industrial conditions of the country.

* * *

A net profit of $7,631,535.21 for the past year is announced by Wilson & Co., meat packers. These earnings equal $34.49 a share on the common stock, as compared to $28.95 in the previous year. The sales amounted to $400,000,000. This is only one report from the clique of packers, yet every paper and magazine one reads contains a full page advertisements of explanations by Swift & Co. of "why the poor meat packers" are on the verge of bankruptcy.

* * *

Now is the time for carpenters outside the union to make arrangements to join. With a good start and all working together, it will mean that the new conditions will be put across in larger measure. Union employers have already agreed to the new wage scale. Non-union contractors, in order to hold their men, will have to pay the rate.

* * *

The future of this country rests upon the education of the boys and girls of today. School buildings should be the object of civic pride. Nothing can outweigh the importance of the value of education to the child and to the country. That is the one outstanding fact of the war.

* * *

That the true aim and object of labor unions is to uniformly secure better wages, shorter hours, improved conditions and better treatment, made no demonstration, and no man worthy of the name would or should enjoy those advantages without willingly joining the union of his craft, aiding in determining its policy and contributing to the expense of its maintenance.

* * *

It is their children who will suffer through the neglect of our system of education. It is their children who will not be properly equipped fo rthe battle of life. Then the slogan of the working people should be: "Build new schools now."

* * *

Not only are many of the old school buildings useless for their purpose, but the need of the times is for more school buildings everywhere. The working people are vitally concerned in this school building question. It is their children who are the pupils of the public schools.

* * *

Never in the history of the labor movement in America have the signs been more propitious for a successful drive for education and organization of the workers. The year of 1919 should see the record mark of membership in our effort to bring about improved conditions for the workers. This is the hour for high resolve, for tireless endeavor, for boundless achievement for our cause. Now for the 400,000.

* * *

Postmaster General Burleson seems to be getting into hot water right frequent these days. Serves him right. Any public official who uses his office to try to beat down wages and abuse men and women just because they happen to be members of a labor organization is not the proper person to be in charge of a department of our Government as important as that which he is trying to run, and we predict that his time will be short in that position unless he is willing to quit the autocratic tactics and try to serve the people and not the corporations.

"Thrift is the surest and strongest foundation of an empire; so sure, so strong, so necessary, that no nation can long exist that disregards it."—(Lord Rosebery.) Buy W. S. S.

* * *

A dime to many a young American does not mean 2 nickles or 10 pennies. Money to American youth has value only in that it immediately buys something. Money spend unwisely is gone forever; money put in Thrift Stamps and W. S. S. returns with more.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the address of E. L. Greenleaf, or can give any information about him, communicate with his sister, Sue Greenleaf, 776 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

Urban H. Peck, a member of Local Union No. 30, New London, Conn., is being inquired after by his family. He was last heard from while working at Camp Abraham Eustis at Lee Hall, Va. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall; weighs about 140 pounds; brown hair, rather thin on top; brown eyes and high forehead; wore a signet ring on left little finger which could not be taken off without cutting. Anyone having any information as to his whereabouts will kindly notify Mrs. Urban Peck, P. O. Box 142, Norwich, Conn.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Mr. W. Johnson, who left Pekin about a month ago, telling his wife he was going to Alton to secure employment. She has not heard from

him since he left. His description is as follows: Height, 6 feet, 1 inch, weight, 160 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, black mustache, wore dark brown suit, black overcoat, and crush hat. Carried a withdrawal card from Local Union No. 644. Accompanying photograph is a good likeness of the brother, and anyone having any knowledge of him would confer a favor by addressing Mrs. Anna Johnson, 407 Illinois St., Pekin, Ill.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of G. W. Coffman, who was a member of Local Union No. 1198, Independence, Kan. He is about 36 years of age; height, 5 feet 10 inches; dark hair tinged with grey; light blue eyes and weighs about 146 pounds. Anyone knowing about him will confer a favor by addressing the Financial Secretary, J. B. Owen, 601 North Twelfth street, Independence, Kan.

The Union Label as an Educational Force

The declaration of the Committee on Education of the American Federation of Labor that "Educated manhood and womanhood are the nation's greatest asset, both in peace and war," is a fundamental upon which all can agree.

If the education of the children results in such a great asset to the nation, it is self-evident that the application of the same principle to the trade union movement would be advantageous to every worker.

One of the great agencies through which the workers can be educated is the union label, that potent but silent messenger of industrial peace and social betterment which should guide them in the utilization of their purchasing power just as the beacon light aids the mariner to avoid the dangers of the sea.

The union label, representing as it does the best possible working conditions, makes a direct appeal to all fair-minded people to discriminate against the exploiter of women and children and the man convicted of crime, by refusing to purchase commodities upon which this emblem of fair labor does not appear. By carrying this principle a little farther and dealing only with stores where union cards are displayed or buttons worn by the clerks indicating membership in a labor union, immeasurable benefits are bound to result.

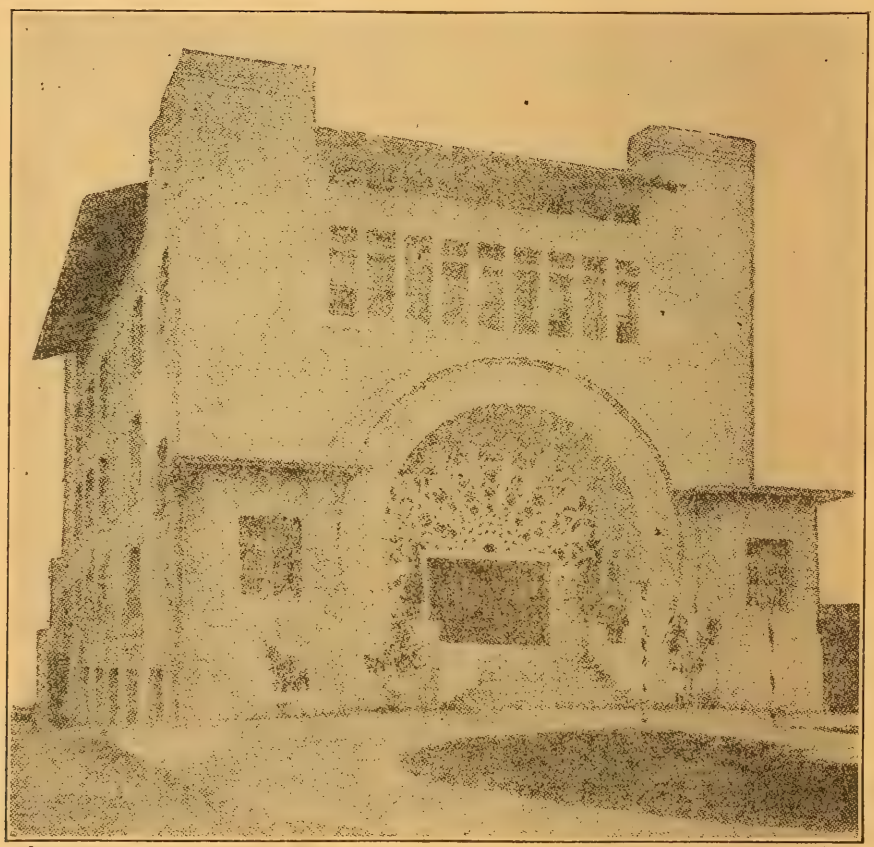
By co-operation of this character the billion or more dollars spent by trades unionists each year could be made so powerful an influence for good that it would be amazing, and the educational value of such co-operation would be so beneficial and permanent that it would not be confined to the workers but would extend to all branches of society.

The union label has been of inestimable value to trade unionists in securing improved working and living conditions, and if the workers would "practice what they preach" by a continuous and persistent demand for union-made goods, these benefits could be increased and continued indefinitely.

Thrift never killed a cat, but care did. Buy W. S. S.

Labor Temple, Jacksonville, Fla.

The carpenters of Jacksonville are to be congratulated on their new headquarters, the Labor Temple, a picture of which is shown herewith. This building, which is of reinforced concrete, was erected at a cost of $85,000 and is situated in one of the most beautiful locations in the city, Riverside Drive. It was formerly known as the Germania Club and has a large auditorium seating about 1,500 comfortably; a dining room



with a capacity for comfortably seating 600 persons at one time; in addition to this it has a large bowling alley, bath rooms and several small meeting halls. The surrounding scenery must be seen to be appreciated, but one can imagine its beauty when you know it is on the banks of the beautiful St. John's River. The Brotherhood has cause to feel proud of its representative unions in the Sunny South in the selection of their new home, which is without doubt one of the finest buildings commemorated to the labor movement in recent years, and shows that the carpenters are keeping pace with the times.

John F. Tobin Is Dead

John F. Tobin, for years president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, died at Quincy, Mass., April 14, after an ailment of considerable length. The funeral was attended by a large number of trade unionists.

The A. F. of L. was represented by First Vice-President Duncan, on request of President Gompers.

Deceased was one of the best known trade unionists in this country. His carrer as a member and official of Organized Labor was long and honorable.

Deceased was 64 years old. He was one of the leading figures in the organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, over 20 years ago. He was the first president of that organization and has been continuously elected to that office.

Trade Notes

L. U. 1808, Wood River, Ill.—This is to advise that our scale has been raised from 75 cents to 80 cents per hour, March 1, 1919. We had no trouble whatever and everything is going smoothly. Earl F. Scott, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal.—Our demands for an increase of wages to $7.00 per day have been granted. All of our contractors agreed without any trouble. Geo. Cluff, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1792, Sedalia, Mo.—We got our raise in wages without any difficulty whatever, no time lost, and receive now 75 cents per hour. George W. Renfro, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.—As a result of our trade movement, carpenters received an increase of 50 cents per day December 1, 1918, and 50 cents more March 1, 1919. This will make our new scale, starting with March 1, $7.00 per day, eight hours, and 44 hours per week. This was the contractors' own proposition. H. Scsull, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Texas.—We beg to advise you of the success in our movement for the raise in wages from 75 cents to 87½ cents an hour; same went into effect January 1st without a single kick from any of the contractors. We are working under a Trades and Labor Council card and have everything in good condition. W. A. Copeland, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo.—We are glad to report that our movement for an increase of wages to 62½ cents an hour was accepted and same went into effect January 1, 1919. W. W. Wade, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont. — I am pleased to inform you that our demands for an increase in wages from $6.00 to $7.00 for eight hours per day has been granted. The delay in notifying you was caused by the recent quarantine on account of the influenza here. Lynn D. Ambrose, R. S.

L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.—I am glad to inform you that our movement for an increase of wages from 75 cents to 87½ cents per hour, effective Monday, January 13, has been a success and there wasn't a contractor who refused to pay the new scale. L. H. Ossenkop, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1432, Laramie, Wyo.—I wish to inform you that our movement for an increase of wages from 75 cents to 87½ cents per hour has been granted and went into effect on Monday, March 10. Paul Melcher, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.—I wish to inform you that the scale of $1.00 per hour went into effect here March 10. All the contractors met the advance and returned men to work, except one, and he is still holding out, but don't think he will last long. R. B. Fawcett, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1546, Owensboro, Ky. I am glad to inform you that our movement for better trade conditions has met with success. We demanded 55 cents per hour with half-holiday Saturdays. B. C. Igleheart, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass.—This to inform you that our new trade movement has been a success and all contractors have met our demands. Our scale increased from 50 to 60 cents per hour, 48 hours per week, this being our minimum wage. M. L. Partenheimer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.—We are glad to report that our movement for an increase of wages to 50 cents per day have met with success. A. C. Conner, R. S.

L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y.—This is to inform you that our trade movement for 70 cents an hour has been successful and went into effect April 1. Herbert A. Fox, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1988, Lamar, Colo. — We are glad to report that we not only received our demand for 75 cents an hour and

Saturday half-holiday, but all three mills are now strictly union shops. S. C. McAttee, R. S.

Foreign Labor Notes

Nearly all the shipyards in England, Scotland and Ireland were made idle, owing to workmen leaving their places until they were granted shorter hours and improved working conditions.

* * *

Sweden has civil service retirement legislation which provides means for old employes after they have retired.

* * *

Czecho-Slovakia, the world's newest republic, is the first country in Europe to adopt the eight-hour day by law. It also has adopted means to insure workers and demobilized soldiers against unemployment.

* * *

Trade union membership in Switzerland has increased over 15 per cent in the last two years.

* * *

Switzerland has an unemployment fund which pays unemployed skilled workers 68 cents a day and unskilled workers 58 cents a day.

* * *

The present scale of German wages, indicated by an agreement reached with the Berlin building trades, gives apprentices 420 marks a month as initial wage. Skilled workers are to be paid proportionately higher and are to be given 25 per cent overtime and 50 per cent for night and Sunday work. Eighteen days' vacation are to be given annually with pay.

* * *

A new law will soon become operative in Switzerland compelling employers to provide strike pay for employes. A London business man who owns a factory in Switzerland employing 250 persons stated his manager had reported the law would compel the factory to set aside $12,000 annually to the workers' unemployment fund. The fund is collected and controlled by the state.

Next to organization, education on broad and comprehensive lines is a potent weapon in the hands of the working people. It affords an opportunity to penetrate with a clear vision into the shams and sophistries which becloud the minds of the masses.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

IOWA—President, Wm. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St., Mason City, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

LOUISIANA—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS—President, Michael A. Lee, 64 Bartlett St., Lowell, Mass.; Secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN—President, James Sharrock, 333 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High St., Jackson, Mich.

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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 529 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

PENNSYLVANIA—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 1803 Spring Garden Ave., Philadelphia.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Arthur Martel, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, P. Q., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst, Montreal, P. Q., Can.

RHODE ISLAND—Perry B. Dawley, 18 Levin St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road, Pawtucket, R. I.

TEXAS—President, W. H. Gramling, 921 N. Border St., Cleburne, Tex.; Secretary, R. E. Roberts, Box 487, Dallas, Tex.

UTAH—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON—President, Chas. Evans, 3826 Eastern Ave., Seattle; Secretary, Geo. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele St., Tacoma.

As Our Representatives See It

A Brief Summary of Trade Conditions Excerpted From Reports Submitted to the General Office

Canada. Conditions of employment prevailing in our trade in the city of Montreal in the past season have been one of the worst I have ever experienced. I came here just previous to the signing of the peace armistice, and at that time we were unable to supply the calls for men, but the abrupt ending of the war put a stop to that class of work, and ever since conditions have grown steadily worse. The closing down of the munition factories, into which many of our members had gone, made a further addition to the number of unemployed, and finally the curtailment of the Government shipbuilding program was the final blow which has made the opportunities for a carpenter very scarce. The general impression, however, seems to be that the coming season will be good, once work starts to open up.

Massachusetts. In localities which I have visited working conditions are very slack, not much doing anywhere. In a few spots there is an inclination to start building operations and considerable work is contemplated, but everyone seems to be holding back, waiting for the other to start. I find that in the cities of Springfield, Worcester, Lowell and Lawrence the members of our organization are doing much to get business started; in these places the members have sent three committees to the municipal government to try and induce them to take the initiative, and in some cases have their promise to do so. Many of the building operations are held up by the contractors pending a settlement of the wage questions, and many persons are waiting to see material come down in price.

Oklahoma. In this State and parts of Kansas, through which I have traveled the first part of the present year, idleness is not the rule; every locality reports a bright future, and I personally see signs of advancing prosperity as fast as conditions will permit. Every effort is being made by the building trades, and especially the carpenters, to promote this interest in every way possible, mainly by not making any raise in wages for the present year unless they are compelled to on account of further advance in the cost of living.

Nebraska-Iowa. Work at present is very slack, however labor in all its branches was more steadily employed than in previous years, with prospects favorable for the summer season.

Indiana. Work in the building line is normal at present. With only one exception, I find in every city more proposed work than ever at this time of the year and in almost every instance large construction work under way.

Virginia. There is considerable commercial work going on in Norfolk and the immediate vicinity, with prospects for future work looking bright. There has been no effort on the part of our organization to have any new developments started, but there is a large amount of Government work going on, employing about 5,000 of our members; that work will last for a considerable time and possibly well into the coming fall before it is completed. The city of Norfolk is doing considerable construction work on schools and public buildings; there is also a movement on foot to have the city build several large municipal piers. The prospects in general look good for the present, and as a whole I believe that the tidewater districts of Virginia are the bets off in the employment line for our men on the entire coast. From information I have received from other sections of the State, there is little, if any, work in our line going on.

Florida. Nothing doing in this section at all, especially along the Gulf Coast, owing to the Government having shut down on wooden ship building. There are about a thousand men idle in Jacksonville alone and the shipyards are laying men off every day and very few of them will be able to find another job here. On the other hand, the prospects for work a little later on are good, that is, in the surrounding territory, when building prospects start.

The purchasing power of the union-earned dollar, rightly applied, would ameliorate many of the unjust conditions which at present exist.

Craft Problems

Practical Uses of the Steel Square

(By Fred T. Hodgson.

The steel square, void of any attachments, and one which has become quite popular, is the "Nicholls Square," a representation of one side of which is shown in Fig. 8. This square presents some advantages over many now in use. The manufacturers direct special attention to the fact that the board measure has been replaced by a simple rule for framing, and there is to be found the lengths and figures giving the cuts for an entire roof, also the cuts for cornice of the same. The tongue on the square is 1¾ inches wide, thus making it convenient for spacing, as much of the dimension lumber is 1¾ inches thick. The general directions for using this square are shown herewith, so that the reader will be able to judge of the merits of the tool. These squares are numbered or graded according to the graduation marks and quality of finish. The face of a square is the side on which the maker's name is stamped. The reverse is the back. The longer arm is the body, the other is the tongue.

FRAMING RULE

The first line of figures gives the length of common rafters for 1 foot run.

The second line of figures give the length of hip or valley rafters for a 1 foot run.

The third line of figures give the length of first jack rafter and the difference in the length of the others spaced 16 inches on centers.

The fourth line of figures give the length of first jack rafter and the difference in the length of the others spaced 2 feet on centers.

The fifth line of figures give the side cut of jack rafters against hip or valley rafters.

The sixth line of figures give the side cut of hip or valley rafters against ridge board or deck.

The seventh line of figures give the cuts of sheathing and shingles in valley or hip. For example:

1. If your roof is raised 8 inches to the foot, or, as it is called, third pitch, under 8 on the first line are the figures 14.42. This is the length of the common rafters for 1 foot run. If the building is 16 feet wide, half the width of building would be the run of common rafter. In this case it would be 8; multiply 14.42 by 8, you have 115.36 inches, or 9 feet 7¾ inches.

2. To obtain the bottom and top cuts of common rafter use the figures 12 on body and 8 on tongue; 12 side give bottom cut, 8 side gives top cut; the same figures give bottom and top cuts for jack.

On the second line under 8 are the figures 18.78; multiply these figures by 8, which is the run of the common rafter. This gives 150.24, or 12 feet 6¼ inches. This is the correct length of hip or valley rafter. To obtain the bottom and top cuts for hip or valley rafters, use the figure 17 on body and 8 on tongue 17 side gives bottom cut, 8 side gives top cut.

This is all the figuring necessary to be done. The reason for giving the lengths for one foot of common and hip or valley rafters is that it will work in all cases, regardless of width of buildings.

3. On the line under 8 are the figures 19¼ inches. This is the length of first jack rafter, also the difference in the length of the others spaced 16 inches on centers. For example, the first jack being 19¼ inches, the second jack would be 3 feet 2½ inches; make each one 19¼ inches longer than the other.

On the fourth line under 8 are the figures 2 feet 4⅞ inches. This is the length of the first jack rafter, and the difference in the length of the others spaced 2 feet centers.

On the fifth line under 8 are the figures 10 and 12. By placing square on stock to be cut at these figures 10 on body, 12 on tongue, and marking on 12 side this gives side cut of jacks against hip or valley rafter.

On the sixth line under 8 are the figures 9 and 10. By placing square on stock to be cut at these figures, 9 on

body and 10 on tongue, and marking on the 10 side, this gives side of cut of hip or valley rafter against ridge board or deck.

On the seventh line under 8 are figures 12 and 10. By placing square on stock to be cut at these figures 12 on body, and 10 on tongue, and marking on the 10 side this gives the cut of sheathing and shingles in valley or hip.

REMARKS

To obtain the lengths and cuts be careful to use the figures under whatever figure your roof raises to the foot. If your roof raises 12 inches to the foot, or half pitch, look under 12, and so on in all cases. In cutting jack rafters allow for half the thickness of hip or valley rafters as lengths given on square are to center lines. The figures on the square, giving side cuts of jacks, will also give the correct miter cuts for molding in the valley of the junction of two gables, also miter cuts for gable moldings where it intersects with level moldings at the end of building. The figures giving cuts of sheathing in valley or hip also give cuts of mitering level plancier with gable plancier, also the miter cuts where two gable planciers intersect, also the cuts for plancier on gable end.

To obtain the bottom and top cuts of hip or valley rafters use the figures 17 on body, and whatever figure your roof raises to the foot on tongue. Always remember that the cuts comes on the tongue, or last named figure. It is so arranged in all cases.

FIG. 8

OCTAGON "EIGHT-SQUARE" SCALE

This scale is along the middle of the tongue, and is used for laying off lines to cut an "eight square" or octagon stick of timber from a square.

Suppose the figures A, B, C, D, Fig. 9, is the butt of a square stick of timber 6 x 6 inches. Through the center draw the lines AB and CD parallel with the sides and at right angles to each other.

With the dividers take as many spaces (6) from the scale as there are inches in the width of the stick, and lay off this space on either side of the point A as Aa and Ab; lay off in the same way the space from the point B as Bd and Be; also Cf and Cg and Db and De. Then draw the lines ab, ed, ef and gh. Cut off the solid angle E, also F, G and H; there is left an octagon or "eight square" stick. This is nearly exact.

BRACE MEASURE

This is along the center of the back of the "tongue" and gives the length of the common brace.

18-18 25.45 in the scale means that if the run is 18 inches on the post, and the same on the beam, then the brace will be 25 45-100 inches.

If the run is 21 inches on both

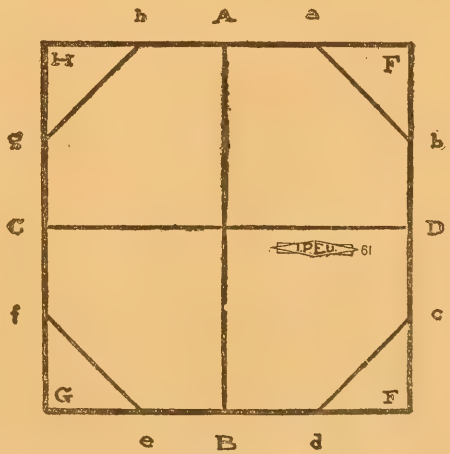


Fig. 9.

beam and post, then the brace will be 29 70-100 inches.

In Fig. 10 we show the diagonal scale. If you examine this square you will find on the tongue near its junction with the

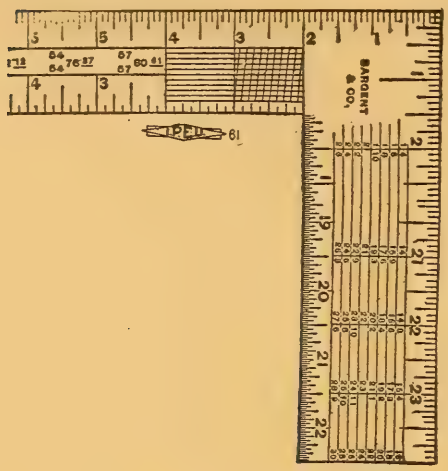


Fig. 10.

blade a series of lines making a figure known as the "diagonal scale." This scale is used for taking off the hundredths of an inch. The line ab is here an inch long and is divided into 10 equal parts (see Fig. 10a), the line cd being

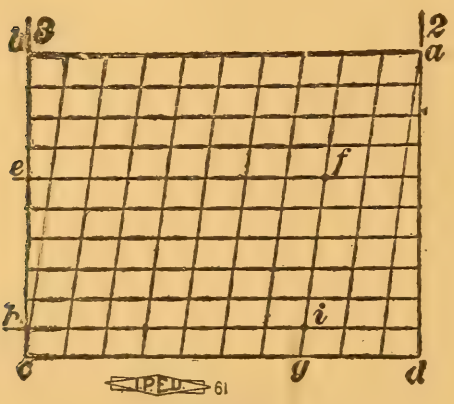


Fig. 10A.

also divided into 10 equal parts, and diagonal lines are then drawn connecting the points as shown in the diagram. Suppose we wish to take off 76-100 of an inch, we proceed as follows: Count off seven spaces from c, e, g, which equals 70-100 of an inch; then count up the diagonal line until the sixth horizontal line, e, is reached, when e f will equal the required distance of 76-100 of an inch, which is a trifle over ¾ of an inch.

(To be continued)

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

A ROOF WITH PITCHED RIDGES

The following roof of a somewhat unusual kind may be found of value by those carpenters who live in the country or build beams or framed farm structures.

At Fig. 1 an isometrically projected view of the roof will be seen. It consists of one roof or cupola of four gables on a square plan, with four valleys and four sloping ridges, which rise on a

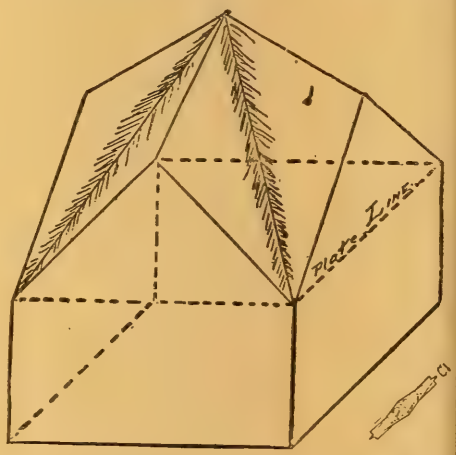


Fig. 1.—General Appearance of a Roof with Pitched Ridges.

pitch from the peaks of the gables and terminate at one main centre peak or apex C, where the valleys and ridges all join, giving a most peculiar appearance, as shown in Fig. 1.

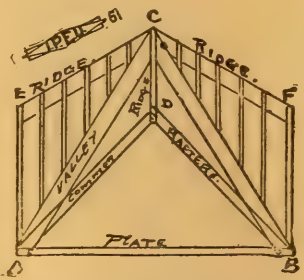


Fig. 2.—Valleys, Rafters and Ridges for a Pitched Ridge Roof.

The rafters of the gables are "full" or mitre pitch or 12 inches and 12 inches on the steel square on tongue and blade. The top of the valleys is 4 feet higher than the gable peaks, so that the ridges rise on pitch in the manner shown in the cross sestion, Fig. 2.

In order to layout and frame this example in the easiest way, proceed to the

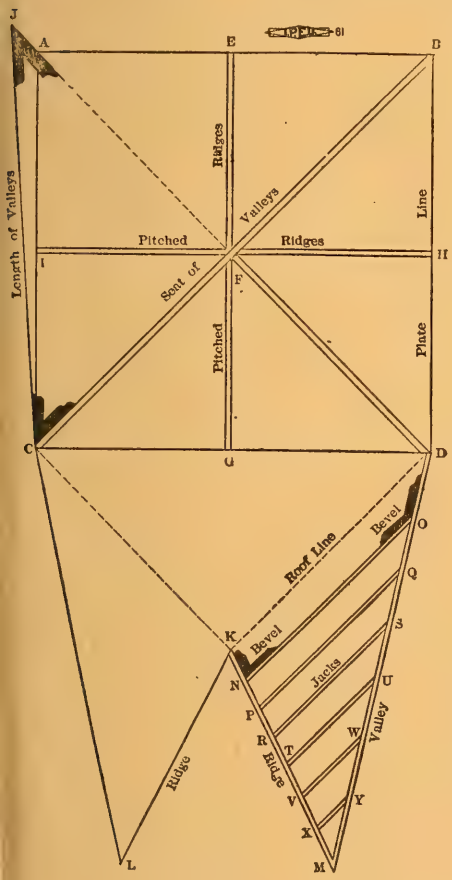


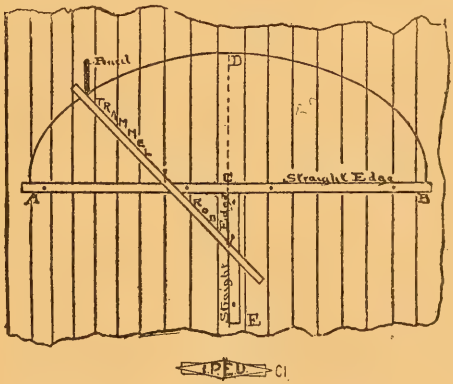
Fig. 3.—Layout of Roof.

diagram Fig. 3 and let A-E-B-H-D and C be the plan. A-F, B-F, D-F and C-F being the valley seats, and E-F, H-F, G-F and I-F those of the hip rafters. To find the length of the valley from F, square up at F, A-J equal in height to A-C, Fig. 2, and join J-C for the lengths and bevels of each of the valley rafters, four in all.

Now for the 18 necessary jack rafters it will be found most convenient to develop the roof in order, to prove the accuracy of the layout, therefore on C-G-D erect or layout out one gable to stand over C-G-D as C.-K.-D.

From D. make D-M, equal in length to C-J, and K M equal in length to the ridge E-C on C-F on Fig. —.

Divide off on the line K-M. Fig the jack rafters, and draw them parallel to K-D in the way illustrated at Fig. 3 as N-O, P-Q, R-S, T-U, V-W and X-Y. The side bevels at O and N will be as represented, to come against the ridges and valleys, reversed for left and right sides and the down or vertical cut of the bottom ends of the jacks nailed against the valley sides will be as the pitch of the valleys, and the top cuts as that of the gables or mitre cuts.



To prove the accuracy of the above described explanation, draw the diagram Fig. 3 to scale on cardboard, then cut out the whole plan as A, E, B, H, D, M, K, L, C, and A; then make a slight cut with a sharp knife from C to K, from K to D, also across C-G-D. Fold over the development until K is over G. D. M over D-F, C-L over C-F and L and M. joined together are over F with the ridge L-K over G-F; which completes the work.

AN ELLIPTIC DOME WITH AN ELLIPTIC PLAN

At Fig. 4, the plan of the elliptic roof, let A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O and P be its shape on the outside line of the elliptic plate, cut in sweeps as shown in the engraving. In striking this plan, any of the methods which I described in the last chapter, or by the simple and accurate method which I here illustrate at Fig. 4. It consists of one horizontal straight edge A B, tacked on the floor on the line of the major axis or long diameter of the ellipse, and a

second straight edge C E, set on the minor axis or short diameter below it. These are represented in the engraving. A trammel rod or tracer is made with the distance from the pencil to the farthest nail against the short straight edge, equal to A C or half the long diameter, and the distance from the pencil to the nearest nail sliding against the long straight edge, equal to C D or half the short diameter. The elliptic curves may, by this method, be accurately struck to the size desired.

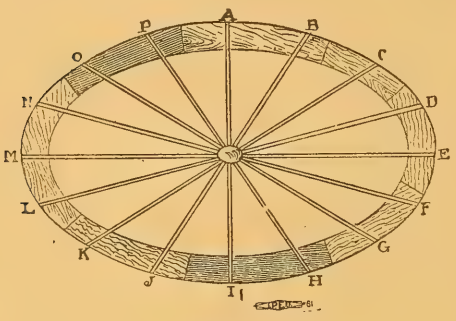


Fig. 4.

In this dome roof I have shown a boss in the centre to receive the top cuts of the elliptic rafters, all of which radiate from the centre to the outside edge of the plate terminating at A-B-C-D, etc. The rafters which will stand over the plan Fig. 4 on M-E will be A-D and D-B on Fig. 5, which is the projection or view of one side when set up in their positions.

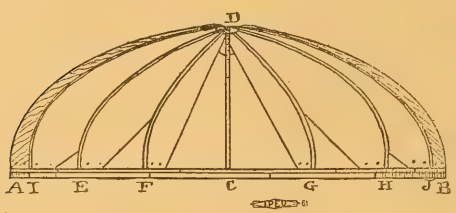


Fig. 5.

Each set as A-I, B-J, C-K, D-L must be struck out separately, with the major axis or long diameter of each being the plan length as A-I, B-J, etc., with the minor axis as C-D, Fig. 5. Great care and accuracy are necessary in delineating each set, so as to have their curves absolutely correct and true, and to appear as at Fig. 5 when raised.

In order to find the shape of the sheathing or roofing boards to cover this dome proceed to Fig. 6 and draw the long diameter M-A, also the short diameter M-A, and strike out the elliptic curve of the roof L-A-K. Divide the right half side into 10 equal divisions as denoted by the letters A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J and K, and from these points let fall or lines square to M-K as A-M, B-I, C-Q, etc., and produce these across the plan below to represent 10 boards intended to be bent over and nailed to the rafters.

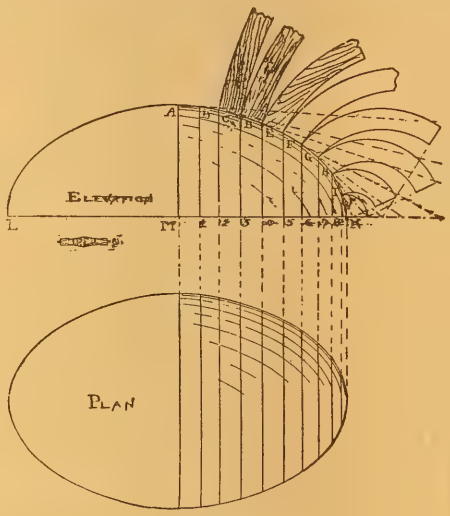


Fig. 6.

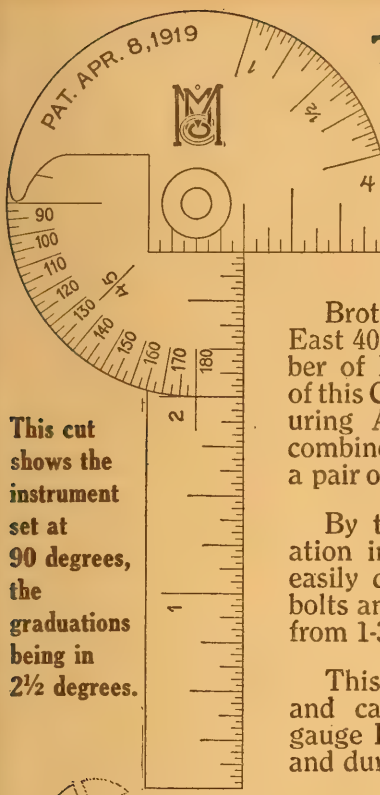
To determine the exact shape of these, join the division points on the curve A-K and produce each until it cuts the line L-M-K produced to the right. The points where the lines intersect will be the centres from which the curved boards, which will be needed to bend across the rafters, may be struck in the way represented in Fig. 6.

For the purpose of proving the correctness of the foregoing methods I would urge all who study these articles to make the cardboard models I've previously advised.

Some Suggestions About Putting On Hardware

Ordinary brass-faced mortise locks require nice, neat marking and fitting and should be kept flush with the edges of the doors and well in if the door's edge be very much beveled. Keyholes are usually cut out too large; they should just be the size of each key, so as to leave plenty of solid wood to which the escutcheons are screwed.

The Mac Downey Combination 3 in 1 Rule



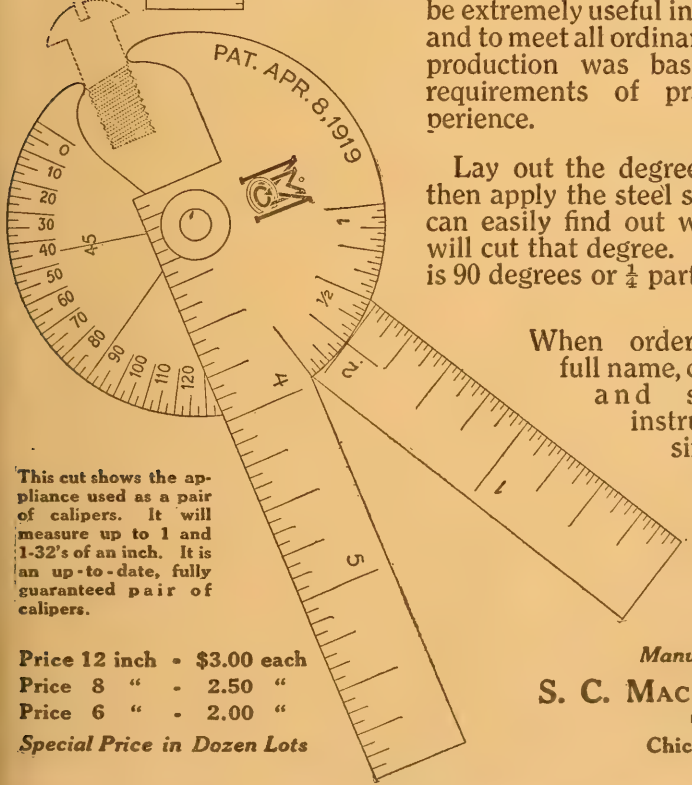
This cut shows the instrument set at 90 degrees, the graduations being in 2½ degrees.

Brother SILAS C. Mac DOWNEY, 747 East 40th Street, Chicago, Illinois, a member of Local 141, announces the invention of this Combination Pocket Measuring Appliance, comprising a combined angle measuring device, a pair of calipers and a scale rule.

By the use of this combination instrument, angles can be easily determined, plans scaled, bolts and other articles measured from 1-32 of an inch up to 1 inch.

This instrument is accurately and carefully made out of 18 gauge Liberty silver and is neat and durable. It will be found to be extremely useful in many ways and to meet all ordinary needs. Its production was based on the requirements of practical experience.

Lay out the degrees required, then apply the steel square. You can easily find out what figures will cut that degree. The square is 90 degrees or ¼ part of a circle.



This cut shows the appliance used as a pair of calipers. It will measure up to 1 and 1-32's of an inch. It is an up-to-date, fully guaranteed pair of calipers.

When ordering give full name, city, state, and size of instrument desired. Send full price with order to assure prompt delivery. You will be well pleased with your purchase.

Price 12 inch - $3.00 each
Price 8 " - 2.50 "
Price 6 " - 2.00 "

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Brass and glass door knobs are better left covered with the linen protections with which they usually come packed, so as to prevent their getting scratches or injured by sandy, gritty hands and other objects.

Keys should each be tied to their own door knobs, or, if this be undesirable, they ought to be tagged, numbered and hung up on an numbered office wall board provided with brass hooks for each key.

Door springs should be strongly screwed on and all patent marks be set according to the printed directions.

Yale and other patented locks must be put on according to the printed directions, as they need special cutting on all doors of whatever thickness. They require a good mechanic with good tools to put them on right, but a sketch with the directions is a great guide to make them be set and work accurately. These locks should never be taken apart by an amateur, beginner or even a good carpenter, as they are so intricate and have such delicate adjustments only an expert locksmith is able to reset them properly.

There is little to be said about putting on sash locks, but they should be set to safely lock every window in order to draw the sashes so close and tightly together they will not rattle nor shake.

All escutcheons and drawer pulls should be screwed on plumb and bevel and the slots in the screws kept in a line with the work.

Every mechanic, whether professional or amateur, ought to make it a rule to keep the slots of screws in hinges, locks and such like fixtures plumb, or exactly straight up and down, especially in hinges, escutcheons, finger plates, etc. English joiners never put their screws in any other way and it really helps the appearance of the work and is well worth an extra turn or half turn of each screw with the driver.

Sliding door hardware needs very careful fitting and adjusting, either on top or on the floor, and the main thing is to get the sheaves exactly in the middle of the bottom edge of the door.

Fan light levers can be screwed on without any special directions, but all hardware demands careful and accurate setting, so all marking should be done with a sharp penknife or scriber to insure neat, close fitting.

Vocational Reeducation in Italy

Vocational reeducation and employment of disabled soldiers in Italy, which early in the war was carried on by private relief services, but which was taken over by the Government in 1917, has attained to a high degree of efficiency.

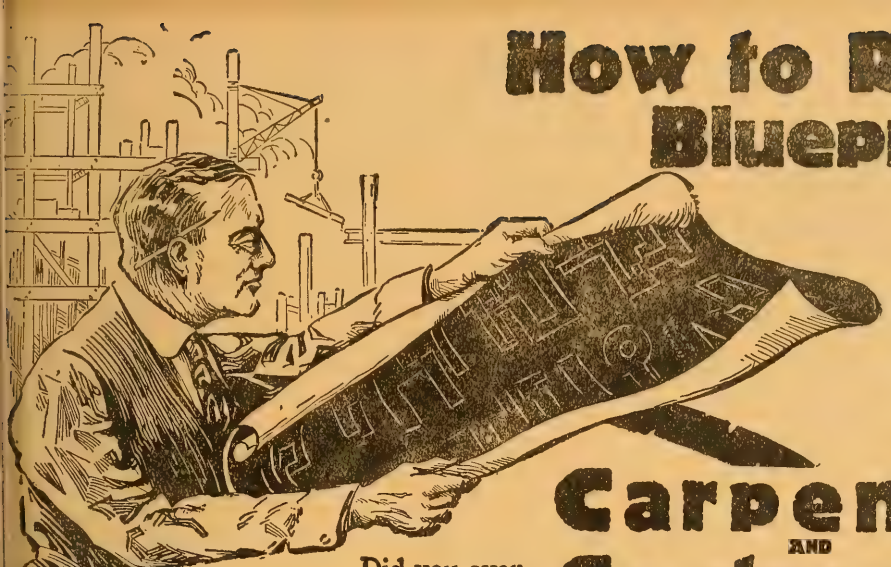
The program is distinguished by three distinct features: Propaganda with regard to vocational reeducation, and the persuading and preparation of disabled men to go through with it; actual vocational training at technical training centers and institutions; and assistance given disabled men on completion of training. The value of the training, it has been found, is largely lost unless men are morally prepared for it and unless they are aided during the period of return to normal surroundings.

The preparation of the men for reeducation should begin, if best results are to be obtained, at the moment when he realizes he will be hampered through life by his injury. In order to realize this ideal as nearly as possible, it has been attempted in Italy to concentrate all seriously injured men in two surgical receiving centers, at Mantua on the northern front, and at Bari for the eastern front, where they may be given the most adequate preparation for their future training. First of all, the disabled man is given a pamphlet explaining to the patient that under the law he is entitled to medical attendance, free equipment with artificial limbs, and maintenance for six months in a school of reeducation; and outlining the laws relating to pensions and legal medical attendance, social relief, and the securing of employment for disabled men in public or private enterprises.

From the first receiving stations the men are transferred to the first concentration hospitals in the districts of their residence and normal environment. There the preparation is completed, and as soon as the patient is able to sit up he is encouraged to attempt light occupational work, such as beadwork, cardwork, or toy making, designed to make his mentality active.

The patients, when their wounds are healed, are moved to second-grade concentration hospitals, where physical and orthopedic treatment is completed. The men then are encouraged to attend the local schools or employ themselves in workshops.

How to Read Blueprints



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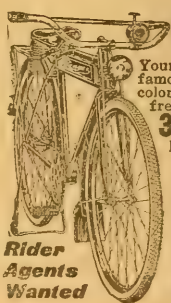

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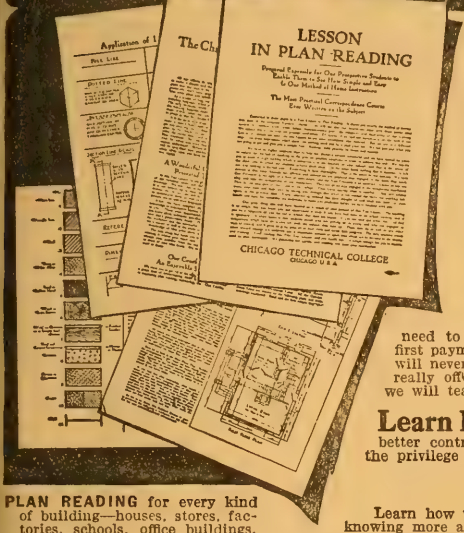

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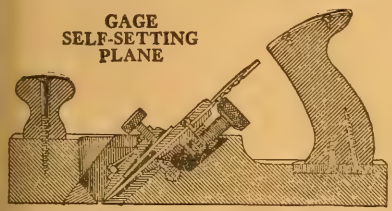

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Experience has taught him that a Morgan Door once properly hung will hold its place.

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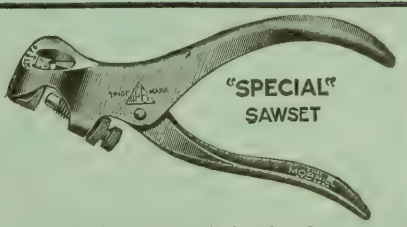

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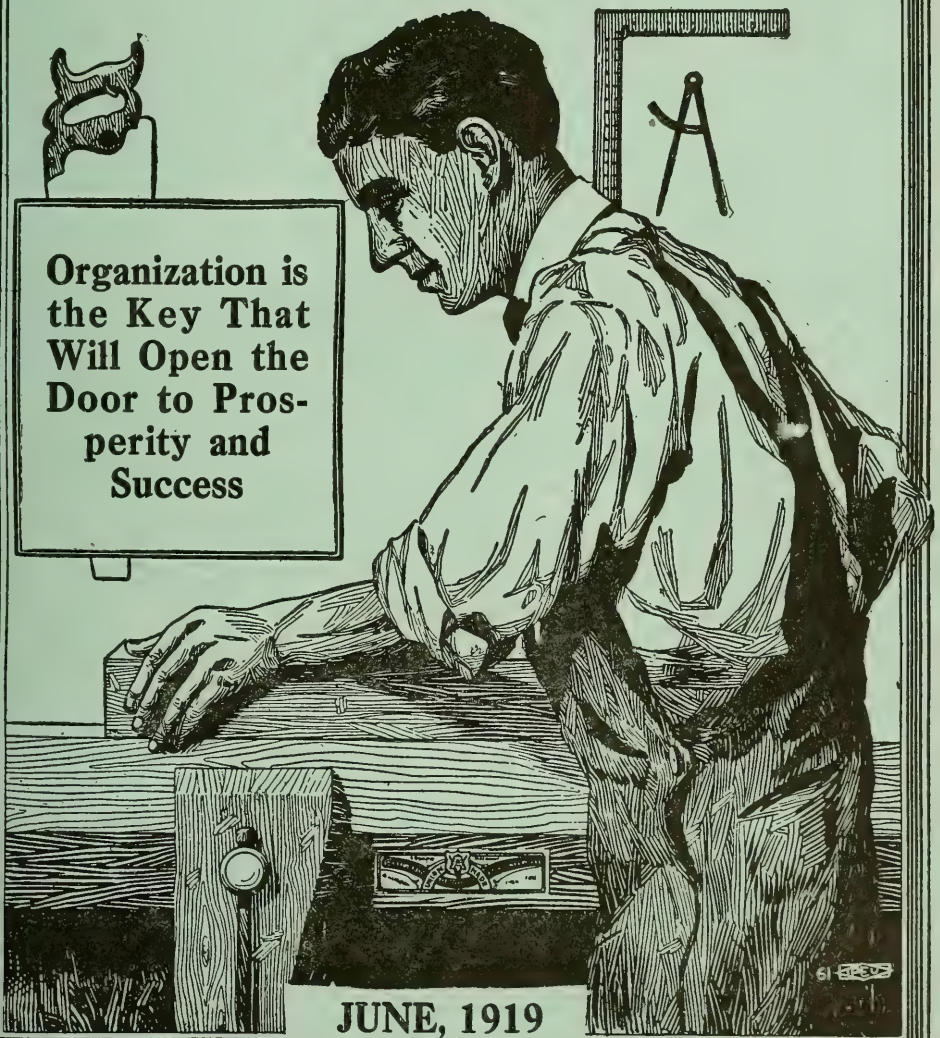

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JUNE, 1919

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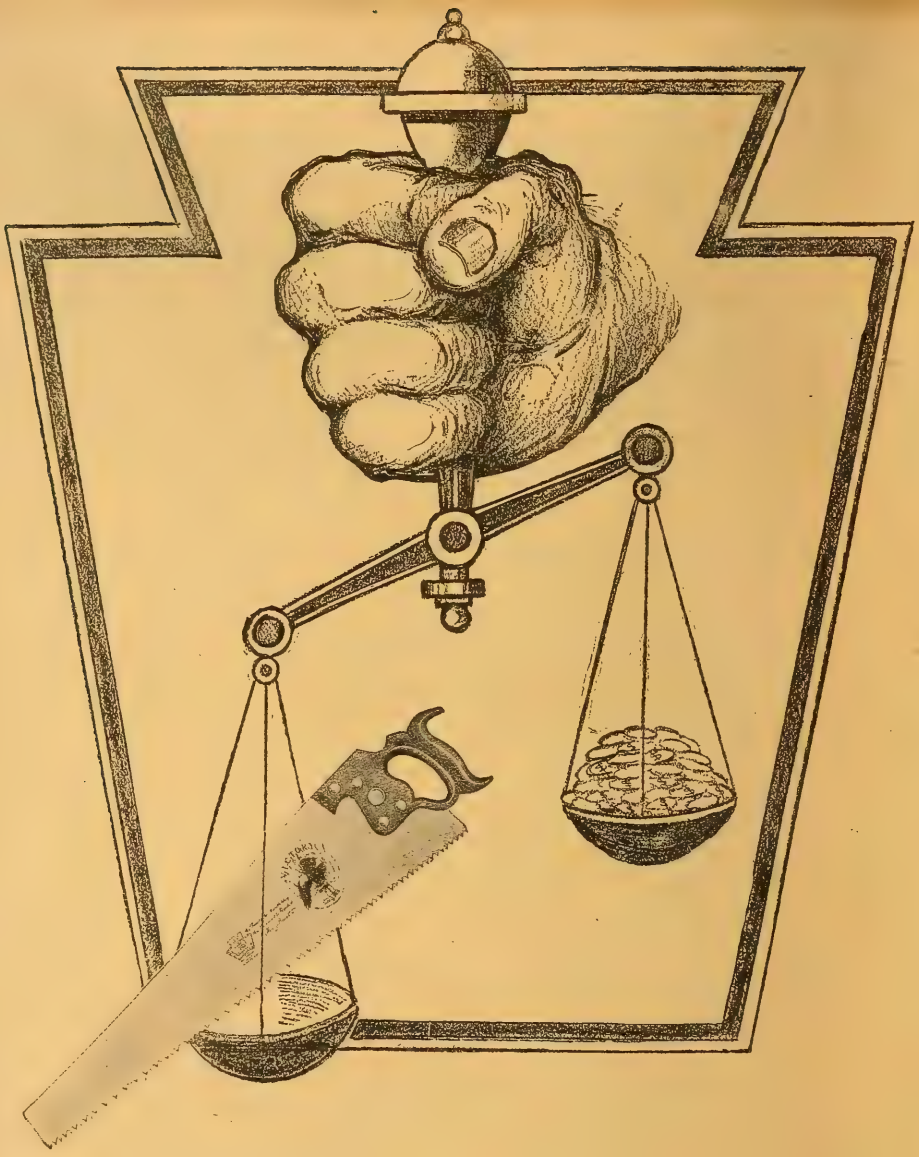

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1919

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—J. G. Nantz.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

(By Frank Duffy.)

"ITALY."

ON the last day of February, with two other members of the A. F. of L. mission, I left Paris for a few days' visit in Italy, in compliance with invitations received from the labor representatives of that country some weeks previous.

We found Organized Labor to be in a deplorable condition. In fact, from information gathered, trade unionism is practically unknown south of Naples. In the north of Italy it is somewhat better understood. In Rome, Genoa, Florence, Milan and other northern cities, carpenters' unions exist, but more in name than in reality.

When demands are made for an increase in wages or a reduction in working hours, they flourish and prosper for the time being, but as soon as the excitement is over, they are hardly ever heard of afterwards.

The bricklayers, stone masons, stone cutters, stone setters and plasterers are all in one organization. Their working hours were ten per day and their wages seven to eight liers per day, or $1.17 to $1.33 in our money. A year ago they went out on strike in Genoa for an eight-hour day and ten liers per day; $1.63 in our money. After a hard struggle they were successful and this encouraged the carpenters, who also made similar demands and were successful in establishing the eight-hour day and increasing their wages from six to eight liers per day, or in other words, from $1.03 to $1.33 per day.

If more attention was given to trade unionism and less to party politics, the wage-workers would be far better off than they are today, but they think they are on the right track as they are and you cannot convince them otherwise. Some day they will realize their position, and then there will be an awakening. Until that time comes, nothing can be done.

GREAT BRITIAN

On March 18th, I had an extended conference with General Secretary Chandler of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters at the Headquarters of that organization in Manchester, England. I was received and treated in a very friendly and courteous manner. We talked on many matters of common interest to both organizations, especially the friendly relationship existing between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America since the signing of the plan of solidification some years ago. Secretary Chandler was very anxious that the friendly relationship continue in the future and thereby avoid the misunderstandings and contentions of the past.

He informed me that his organization was consolidating all ther carpenters' organizations in the British Isles under the head of the Amalgamated Society, just as our organization has been doing in America. In this respect they have been very successful and with the exception of the General Union of Carpenters, they have accomplished their end.

Their membership now numbers 127,000. The eight-hour work-day has been fully established with a half-holiday on Saturday. They are now inaugurating a scale of wages by districts, rather than by cities. In this way they hope to bring up the rate of wages of the smaller towns to that of the larger. Some districts get a shilling an hour, while others get more, but on the whole it seems to be more satisfactory than the old system ones. Secretary Chandler believes that trade unions should steer clear of party politics. He feels the position of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the American Federation of Labor in this respect is the safest course to follow and he deplores the fact that politics predominates trade unionism in England.

He has written a history of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in which I was very much interested, from the fact that at the 1916 Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Ft. Worth, Tex., I was made historian of the organization with instructions to write a complete and detailed history of it, including the history of the carpenters' organizations, associations and unions that preceded it, and as the Amalgamated So-

ciety of Carpenters of the United States and Canada became part and parcel of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, through the plan of solidification in 1912, I was anxious to gain information relative to the establishment and inauguration of the first branches in the United States and Canada of the Amalgamated.

This information was willingly given me by Mr. Chandler and I parted with him feeling very well satisfied with our interview and interchanges of thoughts and ideas.

Just before returning to the United States a strike of the Miners and Railway Men of England for increased wages and shorter working hours was in contemplation. In fact, things looked so serious that we did not know whether we would be able to leave for home as expected. However, through negotiations and arbitration, a strike was averted, the men gaining the eight-hour day and a substantial increase in wages.

The movement was of such magnitude that the Peace Conference in session in Paris, paled into insignificance in comparison to it.

Before a final settlement of the dispute was reached the English people realized the power of the workers when united. From present indications they will respect that power in the future.

Reynolds London Newspaper which is in no way a trade union publication, and cannot be considered friendly to Organized Labor, in discussing the situation, said:

"The result of the negotiations which have gone on for the last few weeks, has made clear two things. The first is the power of really well-organized trade unions; the second is the value of the strike weapon. By the threat of a strike, and in no other way, have the miners and the railway men got justice.

"Before the war we were content as a people to see railway men working for 18 shillings a week, and even highly skilled men in responsible positions being grossly underpaid. At that time, too, the wages of the miners were on the average only a little over 30 shillings a week.

"Will any sane-minded man assert that if there had been some means by which miners and railway men could be prevented from striking they would have got what they now got?

"We hope that, the danger of dislocations of industry by strikers will pass away. But the workers can never be sure that it will wholly pass as long as they have not in reserve the power to withdraw their labor as the final resort.

"In a community conscious of the right of every working man to a decent wage, there should never be any need to strike for the common sense of the community would see that no injustice was meted out to any of its members. The principle we have just admitted in the case of railway men and miners must be extended to all other workers. The guiding line must be that until all have the chance of a decent life, with well-nourished bodies and well-nourished minds, nobody has a claim to an excess of the general wealth produced by the community. This will seem a hard saying to those who have hitherto looked upon it as a right that they should be privileged above their fellows; but more and more will it become the principle upon which the state is guided in the future."

THE RIGHT TO LIVE

(By Stanley Gibson.)

EVERY word that has ever been written about capital and labor has one focus of interest. That focus is an intangible ideal of relationship between two social factors which everybody has sought and nobody seems to have found. Nobody seems to know quite to what end we are working. No other realm of our social life is more barren of definite, universal ideals. The question of a little more for one group and a little less for another, involving a wide range of standards, is the basis of the conflict between capital and labor. Whether the Sherman act would exempt trade and labor unions; whether the "open" or "closed shop" shall prevail; what shall be done about sympathetic strikes and jurisdictional disputes between trade unions? These are all incidental and minor questions as compared to that of how the profits of industry will be divided between capital and labor. Must the men be content with a subsistence wage

or are they entitled to a subsistance wage plus some of the luxuries, and if so, how many or what? Or, is industry to be managed tactily upon a co-operative basis and are the men to share the profits of production? If so, how are the profits to be divided? Capitals' contention is for the lion's share of the profits because he risks his capital in an enterprise. Yet he does not forbear to reduce wages when business is bad and profits are low. He would deny the right of his men to share the profits from his capital and their labor when profits are abnormally high, yet he would reduce their wages when the earning power of his capital and their labor is impaired. Wages and living are the subject of endless controversy. The question of wages involves frequent alterations in the portions because the cost of living is never fixed and working people have very much to say about the purchasing power of their wages. In the last twenty years in this country, the tendencies of wages and living both have been upward, but the rise in wages has not been so great as the rise in living and this is the cause of unceasing controversy and intermittent conflict.

Hours of labor have a two-fold significance. Not only does the reduction of hours afford the worker more time for leisure and the enjoyment of life, as leisure reflects enjoyment, but reduced hours may mean a curtailment of labor's output, thus increasing the demand for labor and consequently the rate of wages.

It is too much to expect longer that labor shall appear at the shrine of capital as a supplicant for favors—shorter hours, pure air and a comfortable wage. Yet, until labor has fully realized its latent strength, just that sort of relationship must obtain. It is unjust. It is almost wholly wrong. Yet, with labor organized, largely rests the responsibility of a change. Organized capital will not contribute to a readjustment because organized capital means organized selfishness and the watchword of selfishness is to hold on to what it already has.

During the past Organized Labor has been the agressor in the world-wide movement for industrial independence, not only to hold what it had, but to gain what its adversary was unwilling to yield and able to resist, unless driven oftentimes by force. Progress, however, has been in one direction only, however slow; little by little has the working man approached the goal of economic independence. Child labor laws, limitation of night work, shorter hours, sanitary and health legislation, monetary compensation for industrial accidents, minimum wage laws in the sweated industries and collective bargaining, have marked the stages of progress.

At every stage, capital has appeared on the scene to contest possession of ground it had already occupied and to bewail the assault of labor on the sacred rights of property. Almost invariably, either force or a demonstration of force has been required by labor to win primary justice.

While organization goes forward, the state can do something toward mitigating the harshness of industrial warfare. The Federal Government may exercise a stricter control over the flood of emigration with which we are annually submerged. Just as a man's first duty is to his family, so is the nation's first duty to the legions of workingmen who are already domiciled in this country. Labor's product must be protected from the encroachments of baronial employers.

We do not need to trouble ourselves with such abstract propositions as to whether society owes man the right to subsist on his labor. We may content ourselves with the fact that government has safeguarded the possession of property and subsiidized business. Its duty to labor, at least, is equal to its past service to property and business.

Markets must be made free to all the people. Ficititious arrangements to control prices either must be regulated or prohibited. Housing and sanitary work shops must receive more attention from the state and municipal governments.

Women and children must be kept out of the factories almost altogether. We must not look very much to artificial devices for relief. We must have a large measure of "social and industrial justice." We must look carefully to the welfare of the worker—hours, conditions of work and wages. We must assist him in every way possible to become an economically independent unit of society.

Present tendencies are not lacking in inspiration to those persons who demand that our government take hold of public functions, functions which heretofore have been exercised largely by private and voluntary associations. We may

well believe that these present tendencies foreshadow the advent of a period when the harshness of the industrial conflict will have greatly subsided.

The moment for special training for definite vocations is the complement of that wise system by which every child in the land is required to obtain a minimum of education for life and wholesome living.

These are the sources of our hopes, the explanations of our continued faith in political liberty, not as an end in itself, but as a means of gaining a greater measure of economic independence for wage earners.

THE VOICES OF CONSERVATION

(By Emmet Leamy.)

THE trend of thought of the day is of little importance unless it touches the problems of the freedom of peoples and the opportunities of the common man. Ranging all the way from the definition of ethnographical boundaries of self-determining nations to social settlement and welfare work the thorough processes of statesmen and publicists, communities and ordinary citizen seem centered upon the all-important nature of democracy of whatever phase or color. We have but to glance at the newspapers and magazines whether radical or conservative, scan the new book lists of a well-ordered library, or the bookish patrons ranging feverishly through the latest emanations to satisfy ourselves that all is not well with the world and self-appointed saviors have set out determined to set things askew, back into their proper and natural channels.

We find on the one hand a universal interest in public affairs, stirring the world conscience, in the inarticulate notion of freedom embraced by a phlegmatic, uneducated Russian proletariat, which same confused, conflicting notion of democracy rejects all compromise and drenches with the blood of its best citizens the hopes of its future progress and permanent well-being. On the other hand we see the keenest minds of the most progressive nations in a similar attitude of reception to the promptings of Demos, and frankly expressing themselves as to the need of an urgent change from the accepted moral and political order which has grown up around the old point of view.

Next the perplexing problem of future permanent peace, the industrial conflict takes rank as almost of similar importance. And many expressions of opinions have been promulgated that might render a vision of what must be done to arrive at a permanent basis of harmonized working agreements, and future industrial progress, unhampered by the struggle of diverging interests and belligerant groups.

Along with the sudden awakening of individual and community thought, we find some of the backwash of democracy's great tidal wave percolating through the mind of America in regard to its industrial and business methods; and these eslf-same methods, heretofore accepted as ethically upright and economically sound as consonant with the immutable economic principles enunciated by Adam Smith, are on the whole about to be reviewed, revised and revaluated a shaving no claim to compatibility with the conception of democracy as it exists in the popular mind or as it is conceived in the light of scientific achievement and progress and the advanced stage of the industrial arts, apart from that period of American life which conceived of democracy as an untrammeled, individual plunge after a full share of the bounty and good things of life of which America of all the world was a veritable Promised Land.

Progress of reconstruction of every variety presupposes one to feel that now that the war is over we have seen the last of wars and that after a century and a half, America is about to take inventory and begin to lay the basis of a new economy, a new science of political government, in very fact a new order that will do for the present stage of American life what the Jeffersonian democracy and the old economy did for the pioneers of virgin America. A policy that would be permanent and lasting must lift the national economy away from the dangerous margin of conflict and revolt which is parent to revolution, to the safe levels of confidence and co-operation.

The present state of affairs in industry may be summed up in the old the-

ories of self-help and freedom from governmental interference that established as a system of law and order, the equality of opportunity, which became embodied in the principles of a civilization characteristic of a handicraft system, as contrasted to a stupendous industrial system of today, which invention, science and the perfected means of communication and transportation, marks off distinctly from the comparatively simple life of earlier times. But the bulk of these principles remain with us either as law, custom or tradition. Carried over as they were into the American legal and economic system they produced for several generations an even-sided growth of freedom and democracy and would still exist as the sound basis of continued American expansion and progress and universal satisfaction if the industrial acceleration added to the fully matured development of our resources and enclosures of the land was not an accepted fact. So that at the present period, legal and economic rights, originally of a sound and equitable character, are in reality, taking form largely as special privileges confined to the favor of a small minority while a vast element in the working day life of America must place their dependence upon whim or chance and the arbitrary choice of that specially favored class, the while this specially favored class oppose the efforts of a people possessing no opportunities except what can be extorted by strength of organized effort in the way of trade unions, farmer granges and non-partisan leagues, reform associations and co-operative societies, and the lessor but more pernicious activities of such negative organizations as the I. W. W., and direct actionists whose somber philosophy predicates nothing but revolution. Heretofore the willful and arbitrary attitude of a commercial and industrial class had for a long period warded off and thwarted the efforts of a vast working element to the detriment of American democratic ideals.

If we would be advocates of some sort of reconstruction and enlightened research and would stand afar off to enlarge the circle of our perspective, to view the problem not in its elements, but as a whole, we might discover that much of our design and purpose is defective and lacking, in that a tendency to retain much of what is dry-rot, but traditional in the body politic, mars the new mold of that which we now desire to construct and that the voices of conservatism are becoming more audible and authoritative inasmuch as the sickening odor of rapine and brutish outlawry rampant in the demoralized nations once dynastic and monarchical, will give thoughtful men pause, withholding progressive and aggressive thought and render people approvingly submissive to the voices of conservative authority.

It is not, of course, to be desired that moderation should not be accepted as a benign influence and check to the extreme and radical minorities that might exert a too great influence on national morals. It would, indeed, have been a salutary and wholesome balance to the pendulum of revolution that witnessed the downfall of Russian despotism, as it would be in Germany at the present time in overthrowing the Bolshevist or Spartacus group, which though a small minority, threatens a state of affairs similar to that obtaining in its neighbor to the east.

The forces of business not less than the forces of wealth have been and will continue to be the guide-posts of conservatism and the heroic guardians of traditional institutions that have assumed a character negative and harmful under the present regime of live and let live. Unfortunately as yet this conservatism is not the kind that has its ear to the ground to mark the approach of progressive thought and constructive ideals; that might give responsive acceptance to the swelling voice of multitudes bereft in great part of the tithes and opportunities for which democracy was instituted. It is not that wholesome conservatism that would act as a salutary leaven to radical and extreme notions and maintain the balance between two poles equally dangerous but yet avoidable.

It is not to be supposed that democracy with all its potential possibilities will ever produce a nation or a world thoroughly satisfied and contented, even though the material wealth of the world be distributed on the widest possible basis of equality. It is not conceivable that humanity, however highly developed mentally and spiritually, will ever approach that millennium under the most beneficient democracy, which will make for positive happiness and freedom from turmoil. It must be frankly accepted that we are of Adam and we shall eat

the apple. Growth of freedom will make for unrest unabated and the release of the human faculties witnessed in the world turmoil in these epochal years will multiply the activities and restless energy of humankind throughout the world.

Burke has said that "Concessions sufficient if given in good time and at a particular conjuncture of events, become insufficient if deferred;" and it is a truism that might well be set down as a major premise in our search for the causes of lawlessness and disorder. Mankind repressed in their mental status and oppressed in their physical surroundings by dynastic and industrial overlords could not be expected in a sudden revulsion of feelings and impulses or in a sudden sweeping away of obstacles to freedom of thought and liberty of action, calmly and with saintly forbearance, to await the outcome of academic discussion and resulting policies of their chosen leaders and spokesmen. It would well be wished that such restrained energies too long pent up, could be controlled and diverted into beneficial channels and made to fulfill the purposes of permanent good. It is then that conservation does serve its purpose. But then the danger is imminent that such conservatism and restraint, untempered by agitation, unleavened by aggressive policies of progress may sink into apathy and indifference. And such is the characteristics of the struggle of mankind. Whenever the welfare of a people was subordinated to the interests of dynasties, kingdoms and empires, it was inevitable the people should become ignorant and abased, unruly, violent and revolting. A too long suppression or neglect under a supposedly stable but stationary conservative regime meant a neglect of human impulse and reaction, human aspirations and ideas and as a consequence bred a contempt for authority and government that eventuated in rebellion and revolution.

The forces of reactionary conservatism are plentiful here in America. They grace with Solomon-like wisdom the seats of state and national assemblies, and expound with learned verbiage and profound knowledge the dictum that "All is well with the world" and anatheatize anyone who with an eye to the future, would espouse a cause or enact into law, some constructive ideal that might trample underfoot a venerable tradition or a vested interest. Strange as it may appear, a Senate and a House that contains within its walls a coterie of stalwart reactionaries who are as closely in contact with the spirit of the times as a Metchnikoff or a Mallock, presume to representative of the American people all the while they belittle the efforts and scoff the spirit of one of the greatest democrats of the age, or rise with indignant eloquence to demand the nationality of a Hoover or assert the right of a Squedunck or a Jonesville to a derelict German cannon. We could hope for a more statesmen-like promise from a beardless graduate in law. There would at least be less compunction against lavishing salaries upon one who, however lacking in learning and experience, might find himself unattached and open-minded and unflattered by invitations to doll out principles of government and politics to Chambers of Commerce and Bar Associations at so much per doll, or waste the nation's time and money in six-day talking matches and filibustering excursions. We could at least grant him the benefit of the doubt and assume that the vigor of youth and a lack of case-hardened morality might prejudice him against making more millionaires and favor a more constructive national policy.

Nor it is to be wondered at, however successful or otherwise, President Wilson's lone hand may be in effecting a supernational state, that whatever progress in the past America may have accomplished, resulted more from chance and favorable conditions than any preconceived nation of government of statesmen and politicians as to America's needs and future possibilities. It may be that utterences of certain aspirants to the much coveted executive chair, anent the fomenting of discontent by an impractical dreamer and idealist, and the Poindexterian condemnation of Bolshevist aid to Mooney, may be a retrospect of the average calibre of that select and learned class supposedly representative of public opinion.

Social and economic fermentation growing more evident day by day, due in great part to the slacking activity in industry and army demobilization, but which has its roots planted deep in economic history, causes no more than distempered diatribes against a dreamer whose mission abroad and ideals previous thereto is classified as a tacit accept-

ence and approval of Bolshevist and socialistic tendencies. But still returning soldiers walk our streets in search of work while their numbers are augmented daily with each ship that arrives from Europe, while grand and plausable measures for promoting prosperity by way of land appropriations and reclamation, development of our resources and resumption and creation of work on our public building projects seem to have died 'aborning.' If Choate were alive, well might he say again, "For God's sake, let's do something now." But it requires something more than a trite aphorism to move to action these ponderous founts of wisdom who sense public opinion only when running for office, or when fond predilection to immortality hopefully entertains prospects of the presidential chair.

Mayhap the blood of our youth has poured out in vain if the hostility and inertia of venerable senators and aspiring statesmen are to be weighted as important reflexes of American public opinion, and "America for America," sounding the tocsin for the next presidential campaign, rings suspiciously like the good old battlecry in the old days when the full dinner pail and high tariff, prosperity and dollar diplomacy went hand in hand as the handmaidens of equality and democracy for each and all. One can but wonder very little, if labor unrest and universal discontent assail the peoples of the world and Bolshevism the dread orge of law and order is distorted and enlarged into a term that embraces any and all activities of a radical or liberal nature that would allay factional warfare and bring the national and world economy nearer to that equilibrium that will make for continued peace between the nations of the world at large and the elements of conflict within the nations.

Meanwhile, bills making for the amelioration of conditions and appropriations for their immediate fulfillment die in pigeon holes or languish in committee.

TRAINING LABOR FOR PEACE TIME

(By Z. T. Nan.)

MONEY, time, and effort that have been invested in the training of labor in war industries ought not, and need not, be lost now that the country is going back to the conditions of peace. The skilled and experience that were mobilized for the needs of war are no less valuable for the industrial activities of peace. It must be understood that practically every craft, every occupation that was represented in the production of materials, munitions, and supplies for the business of war can be used—in the bigger and more permanent enterprises of peace. Sixty per cent of the trades and occupations employed in ship building—to give but one example — are adaptable and will soon be requisite to other forms of manufacturing. The men who operated heavy lathes in the making of shells can be employed in turning car wheels and axles, and in all kinds of forging and turning work, and that with very little of additional training. Only a trifle of preparation will fit into the manufacture of aluminum and steel domestic utensils those workers who during the war have been engaged in drawing process. Workers in leather, canvas, wood, and iron can profitably be recruited for the new industrial armies of peace time.

The war has taught many lessons that should be turned into account in business and industry. Not in the least of these is the need of industrial training that will make labor an industry as a whole as versatile as they can be made. It is told us authoritatively that Germany had so organized, systematized, and schooled her artisans, craftsmen, and workers of all sorts during times of peace, that when she was ready to undertake war, these mechanics and operatives were almost immediately turned from the task of insuring German industrial and commercial conquest to the attempt to accomplish a German military conquest.

America has never sought and will not hereafter endeavor to make her industries subserve the purpose of war, but there is every reason now for converting the men and machinery of war to the demands and opportunities of peace. This convertibility of labor can be achieved by much less expense of time and money now than it could have been heretofore or can be hereafter. It is for the manufacturer to capitalize this great

condition—to profit by the skill and experience that have been developed by the necessities of war. Labor has learned many new principles and processes in this great struggle. Can employers say the same for themselves?

Two hundred million dollars are wasted every year in the United States in labor turnover. This constant flux and change in industrial organizations represents a tremendous hinderance to production—and to profits. It signifies a heavy investment—rather, expensive—for unproductive effort. It is an outgo that bears little or no relation to output. One of the principal factors in labor turnover is the failure of manufacturers to obtain from their workers a full measure of efficiency. That this failure is chiefly ascriable to employers themselves is indicated by the results of a recent analysis of various causes of discharge. Only 10 per cent of the dismissals, this study showed, were upon grounds of slacking. The other 90 per cent of the discharges, it was disclosed, were attributable to shortcomings of one sort or another in the management. All industrial workers are entitled to industrial training. Both the employer and the worker need it. The employers should have such training because, as the trustee of the labor as well as of the capital under his direction, he is bound to use them to the very best advantage. The employer's lack of training is as certain to result in inefficiency as the worker's lack of training is. If he is to meet competition in domestic and foreign markets, the employer must strive for a higher efficiency as a means of greater productivity. This is impossible of attainment unless every unit of his organization is trained to the point of intelligent—not mere mechanical—proficiency. Amongst the means best adapted to the spread of this instruction is a training department which, in addition to its value in testing the qualities and qualifications of new employes, fulfills the more important mission of developing skill and efficiency in all the workers and, in consequence, of enhancing production.

It is a mistake to assume that these training schools serve in the place of apprenticeships, or that they are mere experiments in the new scheme of industrial training. They furnish the opportunity to the employer to increase the efficiency of workers already on his payroll—to replace sluggishness with speed, to substitute skill for clumsiness, to inculcate caution in the operation of machinery, to broaden craftsmanship and to improve the quality as well as the quantity of output.

WHAT IF THE FARMER SHOULD DECIDE TO QUIT HIS JOB?

(By Robert M. Carrons, in "The Literary Digest.")

THE farmer, who feeds the world, is not getting a proper return for this vitally necessary service. What if he should tire of working for next to nothing—and just quit?

"Suppose there is not enough food produced to feed those who produce it and leave any for those who don't. Who will be the first to suffer? The farmer starves last. No class of workmen labor more arduously or longer hours for as meager pay. No industry is so surrounded with conditions over which those engaged have no control, and which if not propitious to his venture makes the farmer's efforts a corresponding failure. Season and rainfall and frost each has its uncontrollable effect to make or mar his efforts.

"Roughly stated, the farming population is about one-fifth of that of the whole United States. From this farming population when war was declared there was taken a number of young men (the most able-bodied — by enlistment and conscription) equal, it is stated, to one-third of all the soldiers in the field and in the camps. In 1914 the acreage of foodcrops planted in the United States was 209 millions; in 1918 it was 246 millions, or 37 million acres of an increase. This, after saying nothing of the further drain of agricultural help to the better-paid industries going on all the time, it seems, should put a stop to the cry of 'slacker' and 'piker' as applied to the farmer class. * * *

"From indisputably reliable investigations conducted by the Department of Agriculture, the figures show that the farmer is operating without any margin of profit. * * * There is the most serious menace to true democracy in the disposition of city people toward this

situation. The war we have successfully conducted for that principle will have been fought in vain if one class of our population is to be made pitiable serfs, that other classes may live in splendor on their labors.

"The New York Experimental Station conducted an experiment some years ago to determine the expense of producing dairy animals. An accurate account of all the actual expenses entering into the raising of a calf from its birth until it reached the age of two years was kept, with the result that the value of the two-year old heifer, measured by the cost of raising her to an age where she may reasonably be expected to begin to return to her owner some profit in the shape of dairy products, was $126.

"The production of a beef animal to the same age would be equally expensive. So that when, in addition to this expense, we add the necessary 'overhead,' which by right we must, the price of beef cattle on foot—as the farmer always sells—has never been so high as to be more than reasonable, while much of the time beef animals at the prices received for them by the farmer when sold to the butchers are sold at a price that makes the operation a positive loss.

"At the same time the experiment noted above was conducted, another to determine the cost of producing milk in the dairies of Delaware County, N. Y., with a close and systematic account of cost of all the different items, such as feed, bedding, labor, etc., that enter into the care of dairy cows, was kept in 174 dairies, with some 5,300 cows, and the average net cost arrived at was $2.35 per hundredweight of milk. This was in 1912. Feed prices are on the average from 200 to 300 per cent higher at the present time. The labor was calculated at 15c per hour, which is also three times that figure now. At the same time this same milk was selling for $1.65 per hundredweight — just half what it was costing these farmers to produce it.

"So along the whole front. The farmer has been, and is, the only general class that continues to 'carry on,' regardless of the fact that through the system of price-fixing by food-speculators and gamblers, transportation extortion, and the lack of a sane distribution system, he does so at a loss, and actually boards himself. Will he continue always to do this? What if he should quit?"

INHERENT RIGHTS

(By Henry A. McAnarney.)

THOMAS Jefferson had a broad vision of the future of America when he wrote: "Elementary education is an inherent right of all in a democracy." The force of this declaration has been lost for a great many years.

During the time that emigration to this country was at its highest not much attention was given to the inherent right of the prospective citizen even to the most elementary forms of reading and writing in the English language.

Foreigners then settled in the country, made their living, reared families, prospered. At the end of five years' residence often many thousands were piloted to a courthouse, asked a few simple questions, foreswore their allegiance to their former rulers, were given naturalization papers and told they were citizens, knowing no more of their obligations and their rights as citizens of this country than grazing sheep.

The various intelligence divisions of the departments of the Government when they began taking stock of our goods upon the nation's entry into the great war learned some amazing things.

Not the least was the great number of foreigners, both enemy and natural aliens, who had never even considered the question of citizenship.

And then draft boards everywhere, in their examinations of draftees, learned of the lack of English among the hordes of young foreigners who had been summoned to appear for classification in the service.

These conditions have caused an awakening; the country is alive to the situation; the nation knows its relation to the foreign-born. The people have called upon the Government to act, and Congress has enacted a law giving authority to the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor to make provision for the elementary education in English and citizenship of candidates for naturalization.

Textbooks have been compiled from material submitted by the state public schools to the Bureau of Naturalization,

and arrangements have been made with more than 2,100 communities to open their schools to the candidates for citizenship.

Every facility is offered the foreign-born in most of these schools to avail of the inherent right acknowledged by Jefferson. The classes conform to the convenience of the students. Day workers are provided for in the evening and day schools have classes for night workers.

But the bureau's efforts do not end with opening the schools and giving the students textbooks and certificates of graduation in collaboration with the school officials. Its organization of the country will enable every foreign-born resident to know the means that are within his reach to obtain a liberal English education if he wishes it.

And this is the greatest task of all, a task which imposes upon every citizen a duty to help.

The foreign-born residents who know nothing of what the country is doing for their benefit should be put in touch with those schools which have arranged classes to suit the industrial calling of the student; they should be encouraged to have faith in our people; they should be impressed with the advantages that citizenship brings and the obligations it implies. These fall within the circle of the associates of the foreign-born, of the men and women who work with them and live with them.

They are a few of the small and important services that go to make this the form of government which most satisfies the hopes of mankind as well as the most compact and efficient industrial organization on earth.

And, besides, their performance helps people to gain their inherent rights.

"MONEY"

(By John Upton.)

Men seldom mounts at a single bound
To the ladder's very top;
They must slowly climb it, round by round,
With many a start and stop.
And the winner is sure to be the man
Who labors day by day;
For the world has found that the safest plan
Is to keep on pegging away.

GETTING, not giving, is the secret of success. Even in the secular business world no less a man than James R. Hill said: "If you want to know whether you are going to be a success or failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple, but sure. Are you able to save any money? The love of money may be the root of all evil, but the lack of it causes considerable inconvenience. We do not expect that the laboring man will lay up much money, and yet it would seem that we should all be able to save something against the time of need. I have noticed a few rules which those who do save are generally following, though they may not always realize that they are doing so.

Do not spend time and money looking for a good job. Chances are the one you now have is really as good in most ways as the one you would secure after looking around for a week or two.

If you have any sort of a fair job at fair wages do not throw it up for something for which you know little or nothing about. Take the case of the man who can board at home and have work close by every day for, say, $3.00 per day. In case he goes away and must pay for board and car fare, he will be paying some one else the cost of his board and something for preparing it besides more or less for the car fare. Again a man has work where he can get home Sundays and so eat five meals at home, get his washing and mending done at home. Will it pay him to go farther and pay the extra expense? Better sit down and figure it out and allow for the extras which you will pay for. I don't say a man should never quit one job for a better one, but I've observed that nine times out of ten the man who is always quitting for a 'better job' will soon form this habit.

It's a pretty good rule to work every day unless you are sick or the weather is bad. Some will stop on the slightest excuse, holiday, circus or what not, a man will stop, lose a day or two and spend what he has earned out of that week's wages.

Of course our boys will want to go to the circus and they should, but even this

can be overdone. I have seen this excuse used when the father was nearly 60 years old and the son past 20.

Try keeping a bank account and when you get your money put something in the bank, if only $1.00. I have banked $30.00 per week, and I have banked $5.00 per week, and even $3.00 and if I can't do any better, I will put in 50c, rather than nothing. You have heard of some men who cannot keep their money in their pockets. This is true to a certain extent with us all. We can, however, all form the habit of saving, and it will bring us happiness and prosperity where the spending will often leave us in dire circumstances when the 'rainy day' comes.

LESSONS OF HISTORY

(By Eugene J. Brock.)

THE question of a labor political party has been ever present with trade unionism. History throws some some light upon the problem, but a light of varying color. From one angle of observation it appears that in the past union movements had bitter experiences, and have learned to let political parties alone. On the other hand, it may be made to appear that trade union politics represents one phase of development, so, too, the aloofness from party politics of the present period another development.

Whether a labor party is desirable is a practical though a debated question, and a considerable number of the advocates and opponents of "politics in the union" have failed to understand the lessons of history as a factor in the attitude of the present day labor movement toward politics, and as a result of this condition, the discussion of this question has generally produced more heat than light.

As the limits of space will not permit an extended treatment of the subject, hence a brief resume of labor union history will serve the purpose of the writer to try to convince the advocates of "politics in the union" that it has been tried and found wanting.

The first bona fide labor union of any importance was organized in Philadelphia in 1828 and was known as the Mechanics' Union of Trade Association. About this time the carpenters, who were affiliated with this organization, struck for a ten-hour day and lost. The following year the Mechanics' Union of Trade Association organized the Workmen's Party and attempted to secure through political means what they failed to accomplish by industrial action. The Workmen's Party had a desultory existence for about four years and then disappeared. Factionalism and division over national politics are given as the cause of its decline.

Following closely upon the heels of the ill-fated Mechanics' Union of Trade Association, the experience of Philadelphia was repeated in New York. Again the carpenters struck; several other trades came to their assistance, the printers taking the lead. A convention was called which resulted in the formation of the General Trades Union of New York and vicinity. The activities of this organization were non-political. Conventions were held annually, and in the second year of its existence it increased from nine to twenty-one societies. The association was particularly aggressive in supporting strikes, sending aid and encouragement as far as Boston and Philadelphia. So aggressive and successful was it that a case was made against it in court, the leaders, who were charged with conspiracy, being convicted.

The outcome of the trial was the calling of a mass meeting where over 27,000 people assembled and organized the Equal Rights Party. Among its chief demands were the abolition of the conspiracy laws, and the reform of the judicial system. Thus again a promising union ended in politics.

From this time on, however, the fate of the earlier associations served as a lesson and the optimistic attitude toward the possibilities of the ballot were followed by the sobering effects of experience, and the limited but more vigorous union policies were adopted to some extent. At the beginning of the Civil War, politics gave way before the co-operative philosophy preached by Owen and his followers as the panacea to solve the problems of labor.

With the close of the Civil War numerous societies were formed with variable success. Many of them again reverted to politics as their chief weapon

and shared the fate of their predecessors.

Among the most worthy of mention were the Knights of St. Crispin, organized in 1887, by the shoe workers, and for five subsequent years it was a power in the land. It made and unmade politicians; established a new journal; started co-operative stores; fought with success against reductions in wages and for better returns for its members. It became international in scope; it is estimated that 400 lodges and 40,000 members owed it allegiance. "It was the foremost trade union of its time in the world," states McNeill in his "Labor Movement." The causes for its decline, as given by its own members, were interference in politics and treachery on the part of its leaders.

One other organization of importance was the National Labor Union, a delegate convention made up of local, state and national unions; the powers of this body were advisory and its aim chiefly political. Later, however, it was given power to charter and to organize new locals, and to exercise some degree of control over them. The growth of this body was unusual; it had at one time as many as 640,000 members. After a seven years' existence it died of the fatal malady, politics.

The organization next to make its debut was the Knights of Labor. Trade unionists of this day are acquainted with its history sufficiently for it to be worthy of only a passing mention. Suffice to say that it was a power in its time and that politics contributed largely to its decline.

The year 1886 gave birth to its successor, the present American Federation of Labor, and for thirty years this movement has grown in numbers and influence, and has religiously kept itself free from party politics.

The organization herein mentioned, together with their experience, have left their marks, which have made a deep impression on the present day labor movement, and the opponents of "politics in the union" have the lessons of history to back up their contentions. Can the advocates of "politics in the union" prove that politics, which was the bane of the pioneer unions, will now be a source of strength to them? The writer knows they can, but that is another story.

FUEL AND THE WAR DEBT

(By Florence Kelley in "The Survey.")

MUST we pay our rapidly growing war debt and the vast interest which mounts day by day, in economies of individual expenditure that reduce the standard of living of working people? Or can we by planning some vast, collective economy maintain our former standards while paying the debt? This question is of instant urgency.

England has published an official report which shows that the British government in 1917 was already taking practical steps towards the second choice.

For us the decision is even more pressing than for England, because Congress may put that choice forever beyond our reach, by authorizing the grant to private corporations of our remaining public hydro-electric resources. Only the recent filibuster prevented the adoption of a bill to this effect.

England's proposed great, collective economy consists in transforming coal near the mines into electric power, and conveying it by wire to the point of industrial use. This proposed change is greatly facilitated by the discovery that pulverized coal (the form most difficult for shipment by train) can be made to yield the highest per cent of heat for generating power.

England is geographically a small country rich in coal, but without waterfalls, natural gas or fuel oils. The English proposal to change industry from steam to electric power, and to do this by transforming coal and transmitting power by wire instead of by rail is, therefore, a simpler undertaking than the huge and complex saving which our unmeasured resources offer us.

Besides coal we have waterfalls and streams, and many wide areas available for impounding water for hydro-electric use. Our potential water resources are literally unmeasured, and we have more coal than we can now move by rail.

The very hugeness of our country and our resources complicates our difficulty. For with fabulous coal treasure in the

East and South and in the Mississippi Valley, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado, and with millions of hydro-electric horse-power awaiting development in the Far West, there are yet vast regions which cannot be supplied by wire with electric power from mines or waterfalls but will require coal for many uses so long as can now be forseen. These areas are remote from large sources of coal and water. To supply their needs the transport of coal by rail will doubtless remain indefinitely an essential industry.

Coal, moreover, is often needed to supplement water supplies in generating hydro-electric power, where river flow is irregular, subject to freezing in winter or drought in summr, or to both. This permanent need, in wide areas, for rail carriage of coal for heating and for power, is a reason the more for making the change to transmitted electricity promptly, and in the manner which assures the largest economy, wherever the conditions are favorable.

Hitherto, in private hands, hydro-electric power has needed for its successful commercial development a market near, large and diversified. The production under a Federal board or administrator of nitrate and other fertilizers, would therefore, open the way to an exceedingly valuable new use of any large water-power unavailable otherwise. An encouraging step has already been taken in the law which provides that, after the war, one great waterpower plant hitherto devoted to munitions shall produce nitrate for agriculture.

Vast though our crude wealth is, both in coal and in waterpower, our homes and our industries have within a twelve-month period suffered for want of heat and of power. Millions of potential hydro-electric horsepower were wasting as water in the winter of 1917-18, while thousands of people lacked food and fuel blocked in transit, upon tracks clogged with coal trains. That occurred because we shipped by rail, as crude coal rather than by wire as electricity, in regions where water and mines are both accessible, and where the recurrence of such hardship is, therefore, within our own control.

Our undeveloped water resources are still part of the public domain, and the titles of bills dealing with them indicate that Congress expects to provide for the improvement of inland navigation, for flood prevention, for the generation and distribution of hydro-electric power, for the production of munitions and fertilizers, and even for the maintenance of fishways. Naturally, no one bill covers all these possibilities.

POST-WAR REFLECTIONS

(By W. B. Rubin.)

POWER tends toward autocracy.

Autocracy and democracy cannot dwell side by side any more than can a cat and a canary. One of the two must be caged. If you cage the cat and not the canary, the canary will fly away, but if you cage the canary, the cat will stay around, hoping that in an unguarded moment the bird will become her prey. So, if you let democracy go unlicensed, it may lead to Bolshevism, while if you hem it in, autocracy will hover about, hoping some day to swallow it up.

Militarism is the very marrow of autocracy.

A soldier is merely a cog in the machine of autocracy. A democracy, like any other nation, needs policing and protection. But a standing army beyond that is a threatening menace to its democracy and leans toward autocracy.

The boys and men who laid down their tasks to go "over there" for Uncle Sam and democracy soon learned that they were there only "to do and die."

Generals do not and cannot call for a referendum. Soldiers do not and cannot invoke the recall. There is and can be no election in the army. In war time, there is no time for debate. The general is not to be argued with and the soldier is not to be argued for. The whole scheme of war and army is autocratic.

The war, in the interest of expedition, necessitated the delegation of power to certain individuals. How swiftly they assumed autocratic power! Perhaps it was necessary to suspend democracy and give autocratic power to some individuals in order that democracy might be saved.

In some departments of civil life, in civil affairs, the power exercised has been so undemocratic and the persons wielding that power have become so au-

tocratic that we often tremble with fear at the consequences yet to follow. What if our democracy should fall? No matter how benevolent the autocrat who either assumed or was given such power, if that power be uncurbed, unchecked, however weak or democratically exercised in its inception, however well intended at first, it moves inevitably toward the making of an autocrat out of the person invested with power.

When France nationalized her railroads, this was hailed by the workmen with joy. Briand was the chief advocate of labor's rights, but in time of labor's contention, he became another Briand. Briand, without power, was the fighting champion for the working classes; Briand, with power, became the autocrat, oppressing labor.

Governmental control of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, too, has developed autocrats in this country.

The excuse of war is no longer here. The reason for haste no longer exists and the members of the cabinet who have been assigned to extra cabinet duties should now be shorn of the autocratic powers that they have created out of such duties. Perhaps it was necessary to confer autocratic power to save democracy, but now it is just as necessary to take away that autocratic power to save democracy.

Germany had too much efficiency. Efficiency has its place in every business save the business of democracy.

We who live for the morrow, as well as for the day, and we who strive to maintain our democracy and who love it with all its faults more than we would the best autocracy, must not let even a single administrative or departmental branch of government take further hold. There must be rescission, not accession, of power.

President and cabinet officers, peace envoys, senators and congressmen, judges and police, if the thunders of war drive you in fear from listening in the open to the voice of democracy, do heed that voice in the sunshine of peace.

The war is over. Soldiers are returning. There is no further need of straining, bending, or squinting at old-fashioned constitutional rights.

In peace time, there is no room for espionage laws. The rights of men must be preserved. Autocracy must not overtake America and Americans, their Constitution and Government.

Whatever may have been your duty during the war, now it is your duty to begin, as fast as you know how, to rid this nation of all semblance of autocracy, manifested and exercised in the war.

Make full headway for the complete democracy of these United States.

HOW DID WALL BOARD ORIGINATE?

(By Joseph A. Poest, In "Building Age.")

WALL board, as we know, it today, was probably invented by a certain R. G. Adams of Grand Rapids, Mich., in or shortly prior to the year 1884. At any rate, he was granted a patent on built-up panels made by inserting a piece of cloth betwen an even number, usually two, sheet of wood pulp board and uniting them with adhesive. In his patent brief Adams states that his invention is intended for building and manufacturing purposes. He claims therein that while large wood panels are costly, his panels possess cheapness, stability, and the capacity to hold paint without danger of checking, splitting or warping. Identical claims are now made for wall board.

However, it is quite evident that this inventor did not realize the one great possibility of this product of his ingenuity: the displacement of lath and plaster. The fact that it was named "panel" would seem to convey the impression of exclusive use for panels in wainscoting and furniture panels, instead of wood. It is very unlikely that the feasibility of its ever displacing lath and plaster for walls and ceilings was even considered at that time.

Another wall board of a radically different nature was patented ten years later. It consisted of a core of wood faced on either side with pulp or straw board. In those years, though, it was not designated by the term "wall board;" it found its greatest use, if not only use, for the ceilings of railway coaches. Now it is wall board to both maker and consumer.

Not long after the advent of this wood-and-paper board another wall board came on the market. It was made some-

where in Maine and was a board that closely resembled a most popular wall board of today; that which is constructed of pure wood fibre and marketed under three or four great brands. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that at least two other wall boards preceded it, the belief that it was the original is still entertained by a few persons. One thing about it is certain, however, and that is it was the first board whose principal function was the interior finishing of walls. Despite this, "wall board" as a suitable appellation apparently did not occur to the makers, insomuch as it was sold as "panel board." Nothing has been seen or heard of it for years, so it is evidently no longer in existence.

The year 1906, or thereabouts, brought forth the first pulp board to be called "wall board." Its purpose was to supplant lath and plaster, wood paneling, matched boards and metal ceilings, wherever these wall coverings were employed! this purpose has never been changed. Thereafter wall board after wall board appeared for sale in quick succession until now it would not be difficult to mention nearly thirty different boards offhand.

The term "wall board" in itself may be properly applied to any fabricated composition or other board used as an interior wall covering and is sufficiently substantial to produce a rigid wall. This, of course, excludes wall paper and light cord boards. Neither is the special paper forming the screens or sliding partitions in Japanese houses wall board.

That is why I hardly believe that wall board was utilized by the Japanese as far back as 600 A. D. In my researches I have never been able to discover the use of anything but a heavy paper in Japanese house construction.

We now make a most interesting part of this little history. We are about to decide whether England or America deserves the honor of having originated wall board. From what already has been written, it would appear as if no question could be raised as to our right to it; but if we include papier-mache in the category of wall boards, as some would have us do, we most surely relinquish all our claims and grant whatever glory there is in it to our brother across the sea.

That papier-mache has been employed as wall board is hard to gainsay. As far back as a century it was used as such, for we may gather from such reliable source as the Encyclopedia Britanica the knowledge that in 1772 Henry Clay of Birmingham, England, secured a patent for a method of preparing papier-mache in such a manner that it could be used for coach building, for door and other panels, and for many furniture and structural purposes. Moreover, soon after the application of this material to architectural decoration was patented.

Because wall board is now, and has been for some time, used for the ceilings of railway coaches, for door panels, for furniture and structural purposes, the claim that papier-mache in certain forms of wall board is heavily favored. Consequently we can say that we are only the originators of the name by which wall board is known.

Nevertheless, the wall board industry belongs to America by virtue of development and production, for there are only about three wall boards manufactured in Europe and a few more in Canada; the remainder are the products of the United States.

It is pretty difficult to make a definite distinction between some wall boards and paper. Wood pulp wall board is comprised of almost exactly the same ingredients as the paper on which our newspapers are printed. The difference lies in the methods of manufacture. Those other wall boards of this class that are made of old newspapers, straw, rags and the like, contain what is in most pasteboards; and surely pasteboard is paper.

Now, paper has been for years the subject of the inventor's genius in numberless attempts to discover how it may be made to serve for glass, cloth, plaster, and so on. Success has rewarded their efforts in not a few instances, for we now drink from paper cups, use paper waste baskets, put paper on our roofs, wear paper clothes (in Japan); paper-filled railway-coach wheels carry us from coast to coast, statuettes and picture frames help to ornament our homes. It is said that even an entire church in Europe is built of this remarkable material in the form of papier-mache.

A material was patented some twenty-five years ago, built up of sheet metal overlaid with paper on both sides, for the construction of buildings, railway tunnels and railway carriages. In addition, about ten years earlier a patent

was granted for an improved flooring or plain weather-sheathing consisting of four sheets of heavy paper pasted together. The inventor claimed that it possessed all the rigidity, durability and ability to resist abrasive wear that is found in any of the soft woods.

Yet, wall board is not a substitute for any wall covering, although it may be a substitute when used in the capacity of furniture panels and for the many kindred purposes, particularly on account of its economy. In the same sense water paint is not a substitute for oil paint. Interior walls were plastered long before wood paneling came into favor; yet the latter is not a substitute. Like wall board, it was better suited to certain requirements. Frequently it was selected purely as a matter of taste and rejected as a matter of economy. In fine, any material which has a distinctive field of usefulness, be it large or small, is not a substitute for those materials which it may eject as a result of its particular fitness in that field.

No reference has been made to plaster board for the reason that it is not wall board, though used mostly as a wall covering. There is a sharp distinction between the two. That is in the fact that wall board is a finished wall covering, whereas plaster-board is not; it requires a thin coat of plaster to conceal the joints between the boards and to finish off the entire surface.

URGE CONGRESS TO CONTINUE THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(By N. P. Alifas.)

DURING the period of the war much of the energy of the Federal Government was devoted to the task of smoothening and preparing the way for the general re-alignment of industry to meet the new conditions.

These re-alignments of industry made it necessary for large numbers of men with families to move into new localities, and industry of all kinds to shut down, causing temporary unemployment of those engaged in the business.

In order to mitigate these hardships of the people several agencies of the Government were established to study out in detail all of these changing conditions and prepare for the changes in advance. Chief among these agencies was the United States Employment Service.

By the time the last Congress closed on March 4, 1919, the huge task of organizing this service had largely been accomplished and it was beginning to function in a way that made it of great benefit to the returning soldiers and the unemployed, both union and non-union.

The service had succeeded in co-ordinating the employment activities of such public and quasi-public institutions as the American Federation of Labor, the American Red Cross, the Council of National Defense, the War and Navy Departments, the War Labor Policies Board of the Department of Labor, and many others. It had also organized nearly 2,000 special bureaus throughout the industrial centers of the United States to handle the returning soldiers, sailors and war workers.

It had established branch offices in many large industrial plants that were due for demobilization in order that the workmen there might obtain positions elsewhere in advance of their discharge. This eased the minds of thousands of men who otherwise would have unemployment staring them in the face with the attendant hardships to themselves and families.

During the brief period of its existence it had succeeded in placing hundreds of thousands of men, and was fast becoming recognized as a clearing house for prospective changes in employment by the workers of the United States.

Previous to the organization of the United States Employment Service, and particularly in times of peace, men were oftentimes obliged to secure employment through agencies established by Employment Associations with the attendant possibilities of the "black list" and unjust discriminations, resulting in a feeling on the part of the worker that his personal liberty was being taken away from him; and not only his workmanship was considered, but that his activities in labor organizations, civic organizations, and even his home life and his religion were being interfered with.

There was also in existence private employment bureaus whose services

were secured by the payment of a fee. These bureaus oftentimes were mere fakes, and lived upon the misfortunes of their fellow-men, who paid their fees and received no service in return therefor. The organization of the United States Employment Service therefore met a long felt want due principally to the fact that it had possibilities of being made an impartial institution, freeing the unemployed from the horrors of the "black lst" and the charges for securing employment which they were not able to meet.

Unfortunately, there were influence at work in the House of Representatives to defeat appropriations for the maintenance of this government bureau when the matter came before that body in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. Approximately $15,000,000 for its maintenance was asked for, all of which was defeated by points of order being raised against it by members of Congress who evidently were opposed to the employment service. Congressman Edward Keating of Colorado, the floor leader of the labor group in the House of Representatives, made a splendid fight in behalf of this service and in behalf of the laboring people. He pointed out that if there was any genuine desire to continue this very necessary service it could have been done, as had been the case on other issues in the past, by the appropriation committee of the House securing a special rule from the rules committee bring these items of appropriation in order, all of which was of no avail, and why?

Perhaps a reason can be found. In an article appearing in the March, 1919, issue of the "World's Work," which quotes an article appearing in "Industry," a paper published in Washington in the interest of employers, the charge therein is made that the United States Employment Bureau, as conducted by the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, merely represents an attempt to unionize American labor at the expense of the Government. It is further charged that practically all employes of this bureau are labor leaders, professional organizers of labor unions, and that their activity, instead of getting men jobs, is to attempt to transform non-union into union shops. It is also charged that union men have a better opportunity of securing employment through this service than non-union men, and that employers who refuse to unionize their establishments have slim chances of getting workmen.

These charges, if charges they be (from a laboring man's point of view, they do not look so bad), in the opinion of some employers, constituted the reasons why the House of Representatives refused to continue this bureau, even to the point of disregarding their duty to the returning soldiers and the vast army of unemployed resulting from the cessation of war industry. Many of our alleged "public spirited" men and "representatives of the people" apparently felt that it was better to permit our returning soldiers and hundreds of thousands of men to shift for themselves, and become the prey of grasping employers, than to take a chance on having the United States Employment Bureau administered with a spirit of fairness and impartiality by the administrative officers of the Government.

The bureau charges which have been made by the employers against the bureau are, however, mere inferences and suspicion. Some of the real policies of this bureau, insofar as it affects the trades-union movement, are as follows, according to the writer's understanding.

1. They will not supply employes to a concern where a strike exists.
2. They will not lend themselves to the maintenance of a black list as employers would expect to have it maintained.
3. They are as ready to furnish employment to a union man as to a non-union man.

It is, of course, unfortunate for the employer that through the existence of unions the skilled workmen are as a rule members of Organized Labor, and the organization is active in endeavoring to find employment for its members. The non-union man having no organization, is obliged to shift for himself and loses this manifest advantage.

Under these circumstances, it appears to the writer that it should be the duty of every working man who cherishes liberty of action, security of employment, and the privilege of having a government agency which can assist him in making a change in employment if he desires, to write his members of Congress and senators, insisting that this bureau should be continued not only as a reconstruction measure, but as a permanent institution.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1919

The Bolshevists Are Dying Hard

In a circular letter, sent broadcast throughout the United States and Canada, the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Wash., and vicinity, seeks to impugn and discredit the international organizations and the American Federation of Labor, with which they are affiliated, in a camouflaged proposal for the reconstruction of our organization along lines dictated by present-day industrial conditions. To those who can read between the lines, it is nothing, more or less, than a deliberate attempt to centralize power in the hands of a few men to the detriment of the general interests of the workers in each industry. Its object is to subject all union workers to one general control and to exercise an arbitrary power from a central executive committee. Its purpose is to concentrate power in the hands of a few at the expense of the many, and it therefore rests on the principle of autocracy and consequently is against craft freedom and individual liberty. In other words, it is simply a "follow up" of the "One Big Union" inaugurated at the Western Conference of the trades unions of Canada, held in Calgary recently. Such sophistries as advanced by the advocates of this propaganda, should be a warning to all trade unionists that their main object is the general disorganization of union labor. They are breeders of disorder and bolshevism and are unreasonable in their exactions on trade unions, and by their nature of centralized power, oppressive and tyranical. The answer to propaganda of this nature is clearly and concisely given by our General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, who, in a circular issued from Headquarters recently, says:

"At a recent meeting of the General Executive Board their attention was called to the fact that there is being inculcated into the minds of the workers the belief that the present form of organization of the workers is ineffective and a new form of organization is being advocated. In some licalities it was proposed that it be called the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors and in others the "One Big Union."

"The General Executive Board, after giving the matter due consideration, came to the conclusion that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters intended to give consideration and attention to matters affecting workmen of our trade, and the propaganda that was being circulated was detrimental to the workers and was being furthered for no good reasons and would only tend to create a state of chaos on the North American Continent. Also that it unquestionably was being furthered by those who are not in sympathy with the Governments of the Allied Nations, and if promulgated would only tend to bring about a condition as now exists in Russia and some of the other European countries. The Board ruled that it would be detrimental and contrary to the principles of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters as set forth in our General Constitution for any member, Local Union, District Council, State and Provincial Council to affiliate with any organization known as the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors, and the "One Big Union or a similar body, and by so doing they would forfeit their membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

"Therefore, in conformity with the action of the General Executive Board, you are hereby instructed to see that your Local Union, District Council, State or Provincial Council, or any member affiliated therewith, takes no part or participates in the formation of any organization as referred to above, and those so doing will immediately forfeit their membership, standing and benefits in the Brotherhood."

* * *

The Child Labor Law Decision

The ruling against the child labor law section of the war revenue bill by Federal Judge Boyd at Greensboro, N. C., will disappoint the many persons who had hoped that the measure would stand. This section provides that 10 per cent taxes shall be levied on interstate products of factories employing children under the age of 14 years, or those between 14 and 16 working more than eight hours daily. He declared the law to be unconstitutional and an invasion of states regulatory authority.

It was this same judge who last year, declared void the original child labor law, his ruling being sustained by the United States Supreme Court by one vote. It was believed that this second law would stand legal attacks, but it seemsn ot. The case must yet be passed upon by the Supreme Court, but the possibility that the law may be overthrown, should not discourage its friends and supporters. The case was brought by an employe against a cotton mill, and the Government having no direct part in it will not appeal, so that if the case does not come before the Supreme Court the decision, it it said, will not affect the operation of the law.

Since this point has been made in each case by this Federal judge that the law interferred with state rights, the logical course for the evil is for the states to pass laws to protect the children. But the evil is greatest in the southern states, where many young children are employed in the mills, and while nearly if not all, of the northern states have enacted strict child labor legislation, those of the South refuse to do so. They want that labor, it is to their shame that this is so and there should surely be some way of reaching them by Federal statue. It is up to the next Congress to try it again.

A Protest Against Disposal By the U. S. Shipping Board

An aftermath of the gigantic activities carried on by the Government through the United Shipping Board for the construction of a merchant marine to assist in wining the war, was the recent sale by the board of about a dozen wooden ships to an eastern syndicate.

This action indicates that Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, is inclined to unload the Government tonnage—built at war time prices—to private interests at figures which involve a tremendous and entirely uncalled for loss.

So far no definite policy has been adopted as to whether the Government will operate a merchant fleet, or as to the disposal of the later, but it appears to be a logical conclusion that if the interests of the people of the United States are adequately considered by those in authority, legislation will be provided which will give the Government permanent control of a merchant fleet. Under the acts creating the Shipping Board it is pointed out that the Board cannot act independently, but must await congressional action as to a future policy.

The first protest against the Board's disposal of wooden ships was made recently by the Farmers' National Council, which represents about 750,000 soil-tillers in this country. This organization contends, and with good reason, that the wooden ships should remain the property of the people, and should be operated as a merchant marine for the benefit of the people as a whole. The farmers, in their protest, call attention to the fact that more ships are needed to carry food to the starving people of Europe, and that the Shipping Board is trying to get the ships now under the control of the Army and Navy for this purpose, so that the Board is not justified in selling the ships before Congress can meet and finally determine the policy. Labor organizations all over the country can be expected to enter their protest against this autocratic disposal of Government ships at an enormous loss. Regardless of the fact that the ship building program was adopted by the Government as a strictly war measure, it remains that the conversion of a merchant marine from a war footing to a peace basis can be effected by the

Government with great success, and in such a way that the huge sums of money expended for ships will not be lost to the people.

If not already, it will soon be manifest that the American people will not readily condone such subsidy as the Shipping Board has, by the recent sale of ships, indirectly given to the shipping interests. Government enterprises should not —must not—be diverted solely to selfish private aggrandizement.

* * *

Unionism vs. Bolshevism

There is no comparison whatever between unionism and bolshevism; they are as far apart, in every way, as the poles of the earth; in fact they do not tread the same paths. Unionism seeks to cement the ties of brotherhood and bind tighter the bonds of the workers toward the betterment of their conditions, mentally and socially, and to give them a better understanding and knowledge to protect their interests so that the real toilers, the backbone of the country, will permanently benefit and thrive from the fruits of their toil. It seeks, at all time, and with all honorable means to equitably bring capital and labor to a better understanding so that both may receive a fair and rightful return. Capitalists with the assistance of their henchmen, the plute press, would have you believe that the mission of unionism is to disrupt. The records of Organized Labor stands today before the world without a blemish on its pages. The part it played in the recent great upheaval of the world proved beyond a doubt where it stands and where it always has stood for equity and justice. The real voice of unionism is one raised in behalf of the worker and his working community, that they may both advance to that great goal of universal civilization. Bolshevism, on the other hand, seeks to tear down, to destroy, to annihilate. To do away with every bulwark of modern business and society. It is antagonistic to every principle fostered by unionism. It is a dream of degenerates, the pack cry of inhuman brutes, begot in ignorance and nourished in anarchy. They are parasites that seek to fatten on what labor has gained by the sweat of the brow. They would toil not, neither would they spin, displaying energy only to move from feeding place to feeding place and like the cowardly wolf, hunt for their kill only in packs. Their reign, if reign it can be called, should be short lived in this country. They should be dealt with and stamped out like so much vermin; treated as a pestilence whose tenticles stretch out to crush and stifle the good that is in humanity. Unionism must be the "David" that goes forth to battle with this "Goliath," and with organization for its sling, throw the stone of its righteous indignation to crush and wipe out forever this monster that seeks a comparison with its principles.

* * *

The Americanization Bill

The statement of Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior before the House Committee of Education brings to view some startling facts for the consideration of the American people. In addressing the chairman of that committee, Mr. Lane says: "I do not know, Mr. Chairman, what I shall say to you that would emphasize upon your mind the necessity for the passage of this bill. There has been a very considerable lethargy on the part of the Federal Government with regards to matters of education. We do not treat the boy and the girl or the man and the woman of the United States with the same consideration that we do the hog and the cow."

That is a pretty strong statement to come from anyone's lips, but when we consider that it comes from one of such standing in the public eye as Mr. Lane, we feel that there must be something behind it. When we review statistics of expenditures by these United States for the past year we find that we are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, millions of dollars in treating the diseases that attack the animals of the country, and we are spending approximately $200,000 a year on the whole subject of education through the Bureau of Education. It seems, when we consider these facts, that the comparison made by Mr. Lane is not far wrong. The fact of the neglect of our Government in matters of education was strongly exemplified during the war. Then they discovered that we had drafted into our Army a large number of men—hundreds of thousands of men who could not read or write, who did not understand the orders that were given them, who had to be given an elementary education,

a primary education, not in reading of the language and in writing English, but in understanding English. We doubt if anything now concerns the nation more than the melting pot question and the corallary problem of turning our millions of native illiterates into efficient citizens. The Americanization bill will be reintroduced at the next session of Congress and it behoves our members to insist that their representatives support it.

* * *

Lumber Dealers Get in the Profiteering Game

From information received by us from time to time, it is very evident that it is the men who sell, and not the union carpenter that is responsible for the high cost of building material. This is especially true in small towns throughout Indiana. Some lumber dealers and contractors have been spreading a report that the union carpenters are responsible for the present high cost of building, while the following facts, of which we have ample proof, show the contrary. A certain party in a small town in the state wanted a large window, a price was made of $20.00 for the sash and frame, it could have been bought out of town for $10.00. Windows that they are asking from $10.50 to $13.00 for can be bought from $6.50 to $7.50, and lumber bought out of town must be true to grade and not sorted from lower grades. A widow living in the city wanted a room enlarged, so she sent for a lumber company man who had done her work for years and was made a price of $300.00 for the wood. A day or so later this man met another party and told him that the flue had been forgotten in hi etimate and that he would have to add $25.00 to his bid, needless to say, he did not get the job, as it was done by a union carpenter who took the contract for $165.00.

Instances like the foregoing have come to us showing the insatiate greed of the profiteers, who, not satisfied with the exhorbitant prices they are getting for commodities that go to sustain life itself, continue to gorge themselves in their unholy lust for gain at the expense of the home-builder and then try to camauflage an unsuspecting public with the cry that high wages and unions are the cause of it all. Unless some of the lumber dealers correct their attitude and take this gentle hint—something is going to drop, and it won't be wages, either.

* * *

Two Interesting Booklets

We are just in receipt of two interesting booklets for carpenters, published by the American Saw Mill Machinery Co. One booklet, entitled "How Americans Helped to Win the War," and the other contains illustrations of the latest improved line of contractors' woodworking machinery. They are both interesting to our craft and well worth reading. We are advised that they will be mailed free to all our members upon request, by writing to the American Saw Mill Machinery Co., 50 Church St., New York City.

* * *

Labor Thinking Has Jumped Forward

Speaking on the labor situation at a luncheon of the Associated Chicago Salesmen of Men's and Boy's Wear, at the Hotel LaSalle, Leon C. Marshall, dean of the College of Commerce and Administration, University of Chicago, said that the next six years will be the greatest in the industrial growth in the history of the United States.

He explained the inside history of the Seattle strike, and the labor situation on the west coast in its relation to the national situation. He said a labor situation cannot be solved by cursing or swearing.

"We make up the mind to deal with and meet fundamental causes for unrest," he said. "Spend money to educate the workers; make the rank and file understand the real issue involved. We must face the fact that labor has adopted a very radical outlook. Four years the war did more to advertise the vital importance of labor than centuries hitherto have done.

"You cannot tinker with such terms as democracy without having it explode in your hands," he continues. "It was made the final keynote of the whole war, and now the issue has been continued into peace times. The result is that labor thinking has jumped forward."

He said, also, that the American Federation of Labor played absolutely fair throughout thre war, and that it lived up to every agreement, literally and in spirit. It today represents the conservative labor movement, he said, and the main question is, whether it has a strong

enough grip on its constituency to hold it steady and sane through this restless period. He advised the employers to live up with the Federation, whether they personally believed in it or not. "I believe the industrial situation in this country is hanging by a hair," he concluded.

* * *

War Veterans Knock Wage Reduction

We publish herewith copy of a letter, from the Secretary of Post I, "World War Veterans," of Indianapolis, Ind., which reads:

"Mr. A. J. Allen,

"Secretary, Associated Employers.

"Dear Sir: By unanimous vote of Post I, World War Veterans of Marion County, Ind., I am instructed to advise your organization that we will view with disfavor any movement of the employers of Indianapolis towards an increase in the number of hours in the work-day or reduction in the wages at this time, particularly in view of the fact that the army is in the process of demobilization, placing an excess number of men on the labor market at present, with still greater numbers to follow.

"Yours respectfully,

"CHAS. E. BAUER,

"Secretary, Post I."

Can anyone conceive why such a protest as this should be necessary and at such a time, especially when one considers the extensive and costly preparations that were being made all over the country to welcome our boys from "over there," yet, "Where there is smoke, there must be fire," and from sources of information that has reached us from time to time, we believe that this protest was well timed. With building operations at a standstill, being held in abeyance from a lack of funds, while dilatory legislatures play the old game of politics, it is time for every individual and every organization, with a drop of patriotism in their makeup, to come forward and enter a protest against the autocratic tendencies that are fast creeping forth to throttle democracy. Good for Post I, World War Veterans.

* * *

Renting Does Not Pay

There are two sides to home owning. One is the sentimental, but the other is altogether practical. Arguments and flowery figures of speech are not necessary to secure your attention in a matter so important as this. Deep in the heart of every normal man, woman and child is placed an instinctive longing for home and all that the word implies. Sometimes the person does not even know what this longing is, but a day comes to every one sooner or later when mere shelter does not satisfy and a sense of possession is desired.

What starts many to thinking seriously of a real home may be a garden in which they can satisfy the craving to till the soil. It may be the need of a quiet breathing space after the heat and weariness of a working day. It may be the sudden realization that the children need freedom and better surroundings. It may be the failure to make rented quarters comply to growing needs. This is the sentimental side.

There is the other side — the money side. Money does not come easily to most of us, and what money we earn should be made to work as hard for us as we have had to work to obtain it. That is a point that a great many persons overlook. They see a dollar as something to spend, never to behold again. You may think that renting is cheaper than owning; that you get full value for your money that way; at least all that you can reasonably expect. That is true, but only as far as it goes. Consider your landlord is making money from you as a tenant all the time you think that way. Any arrangement that takes a dollar out of your pockets, uses it and puts it to work for someone else cannot be a good one for you. It is therefore very evident that it never pays to rent—today, tomorrow, or next year.

* * *

Safety Pays

"Safety pays" is the conclusion of Lew R. Palmer, who writes in "The Scientific Monthly." According to Mr. Palmer the result of the "safety first" movement during the past ten years has been to reduce our annual toll of fatal industrial accidents from 35,000 to 22,000 with a corresponding prevention also of maiming and disabling accidents. In other words, the movement is saving 13,000 American lives yearly—or one-sixth of the number of American lives lost in the war—and presumably will steadily increase this rate of saving until the loss becomes neglible. Further, Mr. Palmer tells us that the safety movement has

been the entering wedge whereby a better understanding is coming about between employer and employe—itself a measure of economy. In conclusion, the writer suggests closer co-operation among all accident-preventing agencies and between the states and the casualty companies. He urges us to "educate our children to live through carefulness rather than die by carelessness," and finally reminds us that universal peace and universal safety go hand in hand. He says: "How to reach the man is a hard fought problem of long standing, against which we have repeatedly directed our major offensives, on which we have trained our big guns, and, I fear, wasted not a few highbrow speeches.

"Mass meetings, or safety rallies, to be of permanent value, should be reinforced with rapid and continuous fire of education that comes from well-directed foremen's meetings, interspersed with the hand-to-hand personal contact of the workmen's committees. This should, in a large measure, insure that development of plant morale necessary to put safety 'over the top!' "

* * *

Rockefeller's Plan for "Collective Bargaining" (?)

A great deal of effort has been put forth during the past few months by employers of a certain class, to establish what they term "collective bargaining" (?) between employer and employe. The plan adopted by certain employing interests is patterned after the so-called Rockefeller plan, which was instituted by John D. Jr,, following the Ludlow massacre.

The employer most magnanimously consents to allow the employes to select by popular election (?) under supervision of company agents, such as superintendents, foremen, etc., representatives who may take up grievances of employes with their immediate superiors. Failing in adjustments, the employes' representative may then appeal in writing to the company's manager, or some other "higher up," who will review the case, his decision to be final and binding on all. What a beautiful chance the employe has to obtain a fair and equitable adjustment of any meritorious grievance. The possibility is more remote than the probability of a democratic government under bolsheviki rule in Russia, and can only result in bringing about industrial unrest and rebellion in the ranks of the workers.

Real collective bargaining can only prevail by employers dealing with their employes through responsible labor organizations. Once an argument is entered into, both parties must respect its provisions in letter and spirit. If we hope for respect and sympathy from the public for the movement, we, ourselves, must show respect for the obligations which our laws and agreements provide. By following such a policy, the labor movement can, and will, easily discredit the advocates of the Rockefeller plan, or any of its offsprings.

* * *

That Tired Feeling

When you don't want to do anything but stretch and get out of doors. When you can't do what you are doing because you haven't got the push. When you wish you had an income and didn't have to hustle—you have a touch of spring fever. The fever that takes the pep out of life and puts impossibilities in work. A sort of mental and physical staleness possesses you and effective endeavor is hindered. What are you to do? Well, the best thing in the world is to get out and take a walk—and eat more vegetables.

Now is the time to drop meats and heavy winter diets which develop so much heat. Bulky, laxative food, such as spinach, mustard, green peas, string beans, turnips, lettuce and radishes are necessary. They are to be found in the market, but if you cannot get the fresh, do the next best, eat canned vegetables a while longer. Drink plenty of water; take daily exercise in the sunshine and open air.

Don't let that tired, good-for-nothing feeling make you invest a dollar in some tonic or blood purifier. Change your living habits, save your dollar and your self respect. Get your eight hours sleep. Avoid constipation. This spring fever is a condition, it is not a disease. It is brought about by the body's slowness in adjusting itself to the change from cold to warm weather.

When we are inclined to be impatient of the small-mindedness that sometimes crops up in the labor movement we should reflect that, after all, the fact is a compliment to the intensely human character of the institution.

Official Information

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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
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Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
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Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered In April

Jamestown, N. Y. (Millmen.)
St. Joseph, Mich. (Millmen.)
Manchester, N. H. (Boxmakers.)
Tacoma, Wash. (Millmen.)
New Orleans, La. (Carpenters, Millwrights and Millmen.)
New Orleans, La. (Sawyers.)
Paxton, Ill. (Furniture Workers.)
Menford, Ont., Can. (Furniture Workers.)
Grand Rapids, Wis. (Boxmakers.)
San Pedro, Cal. (Ship Building.)

Carbon Hill, Ala.	Wynono, Okla.
St. Agathe, P. Q., Can.	Glendale, Ariz.
Renfrew, Ont., Can.	Albany-Decatur, Ala.
Columbia, Tenn.	Charlotte, N. C.
Bismarck, N. I	Beggs, Okla.
Carrier Mills, Ill.	Cheboygan, Mich.
Austin, Minn.	Sarnia, Ont., Can.
Perth, Ont., Can.	Suffolk, Va.
Normal, Ill.	Cushing, Okla.
Ashland, O.	Bowling Green, Ky.

Total, 30 Local Unions.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery. Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" **MUST ASK** for **SECOND-CLASS MAIL** at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1919, of the Gener Executive Board

(Continued From Last Month.)

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. 1319.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Portage, Wis., L. U. 1344.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., L. U. 1353.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 5, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Crawfordsville, Ind., L. U. 1355.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 56¼c per

hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tipton, Iowa, L. U. 1358.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Cleveland, O., L. U. 1365.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Keyport, N. J., L. U. 1374.—Movement for an increase in wages from 53c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bedford, Ind., L. U. 130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Grand Island, Neb., L. U. 1386.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Freemont, Neb., L. U. 1395.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective April 14, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Washington, Iowa, L. U. 1398.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Next movement must be for the eight-hour day.

Merriton, Ont., Can., L. U. 1402.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Watertown, Wis., L. U. 1403.—Movement for an increase in wages from 47½c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 1406.—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 40c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Elyria, O., L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tarentum, Pa., L. U. 1430.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Warren, O., L. U. 1438.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Phoenixville, Pa., L. U. 1444.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Topeka, Kans., L. U. 1445.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Albany, N. Y., L. U. 1446.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 50c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Eveleth, Minn., L. U. 1470.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 17, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Newcastle, Ind., L. U. 1488.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Virginia, Minn., L. U. 1490.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kent, Ohio, L. U. 1499.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Amherst, Mass., L. U. 1503.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Niles, Ohio, L. U. 1514.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Owensboro, Ky., L. U. 1546.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1919 Official sanction granted.

Hutchinson, Kans., L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sydney, N. S., Can., L. U. 1588.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 54c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

March 26, 1919.

Shawano, Wis., L. U. 1592.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted. Next movement must be for the eight-hour day.

Two Rivers, Wis., L. U. 1600.—Movement for an increase in wages and better working conditions, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Hibbings, Minn., L. U. 1609.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Webster City, Iowa, L. U. 1625.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bartlesville Okla., L. U. 1659.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81½c to 90c per hour, effective March 17, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Portland, Maine, District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 44c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 9, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Goshen, N. Y., L. U. 1662.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Hastings, Neb., L. U. 1672.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Thorold, Ont., Can., L. U. 1677.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later. in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Peckville, Pa., L. U. 1678.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Moncton, N. B., Can., L. U. 1698.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 5, 1919. Official sanction granted. Next movement must be for the eight-hour day.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 1705.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Vernon, Tex., L. U. 1706.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Ashland, Wis., L. U. 1709.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Beaumont, Tex., L. U. 1716.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Bucyrus, Ohio, L. U. 1762.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fostoria, Ohio, L. U. 1766.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Next movement must be for the eight-hour day.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Eldorado, Ill., L. U. 1771.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Shawinigan Falls, Que., Can., L. U. 1775.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mishawaka, Ind., L. U. 1795.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Tifton, Ga., L. U. 1823.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective April 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Madill, Okla., L. U. 1827.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Escanaba, Mich., L. U. 1832.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Waterloo, Iowa, L. U. 1835.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Additional information requested relative to the 55 per cent. vote.

Burlington, Iowa, L. U. 1841.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial ed; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Next movement must be for the shorter workday.

Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., L. U. 1850.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Columbiana, Ohio, L. U. 1858.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour. effective April 16, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. 1867.—Movement for an increase in wages from 72½c to 80c per hour, effective March 26, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mendham, N. J., L. U. 1878.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 68¾c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Macomb, Ill., L. U. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

McLeansboro, Ill., L. U. 1895.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Stevens Point, Wis., L. U. 1919.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mineral Wells, Tex., L. U. 1920.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 1921.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Westport, Conn., L. U. 1945.—Movement for an increase in wages from 53c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Carmi, Ill., L. U. 1952.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 50c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Peterboro, N. H., L. U. 1956.—Movement for an increase in wages from 39c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Grimsby, Ont., Can., L. U. 1969.—Movement for an increase in wages for 60c per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lamas, Colo., L. U. 1988.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Albany, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ashland, Pa., Lower Anthracite Region District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Appleton, Wis., Fox River Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Aurora, Ill., Fox River Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bethlehem, Pa., Lehigh Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Boston, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Buffalo, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Charleston, S. C., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Dayton, Ohio, Montgomery County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Detroit, Mich., Wayne County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

North Hempstead, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Hinsdale, Ill., De Page County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Jersey City, N. J., Hudson County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1,

1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Kingston, N. Y., Hudson Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Sanction denied until such time as the District Council complies with Section 58 and secures the necessary 55 per cent. vote.

Lawrence, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Montgomery, Ala., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 44c to 55c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Madison, N. J., Morris and Union Counties District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Manchester, N. H., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction denied inasmuch as Section 58 had not been complied with.

Milwaukee, Wis., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Monongahela Valley, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Memphis, Tenn., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 5, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Newton, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1919 Official sanction granted.

Newport, R. I., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Middlesex County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Passaic, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Ridgefield Park, N. J., Bergen County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rochester, N. Y., Monroe County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Salem, Mass., North Shore District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Salt Lake City, Utah District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 82½c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Twin Cities, Minn., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Syracuse, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Troy, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Appeal of James Oldfield from the decision of the General President in the case of Oldfield versus Local Union No. 322 of Niagara Falls, N. Y. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Brothers Harry Hamilton and R. R. Atkinson properly credentialed by the Cuyahoga District Council, Cleveland, O., appeared before the Board in an appeal for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriated the sum of $2,000.00 for organizing to be expended under the direction of the General President.

March 27, 1919.

Tupper Lake, N. Y., L. U. 1522.—Movement for an increase in wages from 46c to 60 per hour, effective May 8, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Communication received from the firm of Coffield & Herdrich, Auditors, relative to the quarterly audit of the books and accounts. The Board was not interested at this time, inasmuch as a contract has been entered into with the firm of Nau, Rusk & Swearingen for a period of two years.

Appeal for financial assistance received from the National Child Labor Committee. Filed.

San Francisco, Cal., Bay Counties District Council.—Advocating the six-hour day as a means of relieving the unemployed. The Board referred the matter to the delegates of the United Brotherhood to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, L. U. 308.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance on behalf of a member of that Local. Request denied.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Asking for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. Request denied, as the Board feels that if a request of this nature was granted one Local Union, it would only be a matter of a short time until our Local Unions would be flooded with requests for financial assistance for one reason or another.

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 1051.—Advocating the establishment of schools to teach the American language to foreign speaking members. The Board feels that this is a matter that should be taken up with the local school authority as they believe a great deal more could be accomplished than if promoted by the United Brotherhood.

Hillsboro, Tex., L. U. 397.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective May 19, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norwich, Conn.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 137 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February, 1919, received and filed.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Full accounting from the Cleveland District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February, received and filed.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 133 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February, 1919, received and filed.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Full accounting from the Ohio Valley District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February 1919, received and filed.

Logansport, Ind.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 2060 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during February 1919, received and filed.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Full accounting from the Syracuse District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January, 1919, received and filed.

Mechanicsville, N. Y.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 1576 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January, February, and March, 1919, received and filed.

Richmond, Ind.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 912 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February, 1919, received and filed.

Albany, N. Y.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 917 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during February 1919, received and filed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Full accounting from the Buffalo District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February, 1919, received and filed.

Newton, Iowa.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 1133 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January, 1919, received and filed.

Cumberland, Md.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 1024, for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February, 1919, received and filed.

Lawrence, Mass.—Full accounting from the Lawrence District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January and February, 1919, received and filed.

Washington District Council.—Full accounting from the Washington District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January, February, and March, 1919, received and filed.

Pascagula, Miss., L. U. 1760.—Appeal of Local Union No. 1760 from the decision of the General Treasurer in the death claim of Joseph E. Everitt. The decision of the General Treasurer is sustained on the grounds as set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Appeal of Local Union No. 792 from the decision of the General Treasurer in the death claim of G. A. Anderson. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Dunkirk, N. Y., L. U. 1845.—Appeal of Local Union 1845 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Stanley Somerfeldt. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

Omaha, Neb.—Tri-City District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Communication from Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, Accountants, relative to supply of pencils in stock, was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board. The Board instructed the Secretary to advise the correspondent that the matter in question is one that rests entirely with the General Executive Board, as that body has a special committee on stock whose duty it is to investigate and keep check of the amount of stock on hand.

Appeal of Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the First General Vice-President relative to Section 1 "Rules Governing Business Agents" of the By-Laws of the District Council. The Board ruled that inasmuch as these By-Laws were approved on May 18, 1915, the remedy lies with the membership to amend the law complained of. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

March 28, 1919.

J. Bradford, representing the Pacific Coast Maritime Bay District Council, San Francisco; A. J. Mooney, representing the Maritime Bay District Council, San Francisco; J. O'Connor, representing the Puget Sound Maritime District Council and Benjamin Homelius, representing the Columbia River District Council, appeared before the Board and stated the conditions existing in the above named districts and requesting the Board's co-operation with the General President in bringing about a more harmonious relationship in the ship building industries on the Coast. The subject matter was referred to the General President to take such steps as is necessary to bring about the desired results.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts for the quarter ending December 31,

1918, was taken up and continued throughout the day.

March 29, 1919.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

March 31, 1919.

A committee from the Maritime District Council of New York, composed of J. J. Miles, Secretary of the Maritime District Council and F. S. Schmidt of Local Union No. 1801, appeared before the Board relative to the conditions in New York City. The subject matter was referred to the General President for investigation.

Appeal of the Lake County District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of W. W. Hendricks vs. the Lake County District Council. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 338 from the decision of the General President in the case of the Seattle District Council vs. Local Union No 338, Seattle, Wash. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and dismissed the appeal.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 1, 1919.

Mr. S. P. Meadows, properly credentialed by the Indianapolis Carpenters' District Council, appeared before the Board, asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriated the sum of $200.00 to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

The General President laid before the Board the entire plan of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards of the building industry, and also the report of the sub-committee appointed to study out the plan. It was moved and seconded that the General President attend the next conference in the interest of our organization.

Winnipeg, Can., L. U. 172.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c and 55c to 60c and 75c per hour (Benchmen, 75½c) (Machine men, 60c), effective May 3, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Movement not to include helpers and boys 14 to 18 years, as mentioned in agreement.

An audit of the accounts of the Twin Cities District Council of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., in connection with the appropriation made for the men on strike, was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board. The Acting General Secretary was instructed to secure an adjustment of the accounting made for the expenditure of the appropriation.

April 2, 1919.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., L. U. 674.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. The Board reconsiders their former action on receipt of a communication and the trade movement is sanctioned under the usual terms and conditions with the understanding that no further trade movement will be considered from the Local Union unless the movement includes the eight-hour day.

Bethlehem, Pa., Lehigh Valley District Council.—Appeal from the decision of the General President relative to resolution calling for a special assessment not having been submitted to the First General Vice-President. The Board, after noting all the facts in the case, concur in the action of the General President and the appeal is dismissed.

April 3, 1919.

Request received from Local Union No. 1760, Pascagoula, Miss., to walk out in connection with all other organized crafts in the shipyards of Pascagoula, Miss. The Board denied the request in view of the chaotic conditions prevailing at this time in the ship building industry.

A general discussion was entered into by the Board relative to controversies arising where a Local District Council and a Maritime District Council exist in the one city. The Board feels that one District Council would bring about less difficulties and more benefits to the general membership and therefore recommends that the General President arrange to bring about a consolidation of these District Councils.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Requesting an appropriation of $300.00 for the purpose of organizing the mills. The Board appropriated the sum fo $300.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Maritime Bay District Council, San Francisco, Cal.—Movement for an increase in wages from 86c to $1.00 per hour effective February 1, 1919. This movement was carefully considered, and in view of the chaotic conditions now prevailing in the ship building industry, the time is considered inopportune and the official sanction was denied.

An appropriation of $1,500.00 was made to Local Unions No. 793 and 251 of Kingston, N. Y. This appropriation to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Hartford, Conn.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 43 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January, February and March, 1919, received and filed.

Columbus, O., L. U. 200.—Proposed trade movement was brought to the attention of the Board (no schedule of inquiries) after which the matter was referred to the General President.

Portland, Ore. — Maritime-Columbia River District Council.—Trade movement for union conditions. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Ludington, Mich., L. U 1547.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Tex., L. U. 1768. — Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective May 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Pine Bluff, Ark., L. U. 138.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective May 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office, providing movement is approved by the District Council.

Lansing, Mich., L. U. 1449.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such usms as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Paterson, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 20, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later,

in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Little Rock, Ark., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 1496.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office, providing the movement is endorsed by the District Council.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office. Section 58 must be fully complied with before movement may become effective.

Greencastle, Ind., L. U. 613.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, L. U. 1034.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Steubenville, O., L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c per hour, effective May 24, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office. Movement cannot become effective April 7, 1919.

Norfolk, Mass., Norfolk County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Delaware County, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted with the understanding that this movement does not apply to members working on ship construction.

Palestine, Tex., L. U. 1541.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 5, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can., L. U. 1390.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, eight-hour day, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Portland, Maine, District Council. (Millmen.) Movement for a minimum wage of 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Tuesday, July 15, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

SEC. H. LAKEY,
Acting Secretary.

"Picketing" Case to Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States is to be called upon to decide whether "peaceful picketing" is or is not a violation of the personal, constitution-guaranteed rights of the individual picketed. The case has just gone from Arizona on writ of error against the decision of the Supreme Court of that State in the case of Truax vs. Corrigan and Bisbee Local of the Cooks and Waiters' Union. The plaintiff is a Bisbee restaurant keeper who refused to unionize his place two years ago and then was picketed. A test case was brought to enjoin the union from such interference with the restaurant man's business. The Supreme Court of the county decided for defendants on the ground that the Arizona State Constitution gave the right of "peaceful picketing" and no allegations of violence were made in the complaint. The judgment was affirmed by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of John Paul, of whom the accompanying picture is a good likeness. He is 5 feet, 10 inches tall, weight about

175 pounds; age 31 years, with dark hair and eyes. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate same to I. Sandusky, 725 High St., Newark, N. J.

Thrift is threefold—wise buying, sane saving, and secure investment. The man who starves that he may save is not thrifty; he is foolhardy; for he destroys his capacity to earn and hence to save. The thrifty man spends wisely, and thereby increases his capacity to earn—and save. Spend wisely, save intelligently, and put your savings into Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35859	Marie Vranek	54	20	10	Pheumatic arthritis	$75.00
35860	Wilfred H. Baldwin	101	7	4	Accidental	300.00
35861	Ernest Elmendorf	115	16	1	Dropsy	300.00
35862	Joel E. Lintner	161	6	8	Apoplexy	300.00
35863	Phoebe Miller	184	17	11	Peritonitis	75.00
35864	Elvira A. Carlson	184	2	6	Hemorrhage	50.00
35865	Archibald Garnham	218	9	7	Influenza	300.00
35866	Sylvester Samson	262	17	5	Dropsy	300.00
35867	Goldie Bjorkgen	364	3	5	Influenza	75.00
35868	Samuel Christianson	482	6	5	Pneumonia	50.00
35869	James Conroy	482	20	4	Poisoning	300.00
35870	George Reber	492	18	11	Heart disease	125.00
35871	Etta M. Holland	547	4	2	Influenza	75.00
35872	Aimie Marquis	551	5	8	Pneumonia	75.00
35873	Nellie M. Quigley	746	5	2	Cancer	75.00
35874	Wilhelmine Wallin	787	13	9	Heart disease	75.00
35875	Jean Neal	1184	2	2	Endocarditis	50.00
35876	Henry E. Stengel	1414	1	4	Cardiac dilitation	50.00
35877	I. Amelia Brown	1538	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
35878	Anna Conmarrato	1705	1	0	Influenza	25.00
35879	Matt. H. Chrism	1718	2	7	*Killed in action	100.00
35880	Elizabeth H. Johnson	1894	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
35881	John C. Hannigan	1906	1	1	Influenza	50.00
35882	Elizabeth Tedrow	58	17	6	Diabetes	75.00
35883	Emma Browne	62	18	4	Senilety	75.00
35884	William O. Rourke (Dis.)	76	20	0	Accidental	400.00
35885	Axel Leth	79	5	10	In U. S. Service	57.05
35886	Nicholas Anderson	122	9	6	Regurgitation	300.00
35887	Elizabeth M. Seber	171	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
35888	Michael Maloney (Dis.)	218	12	4	Accidental	400.00
35889	Edward Walter	239	20	8	Cancer	125.00
35890	Anna Zenner	242	6	7	Influenza	75.00
35891	Nellie Emerson	316	6	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
35892	Sarah A. Moyer	368	21	7	Bronchitis	75.00
35893	Mauriee Summergill	413	18	8	Myocarditis	300.00
35894	John J. Murray	449	2	1	Nephritis	100.00
35895	James A. Abern	482	19	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35896	David R. Blood	315	24	2	Pneumonia	300.00
35897	Garrett Piggott	547	5	8	*Killed in action	300.00
35898	C. J. Connell	690	22	8	Pericarditis	300.00
35899	Robt. K. Black, Jr.	690	8	6	Pneumonia	300.00
35900	Agnes Cain	690	6	4	Influenza	75.00
35901	Alberta May	750	11	7	Influenza	75.00
35902	Adolph Miller	773	2	2	Influenza	100.00
35903	Eugene Hunt	895	5	4	Diabetes	300.00
35904	Edward Woods	895	14	6	Cancer	300.00
35905	Tom Opsanger	948	2	9	Pneumonia	25.00
35906	Nathan Binder	954	10	11	Influenza	300.00
35907	Theodore Rider	1057	16	5	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
35908	Sarah B. Gollings	1252	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
35909	Lillie A. Duffee	1255	18	9	Influenza	75.00
35910	Sadie L. Gwallney	1299	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
35911	Henrietta M. Hug	1367	6	4	Cancer	75.00
35912	Wm. A. Nickum	1457	1	6	Asphyxiation	50.00
35913	George E. Gee (Dis.)	1570	11	1	Accidental	400.00
35914	Cora L. Mapes	1654	8	7	Influenza	75.00
35915	Perry Asher	1846	1	6	Fracture of skull	50.00
35916	Emma Moller	2090	23	11	Cancer	75.00
35917	Charles A. Nelson	14	16	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
35918	Nellie Henry	22	14	2	Heart disease	75.00
35919	Chas. K. Johnson	22	17	6	Cancer	300.00
35920	George Hess	31	15	7	Apoplexy	300.00
35921	Catherine A. Irons	31	1	5	Cancer	25.00
35922	Philip Keil	101	32	1	Heart failure	300.00
35923	Paul Kaventel	182	8	0	Influenza	300.00
35924	Ella H. Stevens	193	20	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
35925	John W. Philpot	206	19	10	Pneumonia	300.00
35926	Rose Edelhauser	366	23	0	Nephritis	75.00
35927	Ruby C. Hansen	440	14	9	Nephritis	75.00
35928	John A. Zahn	539	24	2	Nephritis	300.00
35929	Chas. Augersbach	539	24	3	Pneumonia	300.00
35930	Alfonso Auletta	539	1	2	Influenza	50.00
35931	Alfred McDonald	592	2	7	Influenza	100.00
35932	Homer Hart	764	6	9	Appendicitis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
35933	Josephine Sullivan	824	10	8	Cancer	75.00
35934	Robt. A. Chandler	961	16	2	Pneumonia	300.00
35935	Burl T. Obney	1242	15	11	Pneumonia	300.00
35936	Carrie Brown	1245	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
35937	R. W. Ponder	1281	1	3	Influenza	50.00
35938	Wm. Morrison	1292	9	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
35939	Mary Ludwig	1365	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
35940	Geo. B. Hicks	1879	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
35941	Emiline Scofield	20	10	1	Cancer	75.00
35942	Clara Riga	21	10	10	Hernia	75.00
35943	Elizabeth J. Cordwell	27	17	2	Endocarditis	75.00
35944	Edward J. Greene	67	6	9	Influenza	300.00
35945	Ephriam J. Thompson	72	33	5	Pneumonia	300.00
35946	Edward Gulliksen	80	13	0	Preamia	125.00
35947	Annie Curran	93	1	5	Influenza	25.00
35948	Lula B. Wagner	143	13	7	Influenza	75.00
35949	George Chrisman	146	9	11	Angina pectoris	75.00
35950	Myrtle R. Bryson	158	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
35951	Phillip H. Schuppan	20	16	4	Influenza	300.00
35952	Margaret Gareis	209	28	7	Influenza	75.00
35953	Anna Hill Martin	276	2	4	Cardio-renal disease	50.00
35954	Henry H. Purnell	430	1	1	Accidental	50.00
35955	Adolph Thibideau	443	11	8	Apoplexy	300.00
35956	Lewis P. Montgomery	453	16	9	Heart disease	125.00
35957	Ernest Dietrich	539	24	3	Pneumonia	125.00
35958	Jerry Rose	633	5	6	Gun shot wound	293.50
35959	John Q. Adams	696	12	3	Influenza	300.00
35960	Elena Lizama	696	6	5	Pneumonia	75.00
35961	Tom Freeman	706	3	3	Angina rectoris	50.00
35962	Joseph H. Gass	846	13	2	Accidental	400.00
35963	Andrew Lohmann	875	5	6	Heart disease	300.00
35964	Francis S. Leslie	959	17	9	Heart disease	300.00
35965	Mamie J. Brantley	1040	8	6	Pneumonia	75.00
35966	Holdridge H. Whipple	1551	14	5	Hemorrhage	125.00
35967	Frank E. Bradley	1575	1	2	Influenza	50.00
35968	Richard Dean	1671	10	0	Hemorrhage	125.00
35969	Omer Daigneault	1896	3	5	*Pneumonia	150.00
35970	Carolina Johnson	7	2	10	Influenza	50.00
35971	Edward Suominen	76	2	2	Tuberculosis	100.00
35972	John J. Strehlen	101	1	0	*Killed in action	50.00
35973	James Pilditch	116	6	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
35974	Nora Varhaug	181	17	5	Cancer	75.00
35975	Laura H. Swift	223	15	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
35976	Lobitha A. Allard	331	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
35977	Laura M. Reaves	331	6	10	Myocarditis	75.00
35978	Ellen English	366	10	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
35979	John E. Roth	369	2	1	*Killed in action	100.00
35980	John Costin	386	5	5	Influenza	300.00
35981	John J. Goff	443	10	4	Pneumonia	125.00
35982	Maude Woodside	508	17	3	Suicide	75.00
35983	Thomas A. League	615	13	10	Influenza	300.00
35984	Edward N. Hussey	620	5	9	Anemia	300.00
35985	Frank Girsdale	743	5	8	*Killed in action	300.00
35986	Helen Dillin	1076	12	7	Influenza	75.00
35987	Frank S. Boday	1093	15	10	*Died in service	300.00
35988	C. Nolan	1396	2	3	Pneumonia	100.00
35989	Geo. E. Winter	1582	15	8	Influenza	300.00
35990	Rosie Forman	1750	3	6	Influenza	75.00
35991	Rose Eisenberg	1750	4	2	Heart failure	75.00
35992	Esther Betz	1835	9	3	Pneumonia	75.00
35993	Henry Rendlesham	11	19	3	Accidental	300.00
35994	Frank J. Zeberko	11	1	3	*Killed in action	50.00
35995	Marie Hamelin	67	5	2	Cancer	75.00
35996	Alfred W. Norris	158	11	10	Fractured skull	300.00
35997	Vincent H. Barnickel	158	1	8	Fractured skull	50.00
35998	Louise Horn	179	6	6	Paralysis agitans	75.00
35999	Jose. H. Diederer	211	9	7	Bronchitis	300.00
36000	Henry Collins	218	17	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
36001	Eli. L. Smith	266	1	6	Accidental	50.00
36002	Jabez Wilkins	301	31	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
36003	Frank N. Sofey	483	3	0	Heart disease	150.00
36004	Emma Stoebr	633	1	10	Angina pectoris	25.00
36005	Samuel Anderson	791	31	9	Cancer	300.00
36006	Karan Knudsen	791	12	11	Influenza	75.00
36007	Andrew Norton	7	8	8	Influenza	300.00
36008	Lewis R. McKenzie	888	5	4	Nephritis	300.00
36009	Virginia Sonsini	1050	1	8	Influenza	25.00
36010	Eleaner Christiansen	1593	4	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
36011	Napoleon Savard	1783	7	10	Heart disease	75.00
36012	Frances A. Baker	1872	1	10	Tuberculosis	25.00
36013	Vennie I. Stewart	2014	9	8	Influenza	300.00
36014	Tussia Stewart	2014	9	8	Influenza	75.00
36015	Herbert Wm. Hall	38	3	6	Accidental	150.00
36016	Minnie M. Rosenstoel	61	13	7	Nephritis	75.00
36017	Wm. Young	83	32	9	Paralysis	300.00
36018	Minnie B. Lough	101	1	0	Influenza	25.00
36019	Geo. E. Shauck	101	2	8	Heart disease	150.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36020	Nelly G. Smuthwaite	186	9	10	Influenza	50.00
36021	Wm. J. Taylor	213	7	0	Heart disease	300.00
36022	Nellie Johnson	246	10	3	Angina rectoris	75.00
36023	Geo. M. Schilling	246	23	9	Myocarditis	300.00
36024	Matthew T. Van Buren	251	12	2	Heart disease	125.00
36025	Thomas Moore	306	12	5	Accidental	400.00
36026	Francelia Fitzkee	336	3	8	Exhaustion	75.00
36027	James W. Range	345	18	5	Aremia	300.00
36028	Annie W. Page	396	5	8	Pneumonia	75.00
36029	John J. McDonald	412	2	9	Typhoid fever	100.00
36030	Marie Adan	454	1	10	Influenza	25.00
36031	Della Brown	474	16	8	Diabetes	75.00
36032	Bella Engel	504	10	11	Influenza	75.00
36033	Clara M. Grace	525	10	10	Bright's disease	75.00
36034	Louis Boucher	551	15	10	Nephritis	300.00
36035	Wm. Kloester	564	19	11	Nephritis	300.00
36036	Wm. J. Leek	638	17	3	Pneumonia	125.00
36037	Michael Rauherz	808	22	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
36038	Thomas Burke	809	1	9	Exhaustion	50.00
36039	Elsie M. Metz	897	5	8	Pneumonia	75.00
36040	Margaret G. McCune	1061	1	6	Influenza	25.00
36041	John Wynne	1093	12	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
36042	Marie E. Morin	1125	13	9	Cancer	75.00
36043	John . Greeley	1142	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
36044	Sengne Johnson	1367	11	10	Influenza	75.00
36045	Eldridge K. Gaskill	1489	1	2	*Killed in action	50.00
36046	Ada Grove	1554	13	4	Influenza	75.00
36047	Harry Grove	1554	13	4	Pneumonia	225.00
36048	Peter J. Lager	1693	19	6	Pneumonia	300.00
36049	Michael K. Hayden	1694	15	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
36050	Ella Steltzner	1805	17	7	Pneumonia	75.00
36051	Rosco Spear	1850	9	0	Influenza	300.00
36052	Alonzo L. Brooks	1884	2	5	Accidental	25.00
36053	Andrew Norton	7	5	4	Influenza	300.00
36054	Mary E. Powers	33	7	7	Pneumonia	75.00
36055	Jeremiah Mahoney	43	2	0	*Died in service	25.00
36056	Vaclav Babka	54	2	0	Septicemia	25.00
36057	Peter Plocar	54	16	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
36058	Nellie Walsh	61	1	10	Influenza	25.00
36059	Marie Frantzreb	75	20	3	Cancer	75.00
36060	Geda F. Gay	81	1	0	Influenza	25.00
36061	Elsie Salo	81	1	8	Hemorrhage	25.00
36062	Katherine B. Tunison	119	2	0	Influenza	50.00
36063	Emily E. Huggins	186	31	11	Epelepsy	75.00
36064	Isador Applebaum (Dis.)	212	1	3	Accidental	50.00
36065	Louis Hastedt	298	32	0	Diabetes	300.00
36066	Miles E. oy	333	2	5	Influenza	100.00
36067	Carrie B. Abbott	333	6	4	Influenza	75.00
36068	Richard Baines	449	1	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
36069	Henry H. Harris	531	1	11	Accidental	50.00
36070	James R. Tait	544	7	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
36071	Iva Mason	679	13	11	Surgical shock	75.00
36072	Howard A. Blaney	921	9	2	Influenza	300.00
36073	Guy Devasher	1007	5	7	Influenza	300.00
36074	Clifford Wright	1089	28	8	Accidental	300.00
36075	Emma A. Seifert	1472	13	3	Pneumonia	75.00
36076	Mary B. Pelrine	1842	2	4	Influenza	50.00
36077	Anna Celia Holman	1930	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
36078	William Prollins	1	22	9	Septicemia	300.00
36079	Mary Moore	1	24	8	Myocarditis	75.00
36080	Mary C. Shaw	5	16	10	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
36081	Lars E. Nelson	36	19	8	Cancer	300.00
36082	Viola M. Lewis	36	2	6	Sarcoma	50.00
36083	Harry A. Robertson	43	11	4	Meningetis	300.00
36084	Rose Freedman	43	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
36085	John Rhoads	122	17	11	Mitral regurgitation	125.00
36086	Anthony M. Crowell	132	9	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
36087	Louise Holtz	167	8	8	Pneumonia	75.00
36088	Hannah Lammerding	167	17	5	Influenza	75.00
36089	Alfred D. Bolton	202	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
36090	Nelson P. Gorton	281	27	11	Pneumonia	300.00
36091	Wm. P. Nelligan	438	2	5	*Killed in action	100.00
36092	James H. Davis	993	2	0	Ruptured	25.00
36093	Geo. L. Tuthill	1093	2	7	*Killed in action	100.00
36094	Irving Hoyt	1119	16	0	Influenza	300.00
36095	Nels M. Klevgard	1568	9	4	Multiple sclerosis	300.00
36096	Charles O. Johnson	1596	12	0	Diabetes	300.00
36097	Harry F. Hink	3	8	11	Accidental	300.00
36098	Burt J. Brown	25	16	11	Suicide	300.00
36099	Richard Powers	33	14	10	Myocarditis	125.00
36100	Lillian M. Anderson	45	1	0	Pneumonia	25.00
36101	Jesse B. Hamilton (Dis.)	83	19	5	Accidental	400.00
36102	Grace E. Messier	96	16	6	Pneumonia	75.00
36103	Arthur Schultz	105	1	8	Influenza	50.00
36104	Sidney A. Dobbins	125	23	10	Nephritis	300.00
36105	Raymond Rudd	196	6	6	Heart failure	75.00
36106	Rudolph Borchert	199	16	8	Heart disease	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36107	Luther Mowery	200	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
36108	Alonzo B. West	229	18	0	Accidental	400.00
36109	Thomas J. Horne	268	8	2	*Killed in action	300.00
36110	Louise P. Miller	316	13	2	Heart disease	75.00
36111	Homer T. Wilson	321	1	2	Influenza	50.00
36112	Godfrey Albright	432	16	2	Tuberculosis	125.00
36113	Wm. J. Scott	441	11	3	Apoplexy	300.00
36114	Bernard J. McLaughlin	547	8	11	Heart disease	75.00
36115	Odelon Laroche	595	9	1	Influenza	300.00
36116	Sam Sigbornsen	808	15	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
36117	Amanda J. Clark	1142	9	10	Pneumonia	75.00
36118	Johine E. Moore	1415	1	5	Influenza	25.00
36119	Joseph McCarroll	1458	14	11	Apoplexy	125.00
36120	Hedwin Stelzer	1784	11	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
36121	Fred Dierkes	2	11	6	Paresis	300.00
36122	Michael J. Howe	19	3	10	Heart disease	150.00
36123	Mary Gabriel	44	21	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
36124	John Ferstad	72	1	9	*Died in action	50.00
36125	Henry Ringer (Dis.)	75	20	5	Accidental	400.00
36126	Sarah L. Thayer	78	15	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
36127	Edward Courtemanche	78	19	0	Hemorrhage	125.00
36128	Amolia Walton	87	14	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
36129	Judith Eckstrom	87	6	6	Gall stones	75.00
36130	Wm. Schnell	87	19	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
36131	Albert F. Koehler	165	6	7	Influenza	75.00
36132	Agnes Miller	167	19	11	Pneumonia	75.00
36133	Rosella Zimmerman	287	1	5	Tuberculosis	25.00
36134	Harry La Layette	314	16	0	Influenza	300.00
36135	Wilhelmina Gruendler	314	12	4	Heart disease	75.00
36136	Margaret M. Hall	427	21	4	Pneumonia	75.00
36137	Rose E. McNeil	443	18	0	Acute dilitation	75.00
36138	Jackson Washington	454	1	2	Cerebral apoplexy	50.00
36139	James L. Woodward	455	18	10	Hardening of liver	300.00
36140	Jacob T. Royer	514	17	0	Complications	300.00
36141	Ludwig Branning	585	14	0	Suicide	300.00
36142	Luke P. Mahon	585	13	3	Cancer	300.00
36143	John F. Clark	586	8	11	Accidental	300.00
36144	Ralph Erickson	586	7	7	*Killed in action	300.00
36145	Henry Voss	712	18	8	Heart disease	125.00
36146	Wm. T. Sarrell	727	1	7	Influenza	50.00
36147	A. C. Thorne	767	4	7	Pneumonia	200.00
36148	Charles Nelson	791	6	0	Pneumonia	300.00
36149	Mary Verlin	792	1	2	Hemorrhage	25.00
36150	Mary Forst	849	17	8	Cancer	75.00
36151	Oscar Wenstrom	866	2	9	Paralysis	100.00
36152	James Faulkner	927	8	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
36153	Florence Conner	1042	3	7	Peritonitis	75.00
36154	Harry Kimberlin	1114	3	11	Pneumonia	150.00
36155	Philomine Lachance	1125	16	10	Diabetes	75.00
36156	Sarah A. Millard	1243	12	3	Diabetes	75.00
36157	Charles Burrows	1251	1	4	Influenza	50.00
36158	Bertha Prochaska	1365	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
36159	Charles Anson	8	1	5	Sarcoma	50.00
36160	Margaret Albet	11	34	7	Influenza	75.00
36161	Thomas Morris	11	10	4	Influenza	300.00
36162	Jonathan W. Steiger	11	17	1	Cancer	300.00
36163	Joseph Penn .....r	39	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
36164	Thomas E. Black (Dis.)	64	11	4	Accidental	400.00
36165	Harry O. Booher	104	1	8	Influenza	50.00
36166	Thomas Beote	260	3	3	Influenza	150.00
36167	Florence Mollica	260	2	7	Heart failure	50.00
36168	Amasa F. Gurnee	265	2	6	*Pneumonia	100.00
36169	Rosa Wintermute	306	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
36170	Lillian Dunbar	421	2	1	Influenza	50.00
36171	Charles Livingston	608	13	8	Accidental	300.00
36172	Joseph Stevens	804	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
36173	Charles C. Price	883	12	8	Influenza	300.00
36174	Joseph J. Gravel (Dis.)	1125	16	5	Accidental	400.00
36175	Jacob Swindell	1185	7	0	Anemia	300.00
36176	Lilly E. Bateman	1213	1	5	Influenza	25.00
36177	Swen Hanson	1213	1	10	Influenza	50.00
36178	Ethel Stephenson	1299	9	10	Influenza	75.00
36179	Charles Strandberg	1500	9	2	Influenza	300.00
36180	Henry E. Krum	1500	1	2	Influenza	50.00
36181	Joseph Rezabek	1615	6	0	Influenza	300.00
36182	Mary Walters	1735	1	5	Influenza	25.00
36183	A. H. Buckingham (Dis.)	33	6	11	Accidental	400.00
36184	Albert E. Mortensen	81	2	0	*Killed in action	100.00
36185	John F. Eckhart	183	2	3	*Killed in action	100.00
36186	Charles G. Harms	183	2	10	Cancer	25.00
36187	Elmina Houghsaling	251	15	11	Cancer	75.00
36188	Irby G. Lake	269	5	6	Influenza	300.00
36189	John J. Dougherty	277	4	1	Tuberculosis	200.00
36190	Margaret Barrett	306	11	9	Influenza	75.00
36191	Joseph Barrett	306	11	9	Influenza	300.00
36192	Emma Gunderson	391	26	10	Nephritis	75.00
36193	John W. Massey	421	5	8	Influenza	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36194	Maskell Moore	456	6	7	Pneumonia	75.00
36195	Ella Barr	483	16	4	Hemorrhage	75.00
36196	Jos. E. Goodell	583	5	11	Meningetis	300.00
36197	Carry A. Tedrom	975	3	6	Cancer	75.00
36198	Herman C. Rouse	1137	3	9	Pneumonia	150.00
36199	Loretta A. Tomnitz	1532	12	6	Cancer	75.00
36200	August Bohn (Dis.)	1596	14	0	Accidental	400.00
36201	Olga Arnston	1784	11	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
36202	Harry E. Parsons	26	8	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
36203	Marie B. Teixeira	30	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
36204	Amelia E. Gorham	86	5	2	Apoplexy	50.00
36205	James J. Phillips	132	13	0	Hernia	300.00
36206	Julia Sullivan	132	1	5	Influenza	25.00
36207	Anna Anderson	141	9	11	Diabetes	25.00
36208	Francis J. Steger	141	12	0	Cancer	300.00
36209	Frederick J. Turner	318	1	4	Hemorrhage	50.00
36210	Viola M. Young	393	1	5	Heart disease	25.00
36211	Jeanne J. Roderick	449	1	11	Peritonitis	25.00
36212	Oscar Bachman	453	28	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
36213	Walter G. Sim	562	16	11	Cancer	300.00
36214	Maggie L. Underwood	734	1	6	Influenza	25.00
36215	Thos. J. Underwood	734	1	6	Influenza	50.00
36216	Frank E. Rutledge	1040	2	10	Pneumonia	100.00
36217	Chas. M. Crawford	1399	2	8	Gunshot	25.00
36218	Aino Hakala	1500	1	3	Influenza	25.00
36219	Jos. Kuchar	1786	8	5	Cancer	300.00
36220	Elizabeth J. Mathews	1856	1	4	Heart disease	25.00
36221	Ernest Schelling	20	11	2	Influenza	300.00
36222	Rosewell Aimes	118	19	6	Cancer	300.00
36223	Laura Isaacs	160	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
36224	Agnes Semyck	195	3	0	Influenza	75.00
36225	Wm. Jones	273	23	4	Pneumonia	175.00
36226	Isaac Seaman	347	15	7	Asthma	125.00
36227	Harry B. Robbins	386	2	0	Pneumonia	100.00
36228	James F. Lyone	438	2	2	Peritonitis	25.00
36229	John Giehl	488	5	4	Endocarditis	300.00
36230	Lucy R. Jasper	571	4	9	Influenza	75.00
36231	Charles W. Huxley	920	13	5	Influenza	300.00
36232	John Doering	1051	17	0	Cancer	300.00
36233	Walter W. Bowles	1252	4	8	Pneumonia	200.00
36234	Louis Schreiner	1252	10	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
36235	Frank Costallec	1365	5	5	Influenza	300.00
36236	Fred Hanson	1367	15	9	Peritonitis	300.00
36237	Alvin B. Nahar	1563	11	5	Influenza	300.00
36238	Dora Becker	1705	1	0	Apoplexy	25.00
36239	James P. McCutcheon	268	13	7	Paralytic stroke	125.00
36240	Joseph Vuillemot	522	13	9	Poisoning	300.00
36241	Olaf A. Olson	522	2	7	*Pneumonia	100.00

Total $59,875.55

*In U. S. service.

190 Full beneficial claims	$42,825.55
34 Semi-beneficial claims	3,275.00
145 Wife claims	8,975.00
13 Disability claims	4,800.00
Total	$59,875.55

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR APRIL, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3623	Natola D'Antonio	539	1	0	Not one year a member	$.....
3626	Frederic Busby	979	4	10	Three months in arrears	50.00
3627	Golden P. Black	690	8	6	Died after husband	.....
3628	Peter J. Gearin	1538	5	5	Not filed within six months	.....
3629	Wm. C. Boyer	11	4	0	Three months in arrears	200.00
3630	Jessie Murphy	1671	10	8	Semi, not entitled to benefits	.....
3631	Sautina Perniciaro	1801	1	3	Three months in arrears	25.00
3632	Myrtle E. Woodward	580	15	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3633	Juzefa Snogans	723	13	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
3634	Laura Michelson	1713	2	9	Three months in arrears	50.00
3635	Heyman Chamoff	1782	5	4	Disability not result of accidental injuries	.....
3636	John Bernstein	539	2	4	Three months in arrears	100.00
3638	May R. Robinson	421	2	0	Semi, not entitled to benefits	.....
3639	Charles Bess	213	20	5	Disability not result of accidental injuries	.....
3640	Mulda M. Lindstrom	66	4	7	Semi, not entitled to benefits	.....
3641	Philomene Chenard	551	11	3	Paid one wife's claim	.....
3642	Daniel Marschhauser	298	1	10	Three months in arrears	.....
3643	Elizabeth Denne	298	15	0	Three months in arrears	.....
3644	Oline B. Anderson	791	12	3	Not filed within six months	.....
3645	Lillie S. Proctor	1207	1	2	Not filed within six months	25.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3646	Kristine M. Anderson	181	3	11	Not filed within six months...	75.00
3647	Edwin Pierson	1013	4	2	Three months in arrears.....	200.00
3648	Geo. M. Fisher	1575	1	6	Not two years a member.....	.....
3649	Emma A. Johns	1776	0	0	Suspended	.....
3650	Angela M. Cusanelli	1216	0	0	Not one year a member.....	.....
3651	Flen E. Earl	1448	1	8	Three months in arrears.....	50.00
3652	Emma Elledge	505	0	0	Semi, not entitled to benefits..	.....
3653	Emanuela Amalino	391	16	7	Three months in arrears.....	75.00
3654	Charles P. Kloth	182	5	4	Three months in arrears.....	300.00
3655	John W. Fisher	104	0	0	Not one year a member.....	.....
3656	Hattie A. Jordan	14	1	7	Sick when husband was admitted	.....
3657	Frederick Woden	1618	15	5	Three months in arrears.....	300.00
3658	Hans H. Brown	517	5	7	Three months in arrears.....	300.00
3660	Hoke Brame	727	1	5	Not two years a member.....	.....
3661	Ulrich Sydow	808	5	4	Not filed within six months...	.....
3662	Wm. C. Hogan	835	2	6	Three months in arrears.....	25.00
3663	Arthur Roy	134	16	8	Three months in arrears.....	300.00
3664	John W. Simpson	101	1	10	Not two years a member.....	.....
3665	John P. Olson	1226	2	0	Suspended	.....
3666	Jean A. Ostene	449	2	3	Claim not filed within six months	.....

One of Our Veterans

The accompanying picture is a good likeness of Brother J. E. Blackman, who

is a charter member of Local Union No. 259, of Jackson, Tenn., which was organized October 13, 1898, at which time he was elected to an office and has held office in the Local ever since; having filled the position of President for the past fourteen years. In 1904 he was elected to the State Federation of Labor and also to the first Textile conference held in Nashville; in 1906 he was delegate to the Niagara Falls Convention of the Brotherhood, he also served as delegate to the Conventions held at Salt Lake City, in 1910, Washington, in 1912 and Fort Worth, in 1916. He was appointed by the Governor of the state as delegate from his Local to represent them at the Emmigration Convention held at Tampa, Fla., in 1908. At the present time he is serving his third term in the Tennessee legislature. Brother Blackman is sixty-four years of age and has been actively engaged in the carpenter trade over half a century; he is a conscientious hard-working advocate of Organized Labor and has devoted most of his time to the interest of the Local Union he has so ably represented.

How Beavers Fell Trees

A naturalist, who has given particular study to the ways of beavers, asserts that those creatures have an ingenious method of cutting the trunk of a tree that they wish to fell. Instead of attempting to gnaw it straight through, they make two cuts, one above the other, any they pry out pieces between the cuts. The result of their operations is a V-shaped notch, resembling that made by a woodsman with an ax.

Own shares in Uncle Sam, unlimited, the surest, safest, most glorious enterprise on earth. Buy W. S. S.

Correspondence

Financial Secretaries Disregard Sec. 46 of the General Constitution

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In Section 46, Paragraph "H," of the Constitution it provides that Financial Secretaries receiving Clearance Card shall immediately report the same to the Financial Secretary issuing card under penalty of $5.00 fine. Since being Financial Secretary of this local I have issued many Clearance Cards, most of which I know have been deposited in locals in different parts of the country and have never had one reported back to me. On the other hand, I have always reported back to the local issuing same any Clearance Cards deposited in this local. What I wish to find out, if this law is a dead letter or not, if so, it should be taken from the Constitution. Would like to see this matter taken up in "The Carpenter." Thanking you in advance for an early reply, I am,

Yours fraternally,

N. JACKSON, Fin. Sec., No. 931.
1000 Auburn St., Manchester, N. H.

Carpenters Locked Out

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am ordered by our Local, No. 186, Steubenville, O., to ask you to publish the following in the next issue of "The Carpenter":

NOTICE

Owing to the fact that the Master Builders of Steubenville, O., have locked their members out a month before the new wage scale takes effect (May 24th), we would ask that all outside members stay away until we get our scale signed.
L. C. Whitten, R. S.

"Mephisto Bit" Union Made

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am writing this letter to you on behalf of the Union Label of the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co. of Wallingford, Conn., who manufacture the "Mephisto Bit;" have a signed up agreement with the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the factory is unionized from cellar to garret. The workers of every craft employed there must be members of their respective organizations and this bit bears the Union Label of the Metal Trades Department.

There is a constant complaint that the non-union factories manufacturing bits are getting the greater amount of the business and that union men using a tool of this description do not demand the article with the Union Label, while the universal verdict of all mechanics who have used the "Mephisto Bit" is to the effect that there are none better on the market.

Personally, I feel that we should do everything possible to advertise union-made products. For that reason I am writing you this letter asking you if you will run a notice to this effect in your official publication in order to bring it before the rank and file of your members.

Thanking you on behalf of the workers of that factory, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. A. ATHERTON.
General Secretary, Metal Polishers International Union.

A New International Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The International Union of Timberworkers was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, August 1, 1917. It is a comparatively new international union, but in spite of its many handicaps, it has made great progress during the brief period of its existence. It was chartered by the American Federation of Labor during the great lumber strike in the Northwest, as a result of which over 170 camps in that section of the country were placed on an eight-hour day.

During that strike there were two international unions in the timber industry, the International Union of Timberworkers and the International Shingle-weavers' Union of America. The two organizations worked in harmony during

the strike, and later, in March, 1918, realizing that there was room for but one organization in the timber industry, the two internationals amalgamated, taking the name of the present organization. Since the amalgamation of the two organizations, wonderful progress has been made. During the progress of the war we obeyed the program of the National War Labor Board and did not try to enforce the union shop where it had not existed prior to the war. Our organization campaign last year was hampered by the "flu" bans that were placed on public meetings everywhere.

In the Northwest we have had to fight the combined opposition of the Employer Associations, the I. W. W. and the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, a war time organization that has been forced upon the workers by the employers, as a peace time organization. It is in control of the employers and is being used by them to keep legitimate labor organizations out of the timber industry.

But in spite of all of these bad conditions our organization has had to work under, it has been and is still making remarkable progress. The eight-hour day has been quite generally established in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, though there are some attempts being made to go back to the ten-hour day, the employers using the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen as an agency to bring about pre-war conditions.

During this year we propose to establish the eight-hour day in our District No. 2, comprising the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. We already have several Local Unions organized in those states, but it is necessary that they be much better organized before we can launch our eight-hour movement there with any degree of success. This accomplished, we propose to invade the Southern states and establish the same conditions, an eight-hour day with no reduction in pay. We fully realize that we cannot maintain the eight-hour day in the Northwest, neither can we establish it in other sections until the men employed in the industry are well organized.

It is going to tax our resources to the utmost to carry out our program of organization this year, so we are writing all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to put them in possession of the facts regarding conditions in the timber industry. It is one of the basic industries of the country, it is third in size in the point of employment of men, it is in control of large and powerful corporations, it is dominated by the Weyerhaeuser and other large interests hostile to labor.

We now have Local Unions in every lumber producing state in this country, but there are still many thousands of timberworkers who are not organized. We need your aid in organizing these men, we are asking you to co-operate with us in every way that you can. The organization of the big industry is important, as much so as is the organization of the steel workers and the workers in other large industries.

Our annual convention which met in Seattle, Wash., on March 31, 1919, adopted a general plan of organization for this year. We are going to try and make the campaign self-supporting or as nearly so as we possibly can. We may have to call upon your organization for aid before we have finished, but we will not do so until all other means have failed.

We have been assisted in many states by the State Federations of Labor, American Federation of Labor Organizers and others. We very deeply appreciate their efforts in our behalf.

Again thanking you for your most generous aid in the past and urging you to continue it this year to the end that all timberworkers can be organized and thereby be of some assistance to themselves and the general labor movement, we are,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN M. NORLAND, Sec.-Treas.
International Union of Timberworkers.

A Spoke in the Wheel

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I cannot express fully my appreciation at our Journal, but am pleased to say that each issue inspires me with renewed zeal for the noble cause, therefore I am surprised that so many of our members esteem it so lightly. My regret is that it is not a weekly, religiously read by the entire membership.

I enjoyed the tribute paid our Brotherhood recently by Brother G. W. Wilkinson.

I desire likewise to honor my Local

with the enclosed verse and suggest that contributions from sister Locals upon this subject might be interesting.

Wishing the Brotherhood ultimate success during the reconstruction and yourself prosperity and happiness, I am,

Yours fraternally,
FRANK STARK.

T'is said that the U. B. of C. and J. of A.,
Is the hub in the wheel of the U. S. A.,
As a spoke in the hub, of that great wheel
We gave our best for our national weal.

When the call for men to our Local was sent,
She responded with seventy-five per cent;
Some built cantonments where they trained our boys,
To handle Bill's soldiers just like they were toys.

Some built vessels to cross the Atlantic,
With cargoes which drove the enemy frantic;
Others built plants where they made the shell,
That sent so many Boches to H——

But of our members, there were twenty-nine,
Who chased the pesky Hun across the Rhine;
To show our appreciation for that job so good,
We kept up their dues in our great Brotherhood.

Our Local with membership greatly depleted,
Gladly answered the call Uncle Sam oft repeated;
To accomplish our purpose across the deep pond,
We invested $1,500.00 in Liberty Bonds.

Tho' that did not place us within the first rank,
By donation we built here a Liberty Bank;
Four hundred dollars to the Red Cross I ween,
Was quite insufficient, so we built their canteen.

It's sign can be seen where the trains pull in,
And the boys in khaki commence to grin;
There's pride in the eye and joy in the heart
As the boys get their eats before they depart.

They are surely grateful for this house where they ate,
It was built by Local Union No. 1028.

Entertains Texas Lumbermen's Association

At the 33nd Annual Convention of the Lumbermen's Association of Texas, held at Galveston, April 8-10th, one of the most enjoyable events of the Convention was contributed by the Cornell Wood Products Co. of Chicago.

On Thursday afternoon, the last day of the Convention, all the delegates and their ladies were guests of the above company and a boat ride in the Gulf of Mexico.

An orchestra provided music for dancing, and refreshments were served. The Texas lumbermen and their fair companions report a most enjoyable afternoon on this cruise, and all were enthusiastic in their praise of the courtesy extended by the Chicago manufacturers of woodboard.

An Ode to the U. S. A.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am enclosing a poem on the U. S., which, if you see fit, I would like to see printed in the next issue of "The Carpenter."

I am an old printer, but five years ago I discontinued that line of work, and entered the ranks of carpenters in order to get out-door work. You see the old love still occasionally beckons me.

I am now a member of the Toledo Local Carpenters' Union.

Fraternally,
J. A. SINGLER,
Port Clinton, O.

The United

THE LAND

The land that is truly
The gem of the sea;
The land of abundance
For you and for me;
The lakes of great splendor,
The mountains so grand,
The forests and streams
And the fertile land,
Are but a few of the gifts
That the God of creation
Has bestowed upon us
And this glorious nation.

THE GOVERNMENT

The government so fair
Gives freedom to all—
The rich and the poor,
The great and the small—
And welcomes good people
From all over the earth
To come to our shores
And establish their hearth;
For liberty is theirs
And a chance to learn,
And a grand opportunity
To enjoy what they earn.

THE EMBLEM

The American Eagle,
Proud bird of the air,
Ever wakeful and watchful
O'er the brave and the fair;
Great wings that ne'er tire
Go swiftly to aid
Uncle Sam's manly youth,
Columbia's fair maid;
Mighty talons so strong,
Ever ready to rend
The tyrant asunder,
Or to oblivion to send.

THE FLAG

The Star Spangled Banner,
Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave;
May it teach to the world
Democracy's boon,
May it bring to the world
Antocracy's doom,
May it show to the world
How the weak to defend,
May it bring to the world
Peace without end.

J. A. SINGLER, Port Clinton, O.

Meet Benjamin Franklin face to face on the 1919 War Savings Stamps.

Casual Comment

The 400,000 mark is our goal, let us use every endeavor, every effort to reach it.

* * *

The fellow who refuses to help himself soon discovers that outside assistance is hard to get.

* * *

In these times of uncertainty and unrest the only sure anchor for those who work is the labor union.

* * *

Capitalism is a huge gamble, the stakes being sure only for the most powerful of those who have climbed over the bodies of their fellows.

* * *

People who always talk about their forefathers and what they did, seem to find little time to do things that their posterity will find worth talking about.

* * *

Not "What has posterity done for us?" but "What will posterity do to us?" is the question that statesmanship may well consider in the treatment of the child labor evil.

* * *

At this late day it ought not to be necessary to say that the labor union is a business institution—not a mutual admiration society.

* * *

The labor movement does not lack for men who can point out the promise of the future. What it does too frequently does lack is the man who remembers and respects the lessons of the past.

* * *

The mere card man is one of the gravest dangers of the labor movement. He is the enemy inside the lines. He is a camouflaged scab.

* * *

Strict attention to one's own business is commendable; but the trade unionist should beware of carrying the rule so far as to refuse the attention he owes to the business of his fellow-workers.

* * *

What the union men need is an iron clad pledge to stick as a man against anyone and anything that opposes the just demands of Organized Labor.

Anyway, the food profiteers must have enough money by this time to retire on. The poor, at least, get genuine sympathy from the poor.

* * *

The term "profiteer" is becoming almost as odious as the term "buccaneer" once was. The methods of the former are plainly as "raw" and unscrupulous as were those of the latter.

* * *

Ex-President Taft is the latest big man of the country to eulogize Mr. Gompers and commend his administration. "Everybody's doing it"—that is, everybody who counts.

* * *

James P. Holland, president of the New York Federation of Labor, to the Senate and Assembly Committees on Labor and Industry, said: "We are asking for an eight-hour day now; before long we shall be here to ask for a six-hour day." Bold, brave words!

* * *

A world freed of igrorance will mean a world freed of oppression. The oppression by the few can thrive only upon the ignorance of the many. Do your share to dispel ignorance and you will be doing your share to hasten the day of the toiler's emancipation.

* * *

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said in an address recently that the worker and the capitalist should learn to understand each other better. The worker has already learned, through the school of bitter experience, to thoroughly understand this bigoted hypocrite and all his co-conspirators.

* * *

The campaign being waged by the Board of Education and the teachers for increased revenue for the schools should not be interpreted in any manner placing the teachers in the attitude of beggars.

* * *

The plea of the teachers for better schools and higher standards of living is not a selfish plea—it is a plea for the boys and girls who must in a few years bear the burdens that now rests upon their parents.

The public schools are the last hope of the common people and if they do not want their children to suffer from reaction to ignorance, they had better rally to the teachers in this campaign.

* * *

Bethlehem Steel threatens a 30 per cent reduction in wages, says an editorial in the "New York Evening Sun." It appears that Bethlehem Steel intends to try out the ground for others who have the same desires but less of either strength or courage.

* * *

If there is any one thing that anybody in America could do to bring upon the country depression and dissatisfaction, this plan of Bethlehem Steel is that one thing.

* * *

No thousand preachers of sedition and disorder could utter any preachment as effective as the preachment planned by Bethlehem Steel.

* * *

Disorder feeds upon reaction. And, furthermore, we have got through with reaction. The faces of the great masses of the American people are turned towards porgress. There never was and never will be any progress fathered by a reduction in wages.

* * *

It is argued that if wages can be lowered the cost of living will go down in equal proportion. This is not true and it needs no learned professor to bring forth the proof there is in abundance.

* * *

The fallacy that is today the most menacing fallacy in the world is that which preaches reduction of wages in the process of reconstruction.

* * *

Perhaps you have noticed that many of the captains of industry have announced themselves as opposed to a reduction of wages. Now watch them boost the living prices and take away your earning power by that simple, well known and most effective method.

* * *

President Wilson seems to have been too busy with other matters to look after Burleson. Mr. Burleson is the only effective argument against the public ownership he advocates.

* * *

A year ago we were talking and fighting about introducing a new era. Now we would feel as happy as a hungry mule approaching a haystack if we could just see normal conditions again.

* * *

When the new child labor provisions of the new revenue law became effective in April, employers of child labor found themselves surrounded by the strictest regulations in the nation's history. Let us hope that it will prove effective.

* * *

"All Ireland," says a news dispatch, is threatened with industrial paralysis." The seasoned newspaper reader will be skeptical. Ireland may be threatened with many things, but paralysis is not likely to be one of them.

* * *

If we cannot produce enough for all in eight hours then it is time that we have enough leisure to invent newer and better labor-saving devices. But we must take care that the fruits of our labor shall not be appropriated by a few non-producing and all-grabbing gamesters.

* * *

All that is needed is closer organization and co-operation, and a sane, conservative use of our power, and we will accomplish our ends peaceably.

* * *

The question is "Should almost one hundred million workers allow a handfull of manufacturers and financiers make slaves and cattle of us in order to increase their profits?" By the action of the men who own the means of production of the things we need in order to maintain life, we know they care not for the opinions of anyone who suggests reduced profits that the workers may live. American labor will stand so much and no more of this treatment.

* * *

Those who think that Organized Labor can make little headway against our great special interests, fattened and strengthened as they are with war profits, might remember that not so long ago the Hindenburg line was invincible and inpenetrable.

* * *

Organized labor is plainly and openly seeking to eliminate the mistakes in the fundamental principles of the moral, intellectual and industrial problem of the American citizenship, and its efforts demand justice and co-operation from all liberty-loving and God-serving people.

Trade Notes

L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.—We have accepted a written agreement from the contractors, granting our wage scale of 75c per hour. S. W. Glaze, B. A.

* * *

L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah.—This is to inform you that our demand for an increase to $7.00 per day and eight-hour day, has been granted — we had no trouble whatever. Z. A. Lowe, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1260, Iowa City, Iowa.—The contractors agreed to pay 70c per hour and employ only union men and our Local voted to accept same. Wm. L. Zager, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1111, Ironton, O.—I want to inform you that all carpenter contractors here have signed our agreement in the city of Ironton. John A. Mohr, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 906, Brookville, Pa.—I am glad to inform you that our new wage scale went into effect the first of April. We had no trouble and the boys are all busy. The new scale is 62½c per hour. D. B. Hines, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.—We wish to inform you that our movement for an increase of wages and eight hours a day have met with success. The new rate is 67½c per hour for all men. T. H. Ferris, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 140, O'Fallon, Ill.—I am glad to inform you that our movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour has been a success and there wasn't a contractor who refused to pay the new scale. T. E. Greiner, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 433, Billeville, Ill.—Our trade movement has come to a successful close after a strike of eleven days. We compromised with the contractors for 80c an hour for all outside carpenters and 60c minimum for millmen. E. J. Fellnor, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1850,Bridgeport, Ont., Can.—Our trade movement has been a success, all of the contractors agreeing. Our new scale is 70c per hour and a 44-hour week. Orville Sherk, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1672, Hastings, Neb. — I am pleased to inform you that our trade movement went into effect May 1st. We now pass from nine to eight hours per day and from 60c to 75c an hour as our scale of wages. W. L. Stults, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 191, York, Pa.—We wish to inform you that our movement for an increase of wages from 50c to 65c per hour has met with success, we also got our demand for an eight-hour day. C. H. Moore, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.—This is to inform you that we were entirely successful in our demands; the Builders Association have agreed to pay the increase of $1 per day, making our wages now $6. Joseph Bartley, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 836, Janesville, Wis.—We are glad to let you know that our movement for an increase of wages from 50c to 65c an hour was a success, same to go into effect May 1st. Wm. Chase, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill.—I take pleasure in informing you that our wage increase which took effect April 1st was met by all contractors in the city, and all chances for a lockout are safely past. A. B. Schacklette, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.—This is to inform you that we received our demand for an increase from 75c to 90c per hour without any trouble. J. Albert Wilson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn.—This is to advise that our trade movement was a success and we are now getting $5 a day. Edward C. Thompson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.—I wish to inform you that our demand on the contractors for an increase of 10c per hour

has been granted and will take effect May 1st. C. F. Plambeck, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1295, Hornell, N. Y.—This is to inform you that we got our demands without any trouble; our scale is now 65c an hour. J. E. Finch, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1163, Virden, Ill.—Our demand for a raise in our scale from 50c to 65c per hour has been granted without any trouble whatever. Jesse Bishop, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y.—We beg to inform you that our demands have been met with, whereby we receive a minimum scale of 50c per hour for eight hours a day. Chas. W. Hall, R. S.

* * *

Yonkers District Council, Yonkers, N. Y.—I wish to inform you that the Master Carpenters of this city have granted us an increase of 6¼c an hour, bringing our wages up to $6 per day. Samuel Briggs, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1490, Virginia, Minn.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and our new scale of 80c an hour went into effect April 1st. N. O. Foosners, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1678, Peekville, Pa.—This is to let you know that our movement was a success and the contractors have signed our agreement for 70c an hour and a 44-hour week. A. W. Jenkins, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1137, Pratt, Kans.—We are pleased to advise you that our movement for a raise in wages has met with success, and our new scale is now 65c per hour. J. A. Morrison, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1344, Portage, Wis.—Our movement for better conditions resulted in the granting of our request, which went into effect April 7th, which included 55c per hour and eight hours a day. Jas. J. Downey, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 200, Columbus, O.—This is to inform you that our movement for an increase of wages to 75c per hour met with success. Walter H. Cranston, R. R.

* * *

L. U. 1119, Ridgefield, Conn.—I wish to state that the contractors of Ridgefield have signed our agreement for 65c an hour for one year. It went into effect May 1st. F. J. Walker, R. S.

L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill.—I was instructed to inform you that we have won our demand for 75c an hour, in effect April 1st. Wm. Pearson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1503, Amherst, Mass.—Our movement for better conditions met with success and we are now getting 60c an hour and a 44-hour week. Owen Graves, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 411, San Angels, Tex.—Our new wage scale of 75c an hour went into effect April 7th without a hitch as far as I have been able to find out. Frank Rosenberg, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1980, Atchison, Kans.—Everything here looks bright for the future, our trade movement went through without a hitch from 60c to 75c per hour and Saturday half-holiday. M. W. Ulrich, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1802, Dover, O.—We are pleased to advise you that our trade movement was a success and we received our advance in wages from 65c to 70c an hour. W. C. Spies, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 813, Carbondale, Ill.—This is to let you know that our strike has been settled and our demand for an increase to 70c an hour was granted. A. F. Swartz, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1133, Newton, Iowa.—Our Local met with success in its movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour and an eight-hour day. H. E. Rasmussen, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success in every way and we got an increase from 75c to 87½c per hour without a struggle. Z. A. Lowe, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.—Our trade movement has been agreed on by the contractors and takes effect May 1st. The scale will be 75c per hour, eight-hour day, 44-hour week. O. W. Park, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1265.—Monmouth, Ill.—I want to inform you that the contractors agreed to pay the new scale, which went into effect April 1st. They agreed to pay 75c per hour and eight-hour day. Axel F. Ahlstrand, R. S.

L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—Our Local's agreement was signed without any trouble. The new wage scale is 65c per hour. C. Schirmeister, R. S.

* * *

Monroe County Joint District Council, Rochester, N. Y.—We have won without a strike or arbitration. The Executive Board and agents of the District Council met the Carpenters' Employers' Association and effected a settlement. We are to receive 80c per hour and the agreement is retroactive to May 1st. John Heiden, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1438, Warren, O.—Our new wage scale went into effect the first of May and the prospects look good. Our new scale is 90c an hour. L. O. Clower, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1625, Webster City, Iowa.—This is to let you know that we were successful in gaining our demands for an increase to 70c an hour, same went into effect April 1st. Fred Jansen, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 957, Stillwater, Minn.—I am pleased to report that our trade movement for an increase in wages of 10c an hour, making our scale 65c an hour and eight-hour day, went into effect April 1st. O. A. Birging, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1208, Milwaukee, Wis.—We are getting along nicely here now, having closed up with our contractors at 70c an hour, eight hours a day and 44 hours per week. H. Kinney, B. A.

* * *

L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.—Our trade movement for a raise of wages to 75c an hour met with success, not one of the contractors objecting. John LaPoint, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa.—Our demand for a raise in wages to 70c an hour went into effect April 1st. There was no opposition by any of the contractors. G. P. Draper, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.—I wish to report that we have gained our demand for 75c an hour without any trouble. Otto Post, B. A.

* * *

L. U. 175, Dillon, Mont.—We wish to inform you that we got our raise without any trouble. Our scale is now 75c per hour. Ralph Brothers, R. S.

L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky.—This is to inform you that our trade movement went into effect May 1st, without any trouble. Our minimum scale is now 40c an hour. Thos. Murphy, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 332, Waxahachie, Tex.—In regard to our wage demand from $5 to $6 a day to take effect May 1st, will say it went through without any trouble. C. V. Moffett, R. S.

Foreign Labor Notes

Amsterdam and several other cities in Holland are reducing the working day of municipal employes from nine hours to eight hours. Simultaneously the wages of employes in Amsterdam are being readjusted on a higher basis, the lowest annual pay for unskilled labor being $508.

* * *

Bonuses running all the way from 20 per cent to 200 per cent are being distributed among their employes by a number of the largest shipping and banking firms in Japan.

* * *

Two of the important features accepted by the commission on international labor legislation in Paris are the prohibition of child labor under sixteen years of age and the uniformity of seamen's wages.

* * *

Unauthorized mine strikes are gradually dying out in England. Thirty thousand miners returned to work in South Wales, leaving an equal number still idle. In the Nottinghamshire district 5,000 have returned, and the remainder are expected to be back at work soon.

* * *

Minister of Defense Wies said in a speech at Melbourne, Australia, that under the defense act employers refusing to reinstate returned soldiers were liable to a fine of £500. The minister added that the court could order the fine paid to an employe not reinstated.

* * *

The S. Bleichroeder Banking Co. of Berlin, Germany, which owns nearly all the shares of the Great Oppeln mine at Oppeln, Silesia, has arranged to turn over its stocks to members of the miners' union at par. The mine will, if the arrangement is carried out, become the first in Germany to be owned by the employes.

In order to take care of unemployed soldiers, the Federal Government of Australia has appropriated $2,500,000 for the construction of public works, pending the completion of a larger loan scheme to provide work for the homecoming Anzacs along more permanent lines.

* * *

French postoffice and telegraph workers have been granted a 200 per cent increase in wages. Under the provisions of the bill women's wages will be the same as men for the same kind of work.

* * *

The Welsh tinplate concillation board at Swansea, Wales, has granted a further increase bonus throughout the trade ranging from 15 to 20 per cent on present bonuses, which already amount to 95 per cent.

Found

This is to notify Brother Grossbush that his tools have been located. Write H. H. Brown, Railway Claim Agent, Portland, Ore.

Information Wanted

Information wanted as to the whereabouts of E. H. Kindred, last heard of in Baltimore, Md. He is 47 years of age, about 5 feet, 7 inches tall; light complected; smooth face, grey hair and light brown eyes. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. E. H. Kindred, 830 Rutter Ave., Dorenceton, Pa.

England to Expand Industrial Training

England will not only continue its industrial training but will expand factory training processes during peace time, the Training Service, Department of Labor, announces today. Information received from England shows that that country intends to embark in a great campaign for foreign trade and that owing to the industrial conditions there, factory owners have decided that thorough training of workers is essential for effective competition in foreign markets.

Training Service officials are urging American manufacturers to profit by British example, for the reason that in this country labor must be compensated at an even higher rate, both relatively and absolutely, than in England, and that in order to allow a fair return for themselves some means of increasing production is essential.

"Great Britain's industrial condition most nearly approach those of the United States," declared Charles T. Clayton, director of the Training Service. "British workmen are paid larger wages than those on the Continent and British living standards more nearly resemble ours.

"To pay high wages and yet make a profit they must increase production without increasing unit costs, to enable them to undersell competitors. Germany had factory training long before any of the allied nations had taken it up on an important scale. The opinion among British experts is that factory training was an essential toward winning the war as the training of their armies, and that any real entrance in the field of foreign trade demands training of factory workmen on a national scale.

"What applies to England naturally applies with redoubled force to the United States, since labor's compensation is still larger here."

1920 to Bring Labor Shortage

Notwithstanding the return of the men of the American Expedition Forces the country will be confronted by a shortage of labor by 1920, in the opinion, expressed here, of Col. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War.

Basing his conviction on the investigation of the situation and on reports made to him here today by members of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Employment Managers, Col. Woods declared that employers everywhere were showing a disposition to give jobs to discharged soldiers and sailors, and that the time was approaching when every man released from service would be at work, and there would be positions unfilled.

Reports made by the employment managers, whom Col. Woods addressed at a meeting here, showed that already there are labor shortage at a number of great industrial centers, including Detroit and Flint, Mich., and Akron, O., and that a labor shortage is in sight in Cleveland.

Buy War Savings Stamps weekly; help your money grow, and help Uncle Sam grow.

CURRENT HUMOR

Where Pat Was

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village priest, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Sure, I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the priest. "Did you receive word from the War Office?"

"No," she said, "I received word from himself."

The priest looked perplexed and said: "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter; read it for yourself."

The letter said: "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."—The Argonaut.

* * *

When the Editor Told the Truth Rome Howled

Only a few days ago the editor of a paper in Indiana grew tired of being called a liar and announced that he would tell the truth in future, and the next issue of the paper contained the following items:

John Bonin, the laziest merchant in town, made a trip to Belleville yesterday.

* * *

John Coyle, our groceryman, is doing a poor business. His store is dirty and dusty. How can he do much?

* * *

Rev. Sty preached last Sunday night on "Charity." The sermon was punk.

* * *

Dave Sonkey died at his home in this place. The doctor gave it out as heart failure. Whiskey killed him.

* * *

Married—Miss Sylvan Rhodes and James Collin, last Saturday, at the Baptist parsonage. The bride is a very ordinary town girl who doesn't know any more about cooking than a jackrabbit, and never helped her mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty by any means and has a gait like a duck. The groom is an up-to-date loafer. He has been living off the old folks at home all his life and is not worth shucks. It will be a hard life.

* * *

The Governor of our state, a very ordinary man, and who was elected by accident, was here yesterday. He has very few friends here now. He promised some of the voters of this precinct a piece of the pie in event of his election, but had forgotten all about it when the time to hand over the little office rolled around.

* * *

Which reminds us of an Illinois editor who became tired of wielding the whitewash in the matter of obituaries and decided to reform and tell the truth just once. He commented as follows upon the death of a citizen:

* * *

Died—Aged 56 years, 6 months and 13 days. Deceased was a mild-mannered pirate with a mouth for whisky. He came here in the night with another man's wife and joined the church at first chance. He owes us several dollars for the paper, a large meat bill and you could hear him pray six blocks. He died singing "Jesus Paid It All," and we think he is right—he never paid anything himself. He was buried in an asbestos casket, and his many friends threw palm leaves in his grave, as he may need them. His tombstone will be a favorite roosting place for hoot owls. —Exchange.

* * *

Brotherly Love

The two colored brothers were apparently about to come to blows.

Niggah, don't mess wid me," warned one, "cause when you do yo' sure is flirtin' with the hearse."

"Don't pesticate wid me, niggah," replied the other, showing a great bony fist; "don't fo'ce me to press dis upon yo', cause if yo' do Ah'll hit yo' sa ha'd Ah'll separate yo' ideas from yo' habits; Ah'll juct natcheraly knock yo' from amazin' grace into a floatin' opportunity."

"If yo' mess with me, niggah," replied the other, "Ah'll just make one pass, and dere'll be a man pattin' you in de face wid a spade tomorrow mornin."—Borrowed.

* * *

In one of the first trenches were 5,000 negro troops, supported at some distance in the rear by a force of whites 10,000 strong. A newly arrived negro trooper, who was visibly nervous, was being

"kidded" mercilessly by his companions.

"Whut'd you do, Hennery," one of the tormentors asked, "ef ten billion o' dem bush Germans wuz to pop up outem de groun' right 'bout as close to you as nineteen is to twenty?"

"I ain't a-tellin' whut I'd do," Henry answered, "but I know whut de res' o' you niggahs would do, an' I know whut de papers back home would be sayin' de nex' mawnin'. Dey'd have big head-lines: 'Ten thousand white folks trampled to death.' "—Literary Digest.

* * *

Income Tax Tips

(All replies to questions in this column given free of tax.)

Puzzled.—Don't be bluffed. Simply put all extra leaves in dining-room table, grasp tax return firmly with both hands, and throw it flat on its back. When you have it down brand it on first page with hot ink.

* * *

C. H.—Yes, algebra may be used in figuring your return. Personally we employ trigonometry, although many prefer calculus and a couple of lawyers.

* * *

"Would you like to be in the airplane service?" an officer asked one of the negroes while he was watching a French machine sailing overhead.

"No, suh, not fo' mine," was the rejoinder.

"Why?" the officer persisted.

"Well, you see, ef I was up in dat dah machine an' de officer got kilt I'd have to git out an' crank up de engine, wouldn't I? I wouldn't have nothin' to stan' on."

The First Boycott of Record

The word boycott is less than forty years old. It was invented by Father John O'Malley of the village of Deenane, in Connemara, Ireland. James Redpath, who was traveling through that section addressing the poor people, was at a loss for a word to express social, political and personal ostracism which the peasantry had adopted against harsh agents and factors as the only lawful means of protecting themselves from eviction. "Ostracism" was too learned for the average tenant, and Father O'Malley, to whom Redpath applied for a simpler expression, instantly suggested "boycott." It was at once taken up by the London papers and spread over the world with the speed of lightning.

In the fall of 1880 Captain Boycott was a small squire in the wild Connemara section of County Mayo. He was also factor for several landed proprietors notably the Earl of Erne. At that time he was about fifty years old, well preserved, vigorous, obstinate and aggressive. Poverty had overtaken a great majority of the peasants and most of them were unable to pay their rents, especially those in Boycott's immediate neighborhood. But he regarded it as his duty to collect the rent at all hazards. His persistency soon put him at loggerheads with the hungry peasants and his name became a synonym for rack-renting. Threats against his life had no effect in changing his course.

A crisis precipitated by the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who in a speech at Ennis in September, 1880, urged the people of Ireland to abstain from agrarian crimes and adopt instead a policy of sending landlords, agents and bailiffs "to coventry," which is the old form of expressing what is meant by the modern word boycott. The idea became popular at once and the first victim was Captain Boycott. Here is the story of the original boycott as told by Boycott himself:

"I was warned that if I did not cease acting in the interests of my employers, I should be let severely alone. This did not scare me, and I continued working as before. Then the boycott began. My own harvest was late that year, and when I tried to hire harvesters, I was met everywhere with refusals. Not a man in my parish or barony dared to work for me.

"The corn remained standing. But this was not the worst. My servants left me in a body, and my wife and children were obliged to do all the housework. Then the village grocer and butcher refused to sell me provisions. In neighboring towns and villages tradesmen also declined to sell me their wares. But I would not give in. Things went from bad to worse. There was no fuel in the house. Nobody would cut turf or carry coals for me. I had to tear up my floors for firewood. Finally I sent my family to friends in Dublin, and prepared for a siege.

"People who sympathized with my position formed an association known as "emergency men." They gathered to-

gether a score of stalwart harvesters and marched them under police protection to my aid. That irritated my Mayo friends more than ever, and constant attacks and sallies became the order of the day and night.

"Finally a detachment of soldiers came from Castlebar to our aid, and the belated harvest was reaped and garnered. We had to guard our corn with fixed bayonets, revolvers and blackthorns to keep our ricks from being burned down. Two servants whom I imported from England, were frightened away, and we once more had to do our own cooking.

"A fund was raised for me in England and Ireland, but it did not come near reimbursing me for my loss and worry. At that time agrarian boycotting was not illegal, nor was it made so until the crimes act of 1887. By that time the system had become so widespread that it threatened to sap the whole social condition of Ireland. It was, indeed, a most powerful and insidious weapon, as I am now free to own.

"My Christmas and New Year's day of 1880-81 were anything but enjoyable feasts. Not a day, scarcely an hour, passed without a fight or a personal encounter between the opposing forces. Our Christmas plum pudding was sent by admirers from Londonderry, packed in a mail sack. The besiegers respected the mails, and we enjoyed the pudding.

"At last in the spring of 1881 an armistice was declared. I was left with my armed guard, however, and all my provisions were sent from Belfast or Dublin by rail. When I had time to take a breath and read the papers, I discovered that my name had become a household word, though I did not imagine it would ever be embodied in a dictionary."

The First World Labor Congress Next October

There is every probability that Mr. Gompers will be called upon to act as the presiding officer of this unprecedented gathering.

The conference to be held at that time will be made up as follows:

Two representatives of every government signatory to the League of Nations covenant.

One representative of Organized Labor from each of those countries,

One representative of employers from each of those countries.

Provision for this conference was made in the report filed by the Gompers commission with the Peace Conference. This report has just been adopted, according to newspaper cables.

President Gompers, upon his arrival paid his respects to Bolshevism, described the German revolution as opera bouffe and went into detail regarding the work of the commission over which he presided.

As to Bolshevism, Mr. Gompers said:

"It reminds me of Samson, in his desperation, pulling down the temple about his head."

Then he continued, warning against Bolshevism, profiteering and standpattism as triple evils: "I hold the Bolshevists and the standpatters and profiteers as equally a menace to civilization in our time. If every effort by the constructive labor movement of America is opposed and antagonized, thwarted and defeated we shall be powerless to be of any help of a constructive character, and then" (with a shrug of his shoulders) "there is the other alternative."

Mr. Gompers said of the report of his commission:

"It is an instrument that can only make for the good of the working people and the masses of the people of all the countries of the world.

"It provides the machinery for international conferences to be held annually and, in the interim, a governing board or, as in the council itself, a sort of executive council. It provides for representatives of the Government, representatives of labor and representatives of employers.

"The international conferences are to convene at such places as the preceding conference shall determine, and, because all things need in the beginning an arbitrary act, the conference selected Washington, and October as the place and time for the first international conference.

"They made me president by unanimous consent, and the ten weeks of deliberations provided a very hard task, indeed.

"A great deal of difficulty was experienced in arranging it so that the United States could become a party to the treaty or convention, because of our dual form of government, and because labor

questions are determined largely by the states and not by Congress. The United States could not enter into an international agreement that would in any way trespass on the states' rights of labor legislation.

Speaking of the German revolution, Mr. Gompers expressed himself as decidedly skeptical.

"You men, representatives of the press, have read of revolutions taking place in times of peace and as the result of war and as the result of internal strife," he said, "but did you ever read or hear of a revolution where of those in authority, against whom the revolution was inaugurated not one man was detained, arrested, punished or killed?

"And yet they call it a revolution in Germany! Draw your own inferences as to the kind of revolution. It is a sort of opera bouffe. The junkers and the financial interests are in charge, and the same propaganda is spreading the same discontent and hostility over the countries of the world."

Roswell Aims Dead

Aims, President of L. U. 118, Jersey City, N. J., died. He had been actively connected with the United Brotherhood for a period of twenty years. He was for Organized Labor through and through and his one ambition was for the advancement of the organization he so ably represented. Brother Aims served as President of the Hudson County District Council for several terms and at the time of his death he was Treasurer for the District Council. He was also Secretary-Treasurer for the Hudson County Building Trades Council of which he was an active member for the past twelve years.

The loss to the Brotherhood of veterans like him cannot be estimated, nor can mere words express the feelings of those that are left behind to mourn. All that we can do is to express our sympathy for his loved ones, knowing that what he accomplished will be a lasting tribute to his memory and a monument to the man.

The "labor leader" who fully appreciates the responsibility of his office is to be commended; but the "labor leader" who falls into the error of regarding himself as indispensible is in need of a severe corrective.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
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Craft Problems

"A Trussed Roof of Wide Span Put Together on the Balloon Principle."

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

That "carpentry" is a progressive craft, the observer will no doubt admit and an examination of the many and various forms of building, of timber already erected, proves that it is also a liberal one. This is without doubt the reason why wood is so universally popular as a constructure material as it can be more readily and economically used, where steel or iron would be inadoptable.

The numerous different designs going up everywhere attest this and a study of the following form of roof will show how a comparatively very difficult roof to frame, may nevertheless be very cheaply put together.

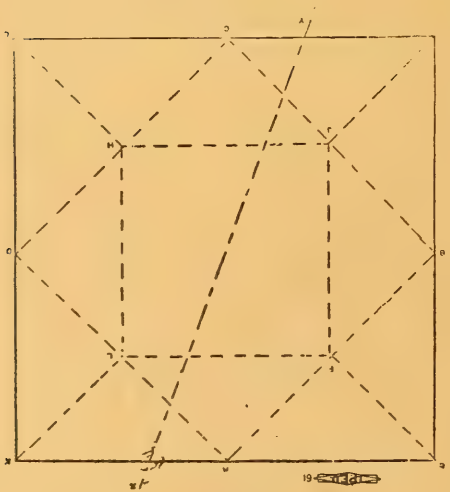


Fig. 1.

The sketches here introduced explain a unique scheme of balloon framing which was adopted to roof an auditorium measuring 56 feet square and the architect found it impossible to employ mortise and tenon frame trusses, large timbers being inobtainable, so he devised the laying out as follows:

Fig. 1 is the outside plan line as "E-A-K" "D-G-C" "I-B" and "E." The dotted lines "B-F-A," "A-L-D," "D-H-C" and "C-J-B" are the seats of the trusses which the reader will notice do not span the building at right angles, in the way generally followed, but are placed at an angle of 45 degrees or a mitre across to brace the building laterally forming a "square within a square." Each of these was 41 feet on the base or chord line and framed and put together after the style represented in the isometrically projected view in Fig. 2.

There was no tie beam or lower chord, yet it was of a form, strong statically, strong enough to support the 6-inch rafters (laid horizontally), sheathing and shingling placed upon the, what I might term, "balloon trusses."

The reader and student of this subject must first refer to the plan, Fig. 1, where the dotted lines "A-D," "D-C," "C-B," and "B-A" are the seats of the trusses and then make a close observation of elevation or view Fig. 2, where he will glean a full idea of how they were positioned.

The hip rafters "E-F," "K-L," "G-H,"

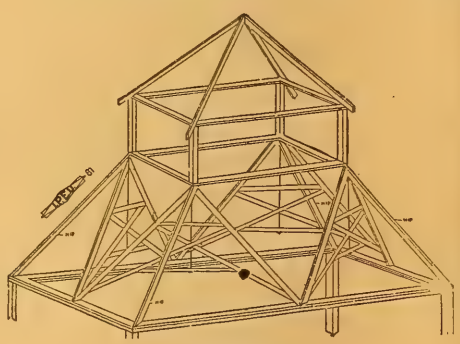


Fig. 2.

and "I-J" rested against the main trusses, which supported on their peaks, an upper wallplate or purlin on which the framing of the ventilator was raised and against which the jack-rafters from the trusses rested.

A peculiar feature of the construction, which readers will perhaps notice, is that the principal rafters of the trusses in each plane of three, as "D-Z," and "D-H" in the plane "G-H," "L" and

"K" was both a hip and a valley at the same time, because the jack-rafters were set in from the plates below to them, and from them up to the purlins above, but the sides still formed separate planes or surfaces (both names being synonomous) and when roof boarded a straight surface as "G-H-L" and "K."

Taking the whole construction as a piece of carpentry as statical and economical design it partakes more of engineering than architecture, although these two professions are much akin in carpentry these days, but as an uncommon job of roof framing it shows a most ingenious piece of mechanical carpentry construction.

Practical Uses of the Steel Square

(Continued.)

Quoting from the table of directions given in Sargent's circular describing this square, we have, for rafter cuts, the following explanation: "The run of a rafter set up in place is the horizontal measure from the extreme of the foot to a plumb line from the ridge end—from "A" to "B," Fig. 2. The rise is the distance from the top of the ridge end of the rafter to the level of the foot. From "C" to "D," Fig. 12.

Fig. 11

"The pitch is the proportion that the rise bears to the whole width of the building. The illustration, Fig. 13, shows one-third pitch; the rise of 8 feet being one-third of the width of the building.

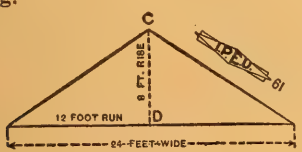


Fig. 12

"The cuts or angles of a rafter are obtained by applying the square that the 12-inch mark on the body and the mark on the tongue that represents the rise shall both be at the edge of the rafter. The illustration, Fig. 14, shows 8-foot rise, the line "A" cut for the ridge end of the rafter and "B" the cut for foot end."

The portion of square shown at Fig. 15, exhibits the tool having on its face a table of the run, rise and pitch of rafters, being especially figured for this purpose, and shows the measure of the rafter for any one of seven pitches of roof based upon the length of the horizontal measurement of the building from the center to the outside.

FIG. 13. SHOWING ROOF PITCH IPEU 61

The following table, which was prepared especially for this square, shows the manner of working the square.

Rrafter Table Directions

The rafter table and the outside edge of the back of the square, both on body and tongue, are in twelfths. The inch marks may represent inches or feet, and the twelfth marks may represent twelfths of a foot (that is, inches) as a scale. The rafter table issued in connection with the marks and figures on the outside edge of the square. At the left end of the table are figures representing the run, the rise and the pitch.

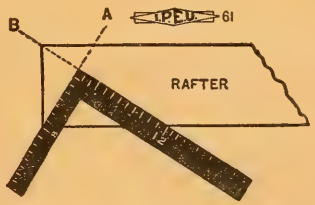


Fig. 14

In the first column the figures are all 12, which may be used as 12 inches or 12 feet, and they represent a run of 12.

The second column of figures is to represent various rises.

The third column of figures in fractions represent the various pitches.

These three columns of figures show that a rafter with a run of 12 and a rise of 4 has 1-6 pitch; with a run of 12 and a rise of 6 has 1-4 pitch; with a run of 12 and a rise of 8 has 1-3 pitch, and so on to the bottom of figures.

To find the length of a rafter for a roof of 1-6 pitch (or the rise of 1-6, the width of the building), and having

a run of 12 feet, follow in the rafter table the upper 1-6 pitch ruling, find under the graduation figure 12 the rafter length required, which is 12, 7, 10, or 12 feet and 7 10-12 inches.

For ½ pitch (or the rise ½ of the

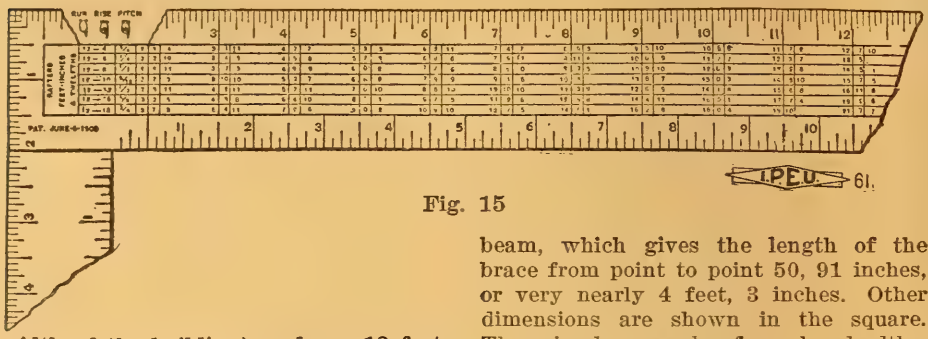


Fig. 15

width of the building) and run 12 feet, the rafter length is 16 11-8, or 16 feet and 11 8-12 inches.

If the run is 25 feet, add the rafter length for run of 2 feet.

When the run is in inches, then in the rafter table read inches and twelfths, instead of feet and inches. For instance:

inches on the post and 18 inches on the beam or girt, which makes the brace 30 inches long from point to point, according to the rule given. An application of this rule is shown in Fig. 17 where 36 inches are laid off on both post and beam, which gives the length of the brace from point to point 50, 91 inches, or very nearly 4 feet, 3 inches. Other dimensions are shown in the square. There is also a scale of one-hundredths, or 1 inch divided into 10 equal parts.

The octagon scale on this square runs along the middle of the face of the tongue, and is used for laying off lines to cut an "eight square" or octagon stick of timber from a square one.

Suppose the figure "A-B-C-D," (see

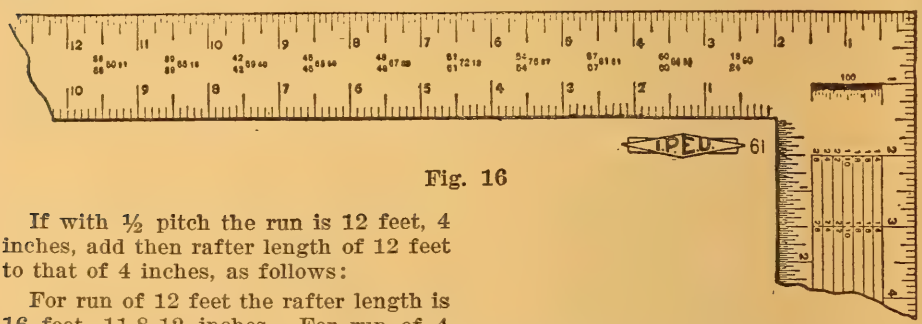
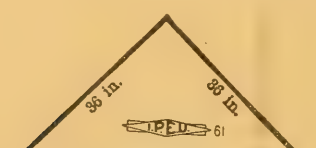


Fig. 16

If with ½ pitch the run is 12 feet, 4 inches, add then rafter length of 12 feet to that of 4 inches, as follows:

For run of 12 feet the rafter length is 16 feet, 11 8-12 inches. For run of 4 inches the rafter length is 5 8-12 inches. Total, 17 feet, 5 4-12 inches.

The brace measure on these squares is along the center of the back of the



50.91 in. Brace

Fig. 17

tongue, and gives the length of the common braces as shown in Fig. 16. Examples are shown in the blade as at the point marked 24, 30, which means 24

Fig. 9), is the butt of a square stick of timber 6x6 inches. Through the center draw the lines "A-B" and "C-D" parallel with the sides and at right to each other. With a pair of compasses take as many spaces (6) from the scale as there are inches in the width of the stick, and lay off this space on either side of the point "A," as "A-a" and "A-b;" lay off in the same way the same space from the point "B" as "-e;" also "C-f," "C-g" and "D-b," "D-c." Then draw lines "a-b," "c-d," "e-f" and "g-h." Cut off the solid angle "E," also "G-G" and "H." This will leave an octagon, or eight-sided stick, which will be found nearly exact on all sides.

(To Be Continued.)

How To Properly Clamp Up Doors and Panelled Wood-work

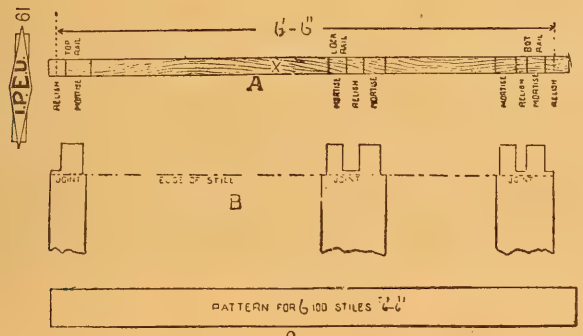
There are many mechanics who are not conversant with the best procedure in putting the above details of work together rapidly and systematically, so the following will be found both practical and useful.

When the joinery workmanship is all done neatly and in a workman-like manner, say in the case of a four of five-panelled door, section of wainscoting or such like should be done rapidly and systematically in a warm, dry shop or loft in order that the glue may continue adhesive and permanent in retaining the parts strongly together and in this connection I might say that all the furniture and wood-work which comes or falls apart is entirely attributed to defective glueing.

The usual practice is to take the manufactured piece apart after having first been properly fitted together, say in the case of a panel door or piece of panel work (like in the attached sketch), place all the pieces in the hot-box on steam pipes with mortised edges to the pipes; stiles are kept face to face in pairs and rails also in pairs or sets. When warmed or heated the stiles are first taken out, the mortised edges turned up and their insides and edges smeared with boiling-hot glue or cold can glue, if it be of good quality. Although the hot glue, moderately thick, is considered the stronger by cabinet wood-workers and carpenters. The relishes and tenors and shoulders or the rails are likewise smeared and then the muntins, nails and stiles are all rapidly hammered together. The bottom rail being put in first, face to face, side of stile, then the panels, then the middle rail; and so on piece by piece until all are inserted.

Be careful to drive in all the rails and muntins in this manner, and when all are in, turn the whole upside down, and, inserting the other tenons in the second stile, slam the door down on the bench to bring the shoulders to their place. Drop the door on the clamps, and quickly give them a turn to squeeze out the glue. Slack them back again, and adjust a tail clamp lengthways over the muntins. Place the muntins exactly to the laying-out mark, and squeeze them to tighten joints on the rails. Keep the rails perfectly square to the stiles, or the joints will never hold, and screw the clamps hard, carefully watching that the joints do not spring up or start the veneer, also that the door does not wind or raise up from the clamps. Expedition and a little care will insure a good job, and the latent heat in the wood will keep the glue from setting until the parts are together.

FIG. 2.



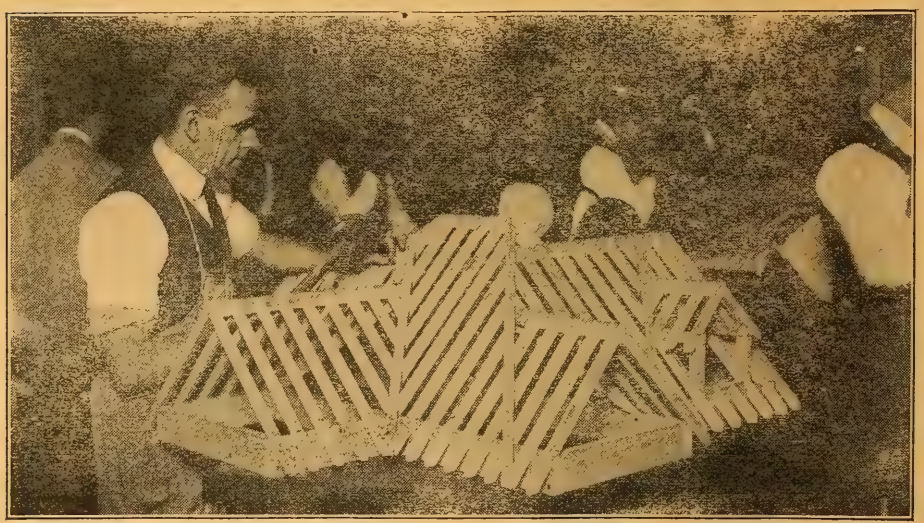
"Get ready and the chance will come." —(Lincoln.) Save intelligently and put your savings into interest-bearing, absolutely safe investments—Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Then that chance will find you ready.

Opportunities

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Head of Department of Woodworking, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

In an endeavor to encourage my fellow-mechanics to prepare in spare time for bigger things and to have them make the most of their opportunities and of themselves, which is the desire and ambition of the writer, through the columns of "The Carpenter" makes this appeal to journeymen in the industry.

The writer has made a special study of his subject and now wants to pass the information that he has gathered on to others that they may profit by his experiences. Men are continually complaining that they are tired of working to lines that other men have made and therefore think it time that they know how to lay out work also. Everyone knows how hard it is to acquire this information on the job, and yet every employer of labor will tell you that they are watching for the man that can do a job or knows how to do a job better than has been customary. If mechanics will take an interest in their work and use part of their spare time in improving their knowledge of their trade they are bound to advance, for you cannot keep a good man down. They will be wanted in due time for foreman, superintendents, partners or sole owner. To this end, the writer is planing to organize three courses at Pratt Institute, early in September. Roof framing is a study of the steel square, the most useful tool a carpenter has in his kit. The course is not intended primarily to train roof framers, but to teach men how to use the square, how to read plans and how to solve many different problems that the foremen or builder must know. (See illustration.) The developing and mitering of rake and level molding, hoppers and splayed work, the developing of curved surfaces, laying out various angles and developing required bevels are not questions for the apprentice, but for mature journeymen. Roof framing is a most interesting and fascinating study and an understanding of the subject will enable the carpenter to solve many irregular problems he may encounter in practicing his trade.

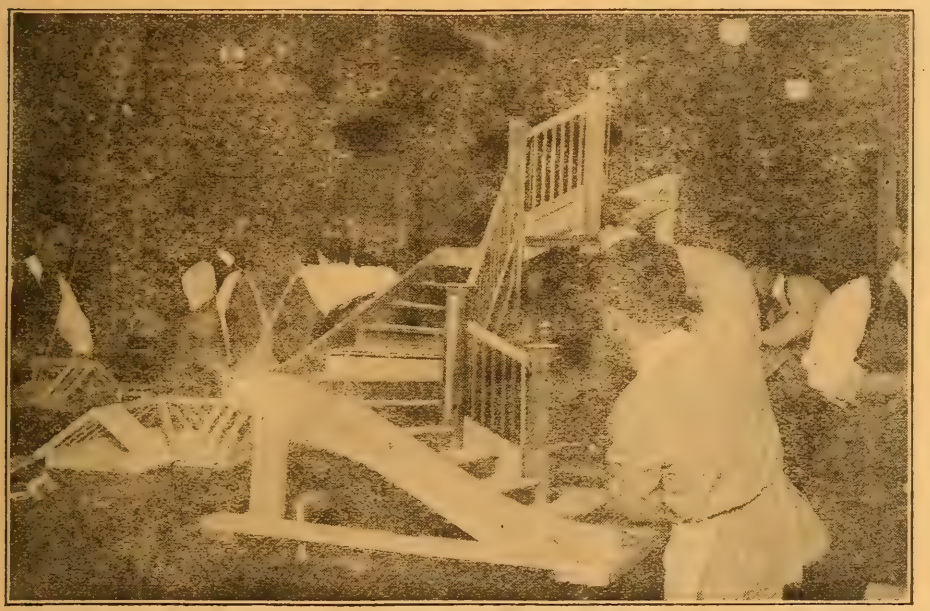


Roof Framing

With the problems of reconstruction before us there is every good reason for an awakening of ambition for self-improvement. We are in many ways to blame for the disrespect generally shown to our trade because too few study to understand the principles involved in their work or do anything to compel recognition by the mechanical world. The war has shown in clear relief the national need and worth of men trained to perform organized and executive tasks of size and high importance. The aim and ambition of the writer is to prove to the world that our trade is one in which

there is a chance to display mechanical ability and thereby command the proper respect for our trade. This should be the aim of every mechanic.

Another course to be offered for the approval of the journeymen is stair building. This is an advanced course, and is designed to give such training that will insure a thorough knowledge of the art. It is a continued study of the steel square and most important of all developed plan read. Practice is given in all operations from the foreman's layout to the assembling of a complete stairway. (See illustration.) The boat and ship building industry is still active and will continue so for a long time. This course was organized to assist house carpenters who were transfering from the building trades to this industry. In this class the men are taught how to read plans, how to lay down the lines on the mold loft floor, how to make their molds and apply them, how to develop frame bevels, how to scale and spile for planking, and men completing the course will have organized information that will greatly help them in their daily work and will lead them to more responsible positions.



Stair Building

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Industrial Conditions In England

The commission of employers sent to Europe by the Department of Labor to report on industrial conditions in England has just made public its report, signed early in March, covering impressions of the spirit that governs employers and employes in British industry. What the commissioners learned, they say, proved a revelation to them. Underneath the seething unrest expressed in speeches and in newspapers they found a remarkable harmony of purpose between Government officials, conservative employes, and virtually all employers. These groups are united in urging "the spirit of co-operation by recognizing and encouraging organizations of employers and employes" and "the need of maintaining production, former ideas of restriction on output having been discarded."

Thrift is a double protection for wage earners. It not only leads to independence, but it produces those accumulations of capital upon which, husbanded and invested by savings institutions, the industries of the country, and consequently the opportunity for labor must depend. Practice thrift by buying Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

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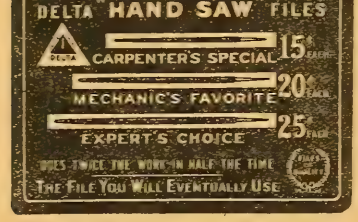
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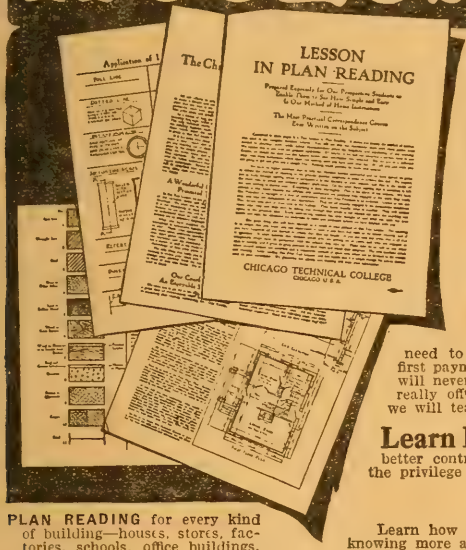
"Striking facts regarding the need for the work have been voluntarily contributed daily by scores of agencies. The War Department has shown the relation of labor turnover in its war industries to illiteracy and unassimilated foreign born. The surgeon general's department has given out the facts regarding illiteracy in the National Army, making the problem much blacker than ever before by showing that 24.9 per cent of the drafted men were classed "beta"—unable to read a newspaper or write a letter home. The Bureau of Mines has demonstrated the connection between fatal accidents and nonproduction in the mines with illiteracy."

Free Lesson In Plan Reading



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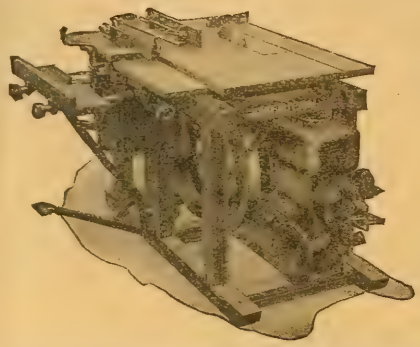

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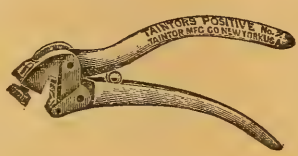

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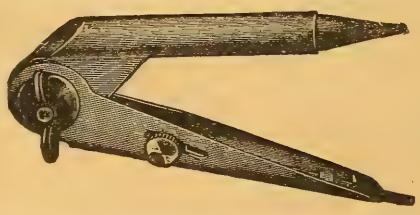

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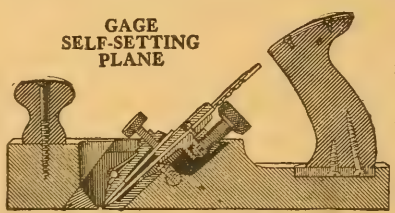

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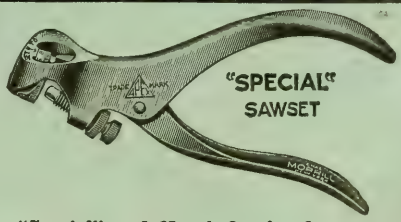

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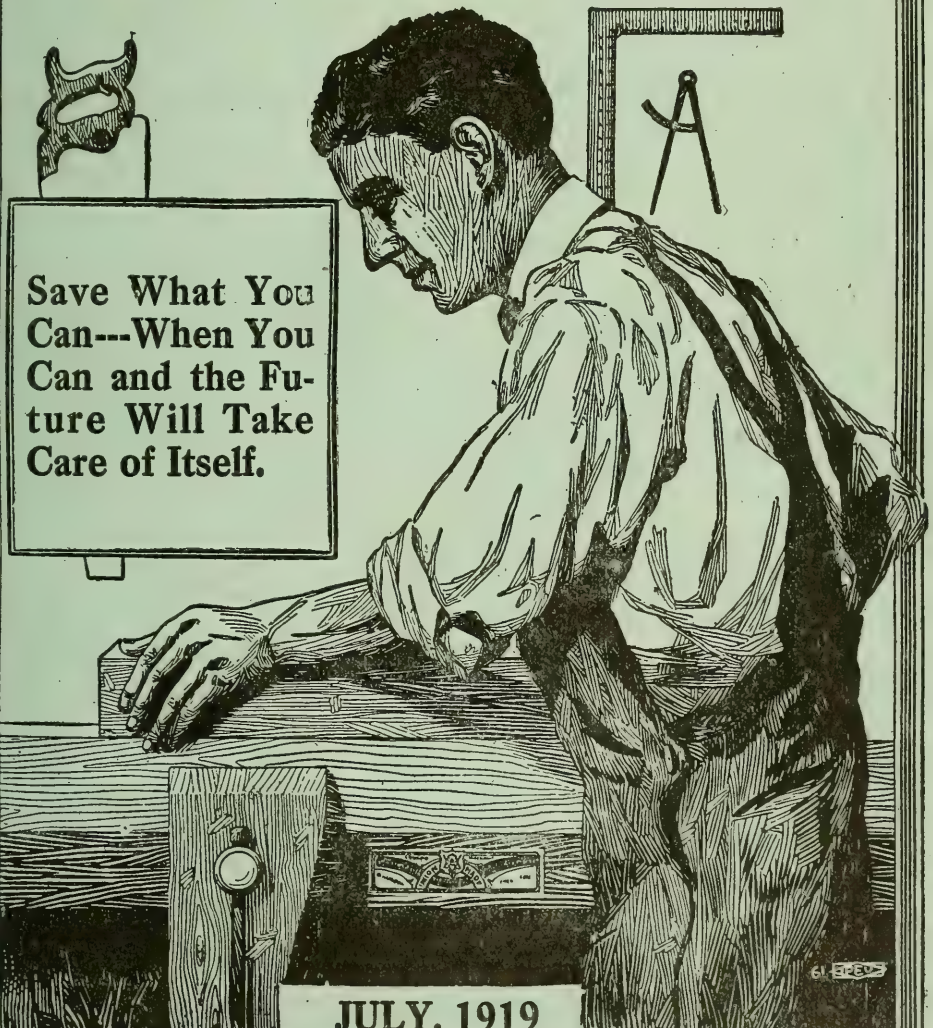

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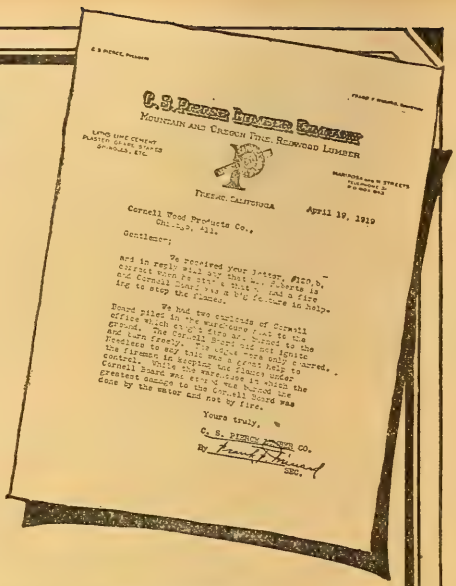
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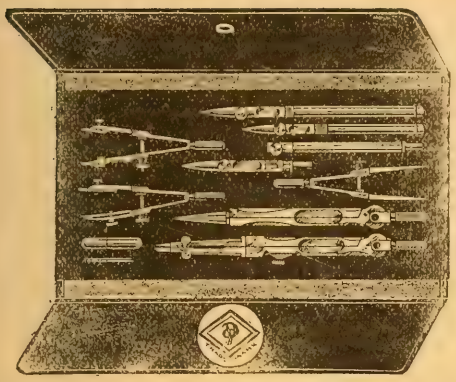

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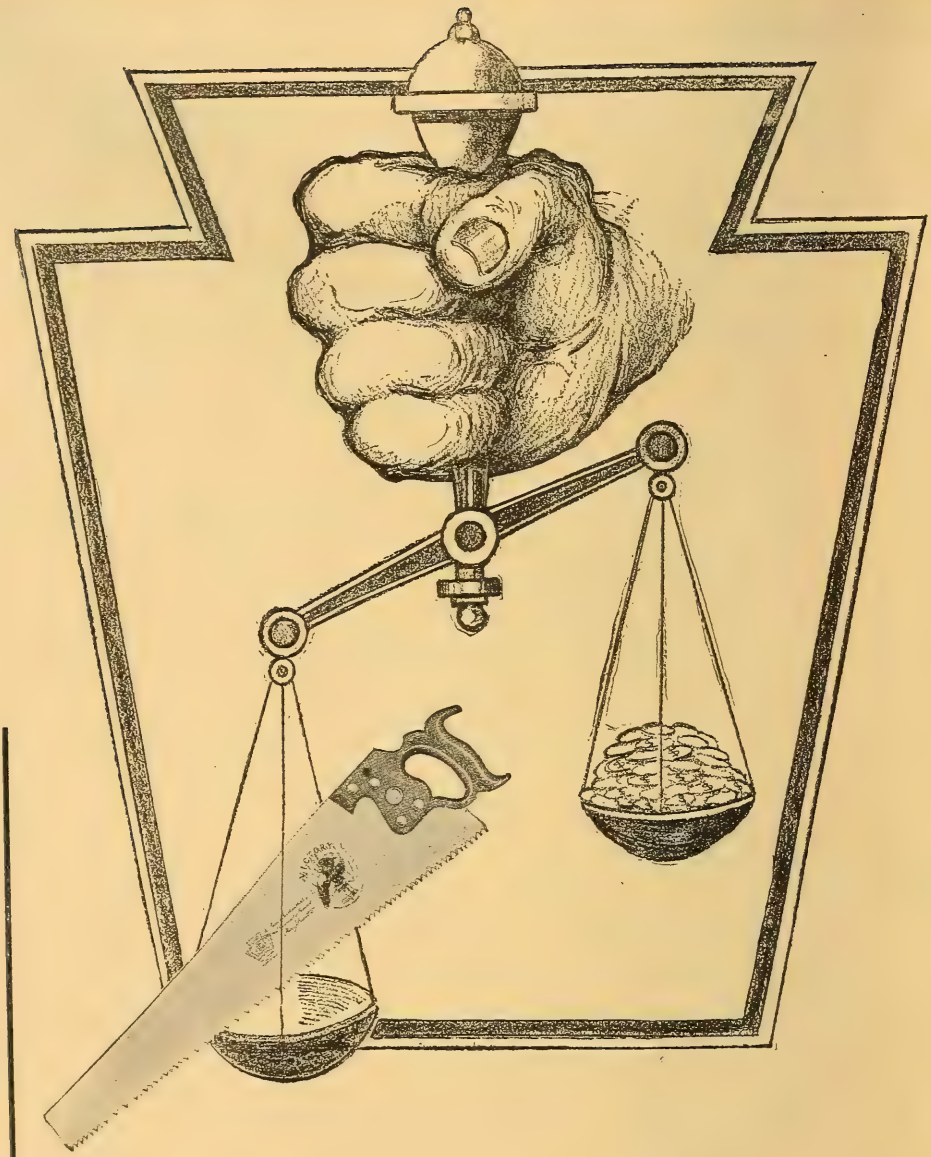

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1919

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Justice

It is not right we should have to fight,
For the things we actually need;
To struggle along from dawn to dawn,
To satiate the profiteer's greed.

It is not fair and no equity's there,
That compels this continual strife;
For a relative wage and a chance to engage,
In all that goes to make life.

There is a reason you know, and it's likely to grow,
Until it covers this earth like a pall;
It will stifle at birth the capitalist's mirth,
That is Justice for one and for all.

—J. G. Nantz.

LIVING STANDARDS

(By Stanly Gibson.)

A GREAT deal is being said and written these days about the standards of living, but no panacea has as yet been offered for the evils that beset us. Labor, as a whole, stands pat and refuses to consent to be set back to the wage standards that existed previous to the war, and with reason. The laboring man today is having the hardest time of his life making both ends meet with the existing wage standard and is doing his utmost trying to re-establish pre-war living conditions.

The prices that commodities soared to and are still soaring, threatens the life of this great republic.

When men are forced to fight like animals for the food that is necessary for their very existence, they are liable to turn, and like the animal rend. The manufacturers have established a high basis of profits; are they satisfied to have them reduced? The answer is not hard to find—no guess work is required, it is first, last, and always, "No." In other words, the standard that has changed is not that of wages, but money. In comparison the dollar of today will purchase less than one-half that it would in 1915. In the same proportion the wage standard has not increased, yet, the wage earner has to pay out his hard earned wages for a mere existence.

One needs no statistical data to determine the prohibitive heights that living costs have risen to today. Look at the market reports of any daily, then compare same with the reports given in the papers of 1915; you will find that the principle articles that go to make up our daily food has advanced from 75 to 100 per cent, and in some instances, even higher, with nothing to show or indicate the limit to be expected.

Until wages are increased, at least, 60 per cent over those of the 1915 period, the laboring man cannot live under as good conditions as he then lived.

The striking proof how high prices have changed the American attitude towards eating and economy is the fact that an expert of the Department of Agriculture is at this time demonstrating how to feed a family of five on $2 a day with the help of science. Think of it; with the assistance of science, the worker and his family may eat enough to sustain life for $2 a day, $14 a week. This scientific course, however, says nothing whatever about housing, fuel, clothing, etc., nor how the laboring man and his family are to go about inculcating it. Another great feature of this scientific method of existing is the fact that it takes into consideration only the smallest amount a human being actually needs to subsist on to keep from shuffling off this mortal coil. Miss Olive Chinn, food expert for the Department, has found that the man, for example, needs from a fourth to a pound of bread and cereals a day, two ounces of fat, two ounces of sugar, twelve ounces of meat and one pound of vegetables and fruit; this menue was figured proportionately for the family for a week and then all she had to do was to figure her costs—result $2 a day? So far, to my knowledge, this diet has been beaten only by the record of the Life Extension Institute of New York City, which last year provided meals to its rookie diet squad at the price of 25c each day.

Conditions like these only tend to stir up strife and discontent among the workers and can only breed revolution. The worker of today, as of yesteray, looks forward to and expects more than a mere pittance on which to eke out an existence and he is surely entitled to a realization of his expectations and more; a home and its comforts, good nourishing food to eat and clothes to wear, an education for his children and some time that he may call his own, that he may enjoy the pleasures that go to make life worth living; not the sordid grind from day to day, the continual struggle that now exists, making life a burden and the living of it a menace to his hereafter; that stifles all that is good in him and brings him on a level with the beast.

Until wages are increased at least 60 per cent over those existing in 1915, workers will not reach the point from which they can look forward to securing any improvement over their pre-war existence, nor can capitalists and employers hope long to continue their autocratic reign, that has brought the laboring world to this crisis. Time changes and the world changes with it. It is the primordial fact of evolution. Europe today lays devastated, a warning to the world to be more just, more wise.

MINIMUM NEED RATHER THAN WAGE

(By W. B. Rubin.)

THE principles of minimum wage and maximum profit are economically necessary in our present industrial system, for the time being, at least, regardless of what other views we may hold as to their philosophical soundness.

If, however, you merely fix a minimum wage and not a maximum profit, you only raise the evil which you seek to remedy to a higher level, and it makes very little difference to the stomach whether one is hungry at the base or the summit of the mountain of life's struggles.

If a minimum wage is to be fixed—and that can only be done by legislation, provided it is constitutional—if such legislation earnestly seeks to remedy all the evils that ensue from inadequate pay, then the legislature must fix a maximum profit as well, thereby creating a standard below which no wage shall be paid and no greater profit shall be charged, so that the minimum pay will always be sufficient for the purchasing power necessary to a fair living. But if you create a minimum wage and do not create a maximum profit, and sometimes even when you fix a maximum profit, you nevertheless make for an unnatural situation because what may be an adequate minimum wage or reasonable profit today, after the adjournment of the Legislature may prove to be vastly different.

If we are to have a minimum wage and a maximum profit as an expediency of the times, bottoming it on that premise, then the Legislature ought to delegate its power to a commission, not only with rights and duties to collate evidence as to what would constitute minimum wage and maximum profit within a given period, but with the express power to shift and change the two so as to adjust the wage to the profit and the two to the situation at hand.

These things are fundamental:

1. Man desires to live.
2. Man desires to live decently.
3. What constitutes a decent living must be compatible with the American conception of a decent living, which includes:

(a) A fairly comfortable home.
(b) Fairly comfortable clothing.
(c) An adequate quantity of food of the proper quality.
(d) An ample opportunity for recreation.
(e) All the reasonable incidentals that "a" to "d" both inclusive, carry with them to their proper consummation.

In the desire to live are found the natural animal instincts—all the hopes the human mind is capable of generating and the heart of holding.

The ability to provide for a decent living measures the American standard of living. Hence the corollory—to live decently, one must have sufficient earning capacity to acquire a decent living.

Therefore, while a wage of $100 per month today may be ample to provide for a decent living—such as the great average af Americans will declare a decent living—it may not be so a month hence when the increased cost of living has outdistanced the raise in wage.

There can be no such thing as a fixed wage—not even a fixed minimum wage, for that depends not upon the old theory of supply and demand, but upon organized supply versus organized demand. But one thing can be fixed beyond equivocation, beyond debate, and that is the minimum need that every person must have to supply his normal physical, moral, and social desires.

Therefore, the thing for the legislature to do is not to dabble with the minimum wage, doubtful in the constitutionality, doubtful in its philosophy, doubtful in its workings, doubtful in its results, but to standardize the minimum need of so much housing per person, so much clothing, so much food, so much entertainment, and so forth, under the broad police powers, where the constitution finds refuge from successful attack, and it is not merely a suggestion, a legal camouflage from court attack, but an appeal as rational as true. Then it will matter little how life's market fluctuates in profits and losses, for if the wage shall be gauged by the minimum need, then the evil sought to be remedied shall have been fully reached, and those who gamble in the necessities of life will be met at every increment of profit with a corresponding increment of wage, at all time ample to satisfy the minimum need of man.

AMERICAN STANDARDS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"So its home again, and home again,
America for me!
The boys are coming home again, for
home they long to be;
And the glory of the present is to make
the future free—
We love our land for what she is, and
what she is to be."

LABOR made history during the war and in the making, won a respect and esteem never before accorded it by a thoughtless public.

Organized Labor wants to make this world a better place to live in. If it has made its purposes better understood there will be more co-operation and less opposition to its methods. It has always aimed for a better manhood, and a nobler, higher general average for humanity.

Organized Labor stands for a square deal for all. Has it won the commendation and co-operation of public sympathy with its altruistis aims, or will its true intent still be villified and opposed?

The earnest of human brotherhood lies in the militant, irresistible fire of definite purpose which inspires Organized Labor's every advance. There is dignity and meaning and the underlying principle of justice in its every protest against oppression or tyranny.

The union man has every reason for self-confidence. Actual experience has been a wise and faithful instructor, and under such tuition the union worker has found his true worth and a correct estimate of himself.

The new era is here, and this awakened element of our social order is a vital part of this new time. New ideals and new movements are in order, and Organized Labor stands like an unselfish sentinel for enlightened liberty.

American standards are to be maintained, and no element of our national life stands committed more wholly to this task than Organized Labor. Autocratic domination of labor's purposes and methods are no longer to be thought of in connection with the times of reconstruction. As an old obstacle to improved conditions it should pass with the discard of useless impediments to human progress.

With the awakening of a more universal spirit of brotherhood the passing of autocratic principles of coercion should disappear—naturally and quietly.

Economic betterment is a large essential in the American standards which a normal civilization approves; human cooperation and unity of purpose along the lines of financial and industrial partnerships will facilitate and promote the peace which the world longs for and which still seems so uncertain.

It was said by one leader of thought at the beginning of war that this war was a race with revolution. Are we in much better plight at the end of the war when the crisis of reconstruction with its myriad of difficult problems looms like a dark threat to the world's peace? Fair economic adjustment is the surest, safest route to the full realization of American standards as measured by the true democracy. Organization is the only plan for economic betterment, and it has stood the test and proved efficient.

In this great unrest of reconstruction, self preservation will be a law unto itself and must find a way. The time for the long looked for democracy has arrived, and the democracy itself stands for American standards of living.

Right never yet harmed any man, and when selfishness on all sides of debated questions can be put aside long enough to avert revolution, brotherhood will have its innings.

Try out the scheme of brotherhood a while and the world would be so regenerated, the most hardened profiteer would not want to return to the old system of graft and sins of oppression. By the exercise of kindliness and love we will arrive safely in the haven of peace. Give the spirit of brotherhood a chance and our country will safely pass the pitfalls of reconstruction and our returning soldiers all find themselves provided their rightful place in the sun. The situation of the returning army may be met without embarrassment.

Men are thinking as men have never been brought to think before—and unity is the result. The good of the other man plays a more important part in human relations than ever before. This is a result of the unifying influences of war. Men and classes are drawn nearer together into a new sense of community

of purpose, of a common responsibility and unity of life.

The spirit of brotherhood has been aroused, but the whole people must catch the vision of unselfishness that must become general to bless the possibilities of our future. The more self respecting a laboring man becomes the more value he is to the nation. American standards are the best in the world—let's all do our part to uphold them.

"Ah, it's sweet to dream in Venice and
it's great to study Rome—
But when it comes to living, there is no
place like home."

SOCIAL PROGRESS

(By Henry A. McAnarney.)

EDUCATING foreign-born candidates for citizenship is an important function in the growth of this nation.

Congress has made plain that fact by the passage of the act of May 9, 1918, authorizing the Bureau of Naturalization, United States Department of Labor, to issue and distribute through the public schools a textbook for instruction in the principles of American citizenship. The enormous demand for this textbook show the widespread interest that has been aroused by its publication—an interest which is born of a desire among great numbers of our own people as well as among those for whose benefit the book was published to know the Constitution and the early history of our country.

Astounding as the statement may appear to the average person, there are hundreds of thousands of men and women born and reared in the United States—the sons and daughters of Americans—who know little or nothing of the Government of which they are a part, the early history of their country or even of the struggles of their own forbears to make this land the sanctuary of all oppressed people to give liberty in its highest form to all the world.

This is not a healthful state of affairs in our civic life.

Ignorance is a dangerous disease. Unchecked, its ravages are deadly to any people; particularly so to a cosmic nation such as ours.

We cannot permit our people to grow in illiteracy. The financial cost of prevention is trivial compared with the social cost of toleration.

The men and women of today ought not to be abandoned to the consequences of misfortune or of neglect of their parents in early life. The children of ignorant neglectful parents cannot know the value of education, for the child has no vision of the future. His world extends only so far as his eyes can see.

But in their mature associations they realize, always bitterly, the handicaps in life which this neglect or misfortune has put upon them, and, realizing, they are in the main eager to take advantage of the chance to acquire the education that has been withheld from them as children. Denial of the right of an education which they regard as theirs — and more so since they hold society in large measure responsible for their early neglect — serves only to turn the course of their bitterness from their parents to their country.

They feel that wrong has been done to them; that justice is not for the lowly and the unfortunate. The more intense is their ambition to shake off the pall of ignorance, the more acute is their sense of wrong endured.

And this attitude of mind is not conducive to peace and order.

But the social cause which gives it force is being steadily overcome. The wisdom of Congress in passing the textbook act is here manifest, because by the operation of the law providing for the teaching of the principles of citizenship in the public schools these schools have been opened to all adult students, native and foreign-born. Congress has thus placed an education within the reach of everyone.

Attendance in large numbers of adult Americans upon these citizenship classes supports this conviction. And the marked absence of sullenness in their temperament as they earnestly pursue their studies shows the psychic change that has been wrought within their minds by the influence of education.

These schools have done and are doing a wonderful work. They are advancing the interests of society, which,

after all, is the chief purpose of education.

Public funds carefully invested in popular education always produce a social profit. They illumine the way for minds that abandoned would be sullen and dull; they inspire hope. More, they give back to the people a material return for the money invested.

Progress is the consort of knowledge.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

(By Frank Duffy.)

WHILE waiting to sail for home from Liverpool in the latter part of the month of March, 1919, we had a few days to spare and we utilized them by paying a visit to Dublin and other near-by cities, where we had an opportunity to learn of the labor conditions in Ireland.

We found an active interest taken in the work of organizing in general everywhere we went. We also found that the workers are fairly well organized in all the large centers.

In Dublin the Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electricians, Laborers and practically all of the building trades stopped work on account of a difficulty at the Collinstown Aerodrome.

Besides that the agreements entered into between the employers and the building trades of Dublin in September, 1918, expired on March 31, 1919, and the unions decided not to renew them unless an increase in wages of six pence per hour was granted with a week of forty-four working hours.

It was anticipated that this would lead to the biggest strike ever known in the history of Dublin, for the reason that it was expected the laborers would stop work on April 1st if their demands for a minimum weekly wage of two pounds, ten shillings should be refused.

All the Carpenters' Unions in Ireland are chartered by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

The Blacksmiths of Dublin quit work in ten firms because their demands were not granted. The Transport Workers are very active in organization work and recently held public meetings in a dozen principle cities for the purpose of organizing the men of the trade, in which they were very successful. In 1918 the Transport Workers' Union had 25,000 members, now they have 86,000 members in 230 local branches.

The Grocers Assistants' Union served notice on their employers for an increase in wages and negotiations were under way between the parties involved, which it was anticipated would lead to a satisfactory settlement.

The employes of the egg and butter business were successful in getting an all-round increase in wages of five shillings per week over old rates, and thus the work goes on. It was a satisfaction to us to learn of the progress made along trade union lines in Ireland.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO BE PARTNER

(By Will Payne, in Saturday Evening Post.)

IF you turn to the causes of labor's dissatisfaction one thing stands out all over —aside from the question of wages. The last National Convention of the American Federation of Labor emphasized it. It continually crops out in labor's action and utterances. The gist of it is that labor is not satisfied, and never will be satisfied, to be treated just as a commodity—something taken into the shop at the market rate when the shop has need of it, used impersonally in the processes of production, and dismissed whenever the shop, at the moment, has no further need of it, with nothing in particular to say about the industrial conditions under which it is used except as to the price it shall get, very much as so many carloads of raw cotton or pig iron are taken in.

Labor is decidedly not satisfied with that role. Innumerable quarrels and strikes over shop conditions, discharges, discipline and so on, have their root in labor's resentment at being treated like commodity instead of like sentiment humanity. The best efficiency engineers—formerly "scientific managers"—understand that and have worked on it with good results. For example, it is found

that delegates elected by the working people and meeting frequently with representatives of the management to take over common interests promotes harmony. It is found that such delegates, under free and friendly discussion, very often accept the management's view. Or, leaving it to a committee of workmen to pass on faulty work, gets fair judgment in the main and the working force accepts them, whereas it was always protesting against the judgments of a managerial committee.

The rule is that to bring shop and office into closer touch and a steady practice of sitting down and talking things over makes for humanity. To give labor a say, to hear its side—not once a year when a wage scale is to be fixed, but all the time, by frequent meetings—makes for harmony.

A recent dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce said that joint Councils or committees had now been formed in 70 trades or groups of trades. It is a recognition of labor's demand to have its say, to be consulted and for a broader, more direct look-in on the industry by which it lives. It is a protest against the idea of labor as a commodity, with nothing to say except as to what its market price shall be. It is a move in the direction of partnership between capital and labor.

Now, partnership is the true relation between capital and labor. Neither can get on well without the other. Both prosper or decline alike from the same general conditions. Employers are always preaching that, especially when threatened with a strike. They must put it more extensively into practice. You don't take a man into partnership when you sit down alone and decide what you are going to do for him and then open the window and tell him—while he, peradventure, is sitting down alone and deciding what he is going to do to you and then throwing a brick through the window to let you know.

PARASITICAL INTEREST IN BUSINESS GUISE

(By Louis F. Post, in "The Public.")

TO unravel the confusion of parasitical with productive industrial interests is imperative if we are to improve industrial conditions and make business as well as labor flourish. We shall probably be able the better to unravel them if we make a quick survey of industrial history.

When our original grandparents were driven out of the Garden of Eden to shift for themselves they were told that henceforth man must eat bread in the sweat of his face. No pronouncement more scientific was ever made. It is the only way in which mankind can get bread or anything else that is wanted. Human existence is absolutely conditioned upon continuous human labor.

But labor may become drudgery, and drudgery is irksome. And because drudgery is irksome men have been trying, ever since the Gates of Eden were closed against them, to find easier ways of making a living. This effort is civilizing in so far as it reduces the sum total of toilsome sweat. Hasn't it given us wonderful labor-saving inventions? But in so far as it shifts the sweat of toil from the faces of parasites to the faces of earners it is barbarous.

The barbarous effort to eat bread in the sweat of other men's faces began with the bodily ownership of some men by other men. Looking back upon that era of slavery, most of us now can see its injustice and understand its detrimental influences upon society — master and slave and all the rest. But bodily slavery did not last long after democratic civilization had taken root.

Unfortunately, however, its place was filled by a slavery only somewhat more subtle. The feudal system, with its gradations of reciprocal protection and fealty forced the business man of the feudal period, together with the serf, to do most of the necessary sweating. But the business man finally went on strike, after the manner of his day, and in due time the feudal era ended.

Nevertheless, the eating of bread in the sweat of other men's faces did not cease. The explanation is clear. Under feudalism the business class as well as the labor class had been a subject class; for a third class, the feudal landlord class, monopolized the resources of nature. The business class finally crippled that third class, and in great measure abolished it. But, and here is the point, business did not destroy the feudal privilege of monopolizing natural resources.

It acquired that privilege for itself. So this phase of feudalism survives even into our own time. It survives as a special business interest, rather than the aristocratic class perquisite that it used to be. Thus the power over all labor—business labor as well as wage-earning labor—which monopolization of natural resources inevitably gives to its monopolizers, is now camouflaged as a legitimate business interest.

Consequently we have what we call "the war between labor and capital." Wage-earning workers feel the pressure; but, not recognizing the real cause, they react against employers. Employers without privileges of magnitude also feel the pressure; but, not recognizing the real cause, they denounce wage earners. The cause is really rooted in the monopolistic interests that control natural resources.

Those interests are called "business interests." They seem to be business interests, for they are usually dressed in business clothes and associate with business men. But they are no more a legitimate part of useful business than the parasitical moss on a live oak is part of the tree.

The incomes that such interests yield to their owners are unearned or parasitical incomes. That is, they are unearned by their recipients. No income is unearned literally. All incomes are produced by current industry. They do not fall like manna from the skies. There is nothing miraculous or magical about them. Let industry cease, and incomes cease. Therefore, every income is earned by somebody.

In so far, then, as incomes are distributed to workers (employers and employes), with reasonably approximate fairness according to the usefulness of the work, they are not parasital. So distributed they are earned by the recipient, no matter whether they are large or small, nor whether they go to wage earners or employers.

But in so far as incomes are unfairly diverted from their earners, they are manifestly parasitical in the hands of their recipients. This is not necessarily a reflection upon the recipients of parasitical incomes. Very often they themselves cannot tell the difference between what they earn and what they do not earn. Legal maladjustments and unfair institutional survivals taint many an income that seems fair to its recipient. But the confusions resulting from those subtle maladjustments are a constant cause of the "war between capital and labor."

A SURVEY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

(By M. Manly, Joint Chairman, National War Labor Board.)

WE are about to enter a period of the most acute industrial unrest and the most bitter industrial controversy that the American nation has ever known. Unless effective and radical steps are taken to bring a better understanding between labor and capital and to establish an equitable basis for orderly industrial progress, we are certain to see within the next year strikes and mass movements of labor beside which all previous American strikes will pale into insignificance.

Since the signing of the armistice we have had a large number of small strikes and a few great spectacular strikes—the Seattle strike, the New York harbor strike, the Lawrence strike, the garment trade strikes, the Toledo strike, and a number of others of lesser consequence. But these have been so limited in comparison with the labor upheavals in other countries — in England, in Germany, in Canada, in Australia and in the Argentine — that there has been a public disposition to regard the industrial situation with complacency and to assume that, having passed through the first part of the period of transition without serious industrial disturbance, we were about to enter an era of industrial pace.

But those who take this complacent attitude are deceiving themselves. Since the armistice American labor has been waiting. It has been waiting because the outstanding leader of the American labor movement, Samuel Gompers, was on an important Government mission in Europe. It has been waiting because the American labor movement, expecting the war to continue much longer, had not formulated its definite policy before the signing of the armistice. Labor has been waiting also for the completion of

the demobilization of troops and for the transition of our factories from war production to peace production.

The period of waiting is now nearly completed. Demobilization is nearing an end. Our industries are beginning to swing into their normal production.

The American labor movement will not go Bolshevik unless it is driven to that course by the goadings of selfish and unenlightened capitalists and capitalistic agents.

Those who regard the American industrial situation with complacency ignore both the pschology of the workers and the compelling facts. The workers of the allied world have been told that they were engaged in a war for democracy; that out of the ruins of the war would arise a new and more beautiful world. They are asking now, "Where is that democracy for which we fought? When are we to enter into this new world with its greater regard for the rights of the common man?" They see no change for the better, but they find themselves in conditions in some respects worse than those against which they protested before we entered the war.

The masses of the people are being rapidly dissillusioned, and when the people lose their illusions there is danger ahead. They have seen the prices of nearly every commodity, including rents, advance so beyond the increases which they have secured in their weekly wages since the beginning of the war so that they are now actually able to buy less of the necessaries of life than before the war began. There are exceptions, it is true, where the percentage of wage increase has been greater, but if you will examine these cases of unusual wage increases as I have examined them, you will find that in a mapority of instances these increases have come to groups of workers who are admitted, even by their employers, to have been miserably underpaid during the pre-war period.

During the war, it is true, the increases in prices were in a measure compensated for to the wage earners by the greater steadiness of employment and by the frequency of opportunities for overtime, as well as for large earnings at piece work. But that time is now past and the masses of American workers, I say with some degree of assurance, are actually able to purchase less of the necessaries and comforts of life with the wages which they receive today than they were able to buy with the wages which they received before the beginning of the world war.

No hope is held out to them of relief from this condition through a rapid or even a gradual recession of prices.

But it is not merely that the cost of living is high and beyond the capacity of the wage earner's pocketbook. This might be endured with some degree of patience and fortitude if the people who toil believed that no one was profiting from their necessities and that all were bearing the burden alike. But they have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears of unconstitutionable profiteering of American corporations during the war and they know that that same profiteering is now continuing unabated.

And yet, with the people and particularly the workers in this state of exasperation as a result of their daily struggle with an unjustly inflated cost of living, attempts are already being made by selfish and foolish employers to reduce wages. Sometimes these attempts to reduce wages are made directly, but far more often by the device of shutting down the plants for a short period to repair the ravages of high speed war production and then employing new men at reduced rates, and the burning shame of it is that in many instances these new men who are being hired at reduced wages are our soldiers, the gold striped veterans of the great war, who return to America ignorant of the new wage levels and are easily made the dupes of unscrupulous and unpatriotic employers.

American labor is more conscious than ever before of its power and of its rights. It will demand the abolition of age old injustices. Labor has been in the harness for untold centuries. The harness has become heavy and galling, but labor does not now ask that the harness be lightened or that the share of oats and hay be enlarged. Labor now demands the right to climb into the driver's seat and help control the machinery which drives the lumbering chariot of modern industry.

The union shop is the only shop where men can be sure of receiving fair treatment. It is a "closed shop" to autocracy, brutality and injustice, but an "open shop" for decency, fairness and principle.

THOMAS PAINE FIRST TO URGE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(By R. C. Roper.)

THESE are a few expressions taken from the writings of Thomas Paine: "Neighborhood of Nations," "Republic of the World," "Confederated Powers," "Confederation of Nations," "European Congress," "Pacific Republic," "Court of Arbitration," "limitation of armaments," "dismantling of navies." He no doubt was the first American who ever openly championed a league of nations.

Paine was our first Secretary of State; that is, he was the first Secretary of the "Committee of Foreign Affairs," to which position he was elected April 17, 1777. As early as July, 1775, he wrote: "I am thus far a Quaker that I would gladly agree with all the world to lay aside the use of arms, and settle matters by negotiations." One hundred and thirty-seven years later this principle was embodied in the Bryan peace treaties.

The first Secretary, as did also his renowned successor, knew the advantages of discussion in securing the right settlement not only of domestic, but also of foreign, questions. Writing in 1792, in answer to Edmund Burke's "Reflection on the French Revolution," Paine stated in his "Rights of Man:"

"Formerly, when divisions arose respecting Governments, recourse was had to the sword, and a civil war ensued. That savage custom is exploded by the new system, and reference is had to national conventions. Discussion and the general will arbitrates the question, and to this private opinion yields with a good grace, and order is preserved uninterrupted."

Again, in the same work, Paine refers to the plan of Henry the Fourth of France (1610) for the establishment of a "European Congress," which he states was to be made up of "delegates from the several nations who were to act as a court of arbitration in any disputes that might arise between nation and nation." He discusses at some length the advantages of such a plan and closes with this significant paragraph:

"From what we now see, nothing of reform in the political world ought to be held improbable. It is an age of revolutions, in which everything may be looked for. The intrigue of courts, by which the system of war is kept up, may provoke a confederation of nations to abolish it; and an European Congress to patronize the progress of free Government, and promote the civilization of nations with each other, is an event nearer in probability than once were the revolutions and alliance of France and America."

Paine urged a reduction of armaments and argued that this could only be brought about by a confederation of nations; that unity of action was required; that nothing less than the common consent of all the nations could attain the object. He was opposed to the old system of alliances and the balance of power as a means of preserving the peace of nations.

"Perhaps there is not a greater instance of the folly of calculating upon events, than are to be found in the treaties of alliance. As soon as they have answered the immediate purpose of either of the parties they are but little regarded. Pretences afterwards are never wanting to explain them away, nor reasons to render them abortive."

But an alliance of peoples or nations, to avert the very object which an alliance between courts seeks to bring about, namely, war, is a different matter. "No alliance can be operative," says Paine, "that does not embrace within itself, not only the attachment of the sovereigns, but the real interest of the nations."

Writing of the "balance of power" as the "scale of peace," he stated: "The same balance would be preserved were all the world destitute of arms, for all would be alike; but since some will not, others dare not lay them aside."

A contemporary and intimate associate of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, it is of interest to know his ideas of "entangling alliances," of which we are hearing much now in the discussion of the proposed league. He seems to have been as discriminating as President Wilson in preferring to deal with representatives or National Governments rather than with mere court Governments. The following excerpt is taken from his "Rights of Man" (1792):

"In the preceding part of this work, I have spoken of an alliance between Eng-

land, France and America, for purposes that were to be afterwards mentioned. Though I have no direct authority on the part of America, I have good reason to conclude that she is disposed to enter into a consideration of such a measure, provided that the Governments with which she might ally, acted as National Governments, and not as courts enveloped in intrigue and mystery. That France as a nation, and a National Government, would prefer an alliance with England, is a matter of certainty. Nations, like individuals, who have long been enemies, without knowing each other, or knowing why, become the better friends when they discover the errors and impositions under which they had acted."

This sentiment was written by the man who — so an English historian wrote — "was the real cause of the revolution in America." Furthermore, it was written but nine years after the war was over. Yet, it shows a spirit and breadth of view not attained by some even today who are opposing a league with England.

Of the benefits of such an alliance Paine wrote:

"It is, I think, certain, that if the fleets of England, France and Holland were confederated, they could propose with effect, a limitation to, and a general dismantling of, all the navies in Europe, to a certain proportion to be agreed upon."

He then outlines how this could be accomplished. As to the policy of naval armaments, he says:

"If men will permit themselves to think, as rational beings ought to think, nothing can appear more ridiculous and absurd, exclusive of all moral reflections, than to be at the expense of building navies, filling them with men, and then hauling them into the ocean, to try which can sink each other fastest. Peace, which costs nothing, is attended with infinitely more advantage than any victory with all its expense. But this, though it best answers the purpose of nations, does not that of court Governments, whose habited policy is pretence for taxation, places, and offices.

"With how much more glory, and advantage to itself, does a nation act, when it exerts its powers to rescue the world from bondage, and to create itself friends, than when it employs those powers to increase ruin, desolation and misery."

In 1792 Paine wrote that that was an age of revolutions. Surely this is another. And even more so, this is an age of ideas and principles. Armed force cannot stop an idea, nor will starvation make a people good. Only a reghteous peace will avail now. The peace conference will do well if it heeds the warning that Paine gave in 1797, when he wrote:

"An army of principles will penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot; it will succeed where diplomacy management would fail; it is neither the Rhine, the channel, nor the ocean that can arrest its progress; it will march on the horizon of the world, and it will conquer."—The Public.

A NEW WORLD IS IN THE MAKING

(Address of President John Donlin.)

PRESIDENT Donlin in his report to the 13th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at Atlantic City, N. J., said in part:

"Twelve months have elapsed since the Convention of this Department met in St. Paul, Minn. At that time the world's greatest war was raging. Since then hostilities have ceased as suddenly as they began. Others more competent than I will tell of America's part in that awful conflict; of the fighting of our valient soldiers; of our young army, created as we might well say over night, tested in many battles, proving themselves to be worthy defenders of American institutions; of our boys, taken from the most diversified walks of life, brought up in surroundings which were the very negation of martial dispositions, and born of every known blood — this cosmoplitan army brought that awful slaughter to an end. For me to attempt to eulogize our soldiers would be presumption.

"As an American and a building tradesman, I feel proud of their achievements, for to a very great degree the success of our army depended upon the building trades. Our country declared war unprepared. A great army was to be mobilized, every form of appliance, every war essential had to be manufactured, everything required buildings, and

the building trades proved equal to the emergency. The greatest building program the world has ever known was completed in one-half the time calculated by the United States War College and others competent to estimate.

"The workers did not fail though they labored under the emotional stress of war and during a period of prodigious prices for every commodity and though they were forced to live under conditions to them new and improvised, with no home features, away from civilization, home ties and friends, meeting and associating under new and unfavorable conditions, organized and unorganized men—the migratory, the oppotunist, the incompatible, the responsible and irresponsible — thus bringing together all the elements of unrest and creating a condition new and hazardous. Still in view of this situation the frailties and short-comings of the human evidenced themselves in a lesser degree among the workers than in any other class.

"Wages did not keep pace with the increased cost of commodities. It cannot be gainsaid that every purchase of the Government and the individual showed an increase of from 25 to 300 per cent. Big business, little business, all business showed a total disregard for the Government in its life and death struggle. Evidently no one expected business to be even reasonable when there was an opportunity to profiteer. Business more subtle than labor, reaps the riches and avoids the criticism. Increases in wages were negligible. Still the occasional murmur of the worker was magnified. He was accused of being disloyal. It was expected that we would be distinctively individual in so far as patriotism was concerned, giving our labor in return for wages that were not even commodity wages, compared with pre-war economic equivalent. However, I have no desire to antagonize business, large or small, except in defense of the worker and for comparison of the few instances of apparent disregard for the situation.

"I do not believe in a forced equality of conditions or estates, but in an equalization of burdens, privileges and opportunities. The man who labors today can be the employer of tomorrow. Judging from my acquaintance with some of the men with whom I have labored, and who apparently believed in a forced equality of conditions and estates, who are now among the employing class, I know that their sentiments have changed with position so that I can well agree with them wso said: "The opinion of the human changes with his position."

"This is a country of wonderful opportunity. We are workers by choice, opportunity being open in either walk of life. Judging from the caliber of some of the men whom I have met representing business, and big business too, I have concluded that presumption is a greater asset than ability, and that in many cases venture alone is the requisite of success.

"The necessity of learning a trade has deprived many a man of a successful business career, therefore the building trades should endeavor to inculcate a feeling of incentive in every man to put forth his best effort.

"Today there is a class feeling and it is growing stronger each day. Organized Labor cannot tolerate this feeling as it is un-American. Better understandings in the construction industry must be reached so that a unity of purpose and fairness of action will result and that the representatives of our mutual interests will seriously and frankly seek the solution of our present difficulties. Mutual distrust has arisen from lack of contact and appreciation. Nothing tends more to perpetuate the workers as workers than the feeling of distrust, which breeds contempt towards business. All interested in construction should endeavor to promote a mutual trust, respect and spirit of co-operation between hitherto separated interests. Americans must discourage anything that tends towards class distinction. We must encourage business and encourage Americans to enter into business. We are rapidly becoming a nation of workers, inheriting trades, while much business is being done by cliques of aliens of recent arrival, who hold the laws and citizenship of this country in contempt, and who will not be assimilated, as are the people of those European countries who have helped to make the continent great by their loyal citizenship. Today the venture into certain lines of business by Americans, either native or by adoption, is met by the combined opposition of a certain race of aliens who are monopolizing several lucrative kinds of business throughout the country, accumulating riches in the hope that some day they may return to their native land. One year the Greeks of this country sent to

Greece more money than was sent to all other foreign countries combined. This money represented the profits of business which Americans should control. We are living in a time and place of enterprise and individual initiative. We have no caste or fixed classes. The success of others should give us incentive to put forth our best efforts toward a greater success. Labor must recognize economic facts, and while wealth is produced by labor it will not permanently produce wealth unless it allaws a margin of profit to the industry thereof. The product of labor is wealth only when there is a favorable market for the product. Labor must create a demand for that which it produces. Men who will continue as workers cannot expect the same share of life's goods as those who venture and succeed in their ventures. There must be encouragement for individual endeavors and protection for the man who has put forth his best effort and has succeeded in business.

"The 1917, 1918 and 1919 species of radicals in the economic field are the most dangerous of all the fanatics who have previously made their appearance. They claim a new shortcut to success. Few things have hurt our movement more than attempts, well meant or otherwise, to force a condition to which men will not respond. The perversity of mankind must always be considered in our movement. We have listened to platitudes. We are coddled by those who could benefit us most by resorting to cold facts, and this is my only object in referring to such incidents as I have personally met. Business is business and it will be considerate toward labor only when labor proves that it is in a position to compel consideration. In all times past this has proved to be true.

"During my connection with the Contract Award Committee I met thousands of building contractors. The unfair contractor almost invariably told me that at some time, or other when he was a journeyman he was Secretary or President, or held some other office in his Local back in his old home town. Organized Labor cannot depend upon those who graduate from its ranks for its existence, and for the fulfilment of its purposes. If Organized Labor is to succeed it must adopt the ordinary sound reasoning that makes other business a success. Wisely meeting and dealing with realities will bring to Organized Labor greater benefits than dealing with economic fallacies. The economic question is simply one of life's problems and always will remain so. Human nature is so perverse that it expects of those more fortunate consideration such as it does not show to those less fortunate.

"The events of the war will not leave the world as it found it. It will never be the same again. We are living in a portentious time. The problems of the future are before us. The period we are now reaching is a changed one to that of pre-war times. There are readjustment and restoration problems caused by the war to be solved. A new world is in the making — a new era in the world's institutions. Economic unrest invariably follows war, but there are those who are preaching a dawn of a different condition. Nothing is more easily started, and more difficult to stop than economic fallacies. Established fundamental principles are threatened. Hysterical and dangerous policies find many sincere and honest advocates, but alas the fervor of many, yes too many, is not lasting. This feature is too frequently lost sight of. It is with the wage earner we must contend, and the past has proved that in many cases he will not be guided by his best interests. Too often he considers only his individual interest for the moment, and not the injurious effect bound to result. Our movement has passed through the experimental stage, and now it is our duty to improve as we find it is possible, profiting by the lessons which we have learned.

"Organized building trades have today acquired their highest numerical strength, and this after the war is a most pleasant surprise to all, as we feared that conditions arising through the war would have a depleting effect on our membership because of the restriction of building other than for war emergency.

"America emerged from the war the greatest of all nations, and it is the duty of every American to keep her in that position. All the elements of prosperity are here, but the tide of prosperity can be turned if we do not use our opportunities to every advantage. The employer and employe must work in harmony. The employer is entitled to his profits, and the employe is likewise entitled to his just share. In this period of transition either could injure the pros-

perity of both. Both working in harmony can insure mutual interests.

"In my report to our last Convention I referred to the situation then existing in Russia. Today the same alarming condition exists — no employer, no employe, no authority recognized or constituted. Men who advocated the extreme in democracy now assume dictatorship and condemn to death anyone who may question their authority. The nature of the people is still the same. We might decry all present forms of government and preach greater equality among men, but history, as in Russia and in every other country where changes were brought about through revolution, shows that eventually in governments and all other institutions some man will lead. Some man must lead. Before success there must be law and constituted authority, and the same opinion relative to position will always maintain.

"Our Department is today in a better condition than ever before in its history. It only awaits your hearty cooperation to make it more effective. All crafts eligible are in affiliation, but not in accord. It would be wise for the affiliated organizations to profit by the lesson of the war. Just as in winning the war it was necessary for us to forget our individuality and make personal sacrifices in order to attain our national objective (each Department of the Government working in perfect harmony and accord with one purpose in view— victory), so must we apply to our sense of organization the principle of setting aside petty individual grievances for the sake of the greater good to the whole movement.

"Both right and might won the war, might being a very great essential. In organization right is on our side, but we lack the might of courage to enforce our standards and to allow some tribunal to adjust those disputes of a jurisdictional nature which are not trade fundamentals. The Baltimore and Buffalo Conventions concurred in resolutions intended to eliminate this problem, but time has proved that jurisdictional disputes will not respond to resolution-made law.

"A prominent writes has said that the successful termination of the war was due chiefly to the united support and co-operation of the wage earner of America, among whom, as we know, the building trades were foremost. This proves what a great and important thing complete organization is, the force of it, the strength of it, the need of it. Just as it was an essential during the period of the war, so it is, in a greater degree if possible, an absolute necessity now during the time of reconstruction, the scope of which we cannot yet grasp. Therefore I come before you to urge with all the power at my command that in the rebuilding and readjusting the workers respond with the best that is in them, demanding a just return for their efforts, and always bearing in mind that to work together as one is the primary requisite."

LABOR BEARS THE BURDEN

(Address of President Samuel Gompers.)

IN his opening address to the Convention of the A. F. of L., held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 9th, President Gompers in part said:

"The American people were one hundred per cent determined to see to it that the opportunity of the democratic peoples of the world to live their own lives should be made secure. To us it seems, or we were convinced, that if the representatives of militarism and autocracy could win in the war there would be no opportunity for freedom generally, nor could there be room in the whole world for a well-ordered and well-developed labor movement to protect the rights and interests of the working people. It was the fuller opportunity and the larger freedom, the atmosphere in which the labor movement can only live — these were menaced and at stake, and in our judgment, made good by our action, we threw our lot upon the side of those who stood for the largest measure of freedom in the controversy. And our movement has made good; there hasn't been any question as to the straightforwardness of our course.

"The war, for all practical purposes, is over and the day for reconstruction or readjustment is at hand. The war has brought into play new thoughts of the rights of man, has brought into play and developed the thought that the relations between nation and nation must be better than they have ever been in the history of the world, and that the relations between man and man, whether he oc-

cupy a position of supposed power or wealth, be he an employer, be he a skilled mechanic, or a ditch digger—the man who produces the wealth, the workers of America, the workers of the world are determined that this new concept of the relation between man and man and this new concept of the right of the workers to have a voice in the determination of the conditions of their labor and of their lives shall be recognized.

"I am very proud and grateful to know that to a very large extent this new concept is being accepted and expressed by employers, yet there are other employers who, like the Bourbons of old, never learned anything, never forgot anything, because they never learned anything, and to whom the whole war and all the sacrifices and all the untold numbers of men and women who gave up their lives that the principles for which the war was conducted should be made living issues, not for the war itself, not for fighting, not for taking other human beings' lives, but for an ideal, for a principle — these are the thoughts that prompted the men and the women of our time to make such tremendous sacrifices — sacrifices unknown in any other period of the world's history. In making those sacrifices it was not the intention, nor was it even within the intermost recesses of the mind that the principles for which we contended in making those sacrifices should be lost when the war was won. In all the history of the world it has been the men of labor, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water who have been compelled to bear the burdens of life. If there was any unfreedom, it was they who suffered if there was any tyranny it was they upon whom it was imposed.

"Well, in the year of grace 1919, sanctified by more than four years of blood-letting, the day of tyranny and autocracy, whether it be in the political life or the industrial life of our peoples, has gone. Very recently an industrial concern in Toledo refused point-blank to reconsider an arbitrary action taken by the company in increasing the hours of labor of the workers. If any employer believe that industrial autocracy or industrial despotism is going to prevail in the United States of America he has counted and is counting without his host. The principles for which this labor movement has been contending from its very inception must come to full fruition. We are making no unjust or unwarranted demands upon society or upon employers as such, but for the service which the men and the women of labor give to society, a service without which civilization itself would perish —for that service we insist upon a return that shall give us the opportunity to live a full-rounded life, ourselves, our wives, our children, our dependents, and to make of this country of ours and of this world of ours a place worthy of the civilization of our time.

"We have some concept of our duties and our responsibilities, and we have been honored by being told frankly and freely that we have shown our full appreciation of the responsibilities which rest upon us. The history of the labor movement will, to the future historian, be the greatest source of information and inspiration. We are growing in numbers, in power and in influence. To carry that power and that influence to the fullest extent and to realize our duties to ourselves and to our fellows, and in great appreciation of all that has been done in the past, having a conscious vision for the future, to carry on our work according to the best judgment for results to our fellows—that is the thing to which we will give our attention.

"I am confident that out of this gathering of delegates, coming from workshops, mill, mine and store, men representing the bone and sinew of our land, men who know and have experience, will come an accounting to their constituents and to the masses of the people of our country that will do honor and credit to you delegates, as well as bring wonderful achievements for the toiling masses of our country.

Five hundred scientists and technologists met recently in the lecture hall of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., and voted to affiliate, through the National Federation of Federal Employes, with the American Federation of Labor. The gathering included botanists, zoologists, physiologists, pathologists, bacteriologists, chemists, physicists, and various other research workers employed in such branches of the Government as the Bureaus of Plant Industry, Animal Industry, Chemistry and Entomology, in the Department of Agriculture, Standards in the Department of Commerce, and Patents in the Department of the Interior.

HISTORY OF CHILD LABOR

MACHINES were invented in the 18th century. These machines were placed in factories. Steam was the new motive power for machines. Here in the factories of northern England started child labor. At the same time also child labor was used in the coal mines.

As early as 1802 England had far-seeing statesmen and humanitarians who saw the dangers of too early labor, and in that year came Peel's Health and Moral Act; this started legislation for children. Here is the law: Children under 9 years of age must not work over 12 hours.

In 1819 came the Owen law: No child under 9 shall be permitted to work; no child under 16 shall be permitted to work over 16 hours.

In 1832 the Ashlay law: No child under 13 shall work over 9 hours; no child under 18 shall work over 12 hours; no work before 5:30 a. m. or after 8:30 p. m.

In 1848, women and young persons shall not work over 10 hours; this started "shifts."

The same year, 1848, came the first legislation for mines, with a 10-year age limit and regulated hours. In 1877 in the mines the age limit was raised to 12 years. In 1884 in the mines the age limit was raised to 13 years.

In 1908 came the 54-hour week limit. Since 1914 the 8-hour limit in 24 hours in all mines.

England's statistics show that one-third of its last generation lie at rest in the Potter's field.

This evil, child labor, has been with us for over 100 years, and we are just beginning to awaken to the fact that it is an inexcusable evil and should be eradicated.

Children have always worked more or less, and it would be a calamity if all tasks and responsibilities which train them for life were abolished, but such work should come under broad interpretation of play and education.

The Boer War brought the problem home to England. Recruits from Birmingham, Leeds and other manufacturing centers were rejected; they did not measure up physically, even after physical standards had been lowered. Upon investigation it was found that these men came from families that for several decades had been child laborers.

We know today that our own volunteers and other recruits have been disqualified in great numbers for physical disabilities. Julia Lathrop's Children's Bureau points out this fact and questions the reason.

In the United States the National Child Labor Committee was formed in 1904. It was hoped that in 10 years its work would be finished and that it might disband. However, it is still busily at work. Since the formation of this committee, child labor has ceased to be considered as a labor problem and it is considered under education and health. The National Child Labor Committee organizes committees throughout the United States and issues pamphlets.

Dr. Felix Adler, chairman, summed up 10 years' work for the committee as follows: "Much has been done—much remains to be done. We have some laws, but they need to be enforced. We know where child labor exists—we know the forces that oppose legislation to eradicate child labor. We have learned the importance of practical education for all children."

It was largely through the efforts of the National Child Labor Committee that the Federal Children's Bureau was formed in 1914. It was placed under the Department of Labor. It was to study questions of child labor with the idea of regulating it throughout the nation.

The Keating-Owen bill, regulating interstate commerce in products of mills, factories, mines and canneries in which children have worked, became a law September 1, 1916; it became operative September 1, 1917. Still there are 1,850,000 children not reached by this law. They are messengers, street traders, domestic servants, children in commercial establishments, children who follow the fruit, vegetables and fish.

Heeding the warning of the warring countries and in the protection of the children, the United States established under the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., the United States Boys' Working Reserve, for boys between 16 and 21, to be sure they are at work under proper supervision while engaged in harvesting the crops.

The Children's Bureau has gotten out a pamphlet, "Child Labor in the Warring Countries," and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics "Employment of Women and Juveniles in Great Britain During the War." Both contain the warning against child labor.

The United States Children's Bureau has also sent out its program for the "Children's Year," April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919. It is an inclusive child welfare program with State organization —one of the committees to be devoted to child labor.

AMERICA THE HUNTING GROUND OF OPPORTUNITY

(By Hugh Frayne, General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.)

OPPORTUNITY — America is the great hunting ground of opportunity today. And I mean opportunity for the working man. The European world has been undergoing destructive processes for more than four years. Perhaps these processes have not finished their work.

The world needs balancing and America must furnish her share and perhaps the largest of the influence in that direction; we must be the safe and sane conservatives. It is necessary that the leaders of this country should realize that the high tension which is now upon the people, despite the end of the great war, must be relieved. It is intensely necessary not only for our own sakes, but for the sakes of all the people of the world that as soon as may be possible we should be put back on a peace basis. When we went into the war our cry was —and it came from the bottom of our hearts — that we wished to save the world and humanity for democracy. Now let it be that we wish to save democracy for the world and humanity.

No one group, as I have said, can accomplish this. There must be united effort of every one in this country who believes in our institutions and who glimpses in his soul that idealism which is an inevitable outgrowth of true democracy among a patriotic people.

Let us once remember this and America will find it possible to do much indeed, toward helping the bleeding European countries which are being torn apart afresh by radicalism.

I believe that whether or not the world looks to us to do it, we must lead the way. We have suffered less — oh, infinitely less — than others. We must not shirk that task which naturally devolves upon our unimpaired strength and resources.

I am as far as any man from being willing to tolerate injustice to the worker, but I do not fail to realize that much responsibility devolves upon him none the less.

I want for myself a real industrial democracy and I concede it to every man. The hope of the world must be recognized to be justice and fair play. We shall have them, too, for while injustice for a time may be successful, as might may be for a time, justice in the end will triumph, for it is a part of right.

Right will come; it always does; but now is the wrong time to forment discord; now is the time for work; now is the time when we must take the fullest possible advantage of our existing systems and do the best we can with them; now is not the time to tear down, but to rebuild—we have had enough of tearing down, we already have enough rebuilding to be done.

Japan's Unique Population

There has never before been a nation at once so numerous and so homogeneous as the Japanese, says a writer in Scribner's. Their population is estimated at somewhere between 60,000,000 and 75,000,000. Their territory, hardly so extensive as was controlled by our Revolutionary colonies, contains from half to three-quarters as many people as inhabit the whole United States. This population, too, is remarkably uniform. Those who know Japan best agree that, if we except the negligible aborigines of some northern provinces, you can hardly find among the Japanese any difference much more pronounced than those which might distinguish New Hampshire from Connecticut. Compare with our country, or with the widely various races and languages of China or of India, or with England, Scotland and Wales, and you will see that the patriotism of Japan has to sanction its intensity a population that is unique in human record.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1919

What We Need

There is an active minority of powerful capitalists and employers intent upon establishing in the United States a dictatorship of plutocracy. There is an equally active and even more determined minority on the labor side determined to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat. Neither will succeed, except by wrecking the existing industrial and social structure of the United States. We cannot have either a dictatorship of the plutocracy or a dictatorship of the proletariat, except upon the ruins of American industry. If we are to save ourselves — if we are to save American productive industry and American social life from disaster, we must find a method and a means of orderly progress to the new status and new conditions which the workers of America have been promised and now demand.

This does not seem possible through our existing political institution. There is no hope for orderly industrial and social progress through the present Congress. The 66th Congress of the United States is the least enlightened, the most reactionary Congress, that this generation has ever known.

But this Congress has no group of young, hard-hitting progressives such as threatened to depose Cannon from the speaker's chair and all but defeated Aldrich in the Senate. The progressives now in Congress are relatively old men, tired with twenty years of hard fighting. They have not quit fighting and they have not lost their ideals, but they have lost their old punch and aggressiveness.

There is another reason why we can hope for nothing through the ordinary political machinery. That is the Espionage Law, which has terrorized countless thousands into ignominious silence. The suppression of free discussion during the critical period such as we are now entering upon is of the greatest danger to the very life of the nation. There must be a safety valve of free speech if we are to escape the destructive explosions which a policy of suppression and coercion will render inevitable.

Although the possibility of orderly industrial and social progress through our political institutions thus seems to be remote, it is nevertheless possible that we will find other means of reaching the same end. What we need is a national understanding, not of politicians, but of people. There is no reason why such an understanding as is necessary to avert the catastrophe which seems to be impending cannot be reached by those leaders who much more directly and truly represent the people than the men who sit in Congress. We mean that through a national conference of the representatives of labor and of capital, with proper representation of those public groups which have no direct affiliation with or dependence upon either labor or capital, an effective understanding can be reached which will provide the means for orderly progress toward better conditions and better relations between all groups of American society.

Organized Labor At Cleveland Makes a Wise Move

In order to cope with the high cost of living that is fast swamping the country, members of Organized Labor at Cleveland, O., have incorporated what is to be known as "The Cleveland Consumers Co-Operation League."

The league has been incorporated at $25,000 and at this date most of the funds have been subscribed. The officers of the league are: President John F. McNamees, B. of L. & F. of E., Vice-President; W. W. Davidson, Local Union No. 11 of U. B. of C. & J. of A.; G. J. Hananhan, Switchmen's Union, Secretary and Treasurer. The objects of the league, are, through co-operative and economic buying of living commodities, to reduce the cost of living to a minimum for its members. This is a worthy cause and the pity of it is that it is not more general throughout the country. As it seems, the only way to check the rapacious maw of—the "profiteer."

* * *

Building Jurisdiction Strikes to End

The adoption of the plan for the creation of a National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry, by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at the 13th Annual Convention, held at Atlantic City, N. J., will fill a long felt want, as it means the passing of jurisdiction strikes in the building trades in the future. These disputes over jurisdiction have been the source of much annoyance to all parties concerned in the past and the cause of much unrest in the ranks of Organized Labor and a detriment to its otherwise speedy advance. We firmly believe that when the individuals of the building trades are thoroughly conversant with the plan, as adopted, it will be the means of avoiding misunderstandings of this nature and re-establish harmony in the building industry. The plan, as adopted, will be found in another part of the Journal and should be given careful consideration by our members.

* * *

Build Now

Wages are paid for the creating of wealth. Wages are labor's share of the wealth it has produced, rather than a mortgage on wealth that it will produce. Wealth depends upon construction; and in the building field not only does the individual add to his personal wealth, but he adds to the assets of the nation.

The United States now has more wealth than any other two nations combined. Every house built, every road constructed, every public building and improvement, is adding to the great accumulation of a permanent wealth, making the nation stronger and stronger.

A general, country-wide campaign of building, assuming reasonable intelligence is exercised, would do more than any other one thing to increase the permanent wealth of the nation and the individual. While its permanent wealth is piling up—especially when it is in the nature of homes owned by individuals—a nation may have its perplexing problems, but there is nothing serious or dangerous in its industrial status.

The permanent wealth of the country is represented in homes, buildings, private and public construction work — is the nation's reserve fund. As long as the reserve fund is growing the nation is a going concern and in sound condition.

If you would add to your personal wealth and make the nation sounder and stronger—build now.

* * *

What About Our Housing Problem?

From week to week reports clearly indicate the housing shortage is more pronounced throughout the country. A politician would call it the "paramount issue," and as much it demands more than mere discussion.

Architects, contractors, engineers and those interested in such business as is ancillary to the building and construction industry, if they would prevent further invasion of the field by governmental agencies, must do some original thinking and acting. It is time, perhaps, to reflect on the fact that in extensive housing project under Federal or state supervision means, in a large measure, the elimination of conventional profits; it means the turning of long established customs in real estate development and the business of building dwellings for the market.

It is just common, sound business sense for those interested in the building industry and correlated activities seriously to consider whether a voluntary relinquishment of practically all profit by virtue of governmental activities in the housing field.

Labor should appreciate the fact—and labor leaders who understand the situation should see to it that the necessary education campaign is carried on in the ranks of labor—that a complete revival of building and construction work benefits labor as much if not more than any one else.

Labor unions should go to extremes for the remainder of this year to avoid jurisdictional strikes, to increase the service rendered and to improve efficiency. On labor's attitude towards these must depend the employers' and the public's attitude towards labor's contention for wages and conditions of employment. The "public attitude" is included because the housing problem is one affecting the people of the country; it affects first of all the laboring men themselves and the least discerning in the labor movement will be able to see the relation between the housing problem and the extreme radicalism which is threatening the old order of things in the labor movement.

Heretofore there has been too little publicity on the building and construction industry. The public has not been educated in the problem and difficulties in this field. The time is here when this education must be undertaken and the responsibility for conducting this educational campaign rests on the professional men in the industry, and the intelligent men in the labor movement.

* * *

Wages vs. the Purchasing Power of the Dollar

"Manufacturers," says the President of the National Manufacturers' Association, "have no intention of trying to force wages down, but want efficiency in return for high wages." We wonder, and with reason, what wages this Association refers to, for all the statistics gathered by the Government during the past ten years show that wages have steadily fallen. When we take into consideration that the purchasing power of the dollar has been falling faster than the daily wages has risen, so that the result is a net decrease in purchasing power. We would appreciate a little more light on the subject. There has been, and still is, a lot of this high-brow talk being fostered on an unsuspecting public by unscrupulous propagandists, but when it comes to a show-down they are like the tawney Arab, who, "quietly folds his tent and silently steals away." There is no question about wagees, the question is, and it is quite an item to the wage earner, how to make his exhorbitant (?) wage meet the weekly expense account. It still remains to be demonstrated, and all the talk by the Presidents of large corporations of what they want and what their intentions are, does not prove that wages in any considerable industry are as high in terms of purchasing power as they were two years ago.

* * *

Real Labor Statesmanship

A recent editorial appearing in "The Washington Herald" so closely coincides with our views of statesmanship, that we quote it literally, it says:

"Swift are the strides that the United States is making these days in solving the greatest of national and international issues—the future relationship of capital and labor.

"Labor surrendered the only economic weapon at its command, the strike, or "direct action," as its contribution to the winning of the war; capital accepted the Gomperian shibboleth that "human labor is not a commodity," and the principle of collective bargaining and the living wage in industry. Both sides made certain mental reservation; that they were surrendering their equities only for the period of the war.

"It now transpires that collective bargaining appears so sane and rational to the more intelligent of the capitalistic class, and the strike, once robbed of its false emotional background, appears so clearly in its true light of pure economic waste to the trade unionists, both sides are wondering whether they cannot reach a modus vivendi whereby the counntry will be given insurance against industrial derangement during the coming reconstruction period.

"The extent to which the principle of collective bargaining is now being proposed is seen in the recent decision of the National War Labor Board in the Boston fisheries cases, in which a conference is suggested for "the negotiation of wage agreements for the industry as a whole." Not the negotiation of agreements affecting a single company or group of companies; but for the entire fisheries industry on the Atlantic Coast.

"This is almost as big a step in advance as the Whitly report takes Great

Britain in the handling of the industrial crisis. If similar protocols can be made for such businesses as the steel, textile, and packing industries, to mention only three, then indeed statesmanship has triumphed in the infinitely difficult field of labor economics. The negoatiation of a single wage agreement of this sort will be a precedent and a stimulus and a blow against bolshevism worth all the millions now being spent in propaganda against it."

* * *

Denounces Rent Profiteers

The bitter denunciations union labor everywhere is hurling against rent profiteers is attracting the attention of other organizations. In an open letter to the members of Congress the Farmers' National Single Tax League declares that rent profiteering has so outraged the people in large cities that if relief is not promptly forthcoming it will be made an issue in the next election. "There is no city in the country," the letter states, "that does not have almost as much vacant land as improved within its limits or immediately adjacent. The levying of a stiff tax against such vacant land and the removal of taxes from houses would bring most of it into use at a reasonable price and would stimulate the building of homes. The workers of the United States are not going to tolerate land monopoly and speculation. Farmers and city wage earners alike see that if any group in society is allowed to get something for nothing the real producers are sure to be defrauded.

* * *

Poor Housing as a Cause of Labor Turnover

Every now and then we get interesting bits of news from the United States Home Registration Service, bureau of industrial housing and transportation, regarding the relation of housing conditions to the labor turnover. In a southern city, in which a room and a house survey had been made, one particular block was selected as typical of the conditions under which workmen were living, and this particular block was canvassed on Monday and when re-canvassed on Friday of the same week, the Monday canvass revealed a total of 100 men rooming in the house of the block. They were living under congested conditions and sleeping in shifts. On Friday of the same week it was found that 115 men were sleeping in the same accommodations, but that only 30 of the original 100 were still rooming in the block. The majority of the others could not be located and investigation revealed that they had left the city. Inasmuch as the workmen were employed at good wages and under fairly comfortable factory conditions, the manager of the canvass and those conversant with the situation, concluded that the large turnover was due to nothing so much as to unsatisfactory housing conditions.

Wide awake business men are everywhere realizing that one of the greatest losses sustained by them results from the shift of their labor force. Cities, moreover are realizing that the rapid migration of workers from plant to plant and from locality to locality represents not merely a serious economic loss, but an obstacle to good citizenship and to the community welfare. For this reason such organizations as the United States Homes Registration Service and effective housing agencies generally, are constantly coming to receive a more hearty support.

* * *

Lovely Chosen to Head Boot and Shoe Workers

Collis P. Lovely, of St. Louis, Mo., and well known to many union men of that section, has been elected President of the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union to succeed the late John F. Tobin. Mr. Lovely has been Vice-President of the union for 20 years, engaged largely in field work. He is one of the best known authorities on convict labor in the United States.

* * *

A Union Bit for Union Men

The W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn., have for several years been operating a strictly union shop and their product, the "Mephisto" Bit is the acknowledged superior of any tool of like character on the market and, in addition to this, all of the work performed thereon is done under strictly union conditions.

In addition to the fact that union men should give preference to union made goods, the following reasons should be sufficient for members of trade unions who have need of tools of such character to induce them to have a complete set in their possession.

1. The elimination of friction, so that the bit will not clog or bind.

2. Boring holes is precisely like whittling, and two knife blades are never used in whittling; therefore, it is not necessary and, in fact, an objection that an auger bit should have two lifting knives.

3. The side spur loosens the wood. Right under a blunt lip opposite the only knife blade lifts the chip, thereby not making it necessary to push, for you get a clean spiral cut.

4. The above makes it possible to get a regular thread, a "U" thread or more lag screw and the bottom thread absolutely connects with the floor lip that lifts the chip. It would not be possible to get such a thread if it had two knives lifting the chips. This particular screw will not fill, but constantly pull.

5. Anyone can sharpen the "Mephisto" Bit and keep it in perfect repair.

6. One "Mephisto" Bit will outlast three of any other make.

The W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn., will be glad to forward catalogue on request and are willing to go to any reasonable extent in order to make it easy for trade unionists to have the best tools of this kind on the market in their possession. "A word to the wise is sufficient." It is up to you to be a booster.

* * *

The Atlantic City Convention

At any time, or at any place, the gathering of the representatives of American labor in Convention assembled, is an inspiring spectacle, but at this period, when the affairs of the world are in such a chaotic stage, and the history of nations are in the making, it assumes the more formidable and portentous role of sage from whose deliberations Organized Labor will look for their future guidance.

The map of the world has been changed and dynasties have fallen since the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled at St. Paul, a year ago. Little did its delegates, at that time, think that they would be called upon to consider and pass upon such momentous and vital questions as they faced and carried through to a successful conclusion at Atlantic City last month.

It is not our aim to give in detail the actions taken at that Convention, but we cannot fail to note the harmonious character of the proceedings as a whole which marked an epoch, on history's page, for Organized Labor. No higher tribute, to the sacrifices made by labor and the patriotism shown by it during the war, could have been given than in the message to its leader, Samuel Gompers, and the delegates assembled, by our great President, in which he said:

"May I not send my warm greetings to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and express my deep gratification that the international conferences which have grown out of the discussions of peace have led to a much fuller and more adequate comprehension of the questions of labor to which statesmen throughout the world must direct their most thoughtful attention? It has been a real happiness to me to be of a little service in these great matters.

"I cannot justly refrain when sending this message from expressing in very warm terms the appreciation felt by all who have been dealing with labor matters of the invaluable service rendered by Mr. Gompers. He has won universal confidence and has firmly established in international circles as well as at home the reputation of the American Federation of Labor for sane and helpful counsel."

Labor cheerfully shouldered its share of the national burden, it gave freely of its blood, its brawn and muscle, and even of its hard-earned savings that the war for democracy should be brought to a successful conclusion. It has not complained of the sacrifices asked of it, but it expects a recompence in the new world of the future wherein the aims for which labor has long been striving will be attained. From the deliberations entered into and the resolutions adopted at that Convention, Organized Labor engraved on history's page something that its members may well congratulate themselves upon.

Knowing that they have left a record for unselfishness and sacrifices — deeds and daring, that posterity in reaping its due rewards will look back to with pride.

* * *

It is said, and truthfully, that "No evils are ever effectively cured except by those who suffer from them." Labor knows this to be the truth, and hence organized labor becomes a permanent factor to deal with the evils in the form of restricted opportunities and living wages.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered in May

Kenova, Ont., Can. (Millmen.)
Southampton, Ont., Can. (Furniture Industry.)
Woodstock, Ont., Can. (Furniture Industry.)
Rock Island, Ill. (Millwrights.)

Caddo, Tex.	Amite, La.
Lamberts Point, Va.	Amite, La. (Colored.)
East Point, Ga.	Paolis, Ind.
Bridgehampton, N. Y.	Corwallis, Ore.
Greenville, S. C.	Lynn Haven, Fla.
Newport, Tenn.	Bristol, Tenn., Va.
Harlan, Ky.	Osterville, Mass.
Terrell, Tex.	

Total, 19 Local Unions.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery. Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" **MUST ASK for SECOND-CLASS MAIL** at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

The race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong, but the bank account is always to the truly thrifty. Buy W. S. S.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE 13TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers: The 13th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor met in Atlantic City, N. J., in Odd Fellows Temple on Wednesday, June 4, 1919. The delegates whose names are attached to this report represented the United Brothrhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Eighteen trades were represented by 62 delegates having 70 votes. The report of the President of the Department will be published in our official Journal, "The Carpenter."

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the Department consisted of:

International Unions affiliated with Department	18
Local Councils affiliated with Department	286
State Councils affiliated with Department	6
Total number of organizations in good standing with Department March 31, 1919	310

The eighteen International Unions referred with their average membership for the years 1918 and 1919 are as follows:

TITLE OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average members in good standing 1918.	Average members in good standing 1919.
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	1,500	1,725
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	70,000	70,000
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association	15,143	16,000
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	261,675	296,596
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	54,384	68,776
Elevator Constructors, International Union	2,922	3,014
Engineers, International Union of Steam	16,001	16,001
Granite Cutters, International Association of	12,071	10,750
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' International Union	35,658	40,002
Lathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	6,000	6,000
Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association	1,000	1,000
Metal Workers, International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet	18,186	19,625
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	84,251	83,428
Plasterers, Operative and Cement Finishers, International Association	18,999	19,000
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of	29,000	29,000
Roofers, International Brotherhood Composition	1,240	1,108
Roofers, International Union Slate and Tile	600	600
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen	4,207	3,929
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	2,543	.....
Total	635,380	686,554

The receipts of the Department shows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1918		$15,263.95
Receipts from International Unions	$27,622.81	
Receipts from Local Councils	4,886.76	
Receipts from Miscellaneous	355.62	
Receipts account Omaha Injunction Litigation	2,142.31	35,007.50
Total		$50,271.45
Total Disbursements		28,036.28
Balance on hand April 1, 1919		$22,235.17

The Executive Council's report dealt with many matters of importance, among which the following affected us particularly.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners vs. International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers

Correspondence was laid before the Executive Council from President Gompers to the effect that the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor had decided that the Presidents of the Federation and the Department should use their good offices in assisting the Presidents of the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers to come to a final adjustment of the controversy between these two trades. In view of the fact that President Gompers has been abroad representing the American Federation of Labor and the workers in general prior to and during the Peace Conference, his services were accordingly not available on the subject of this report, and for this reason the Executive Council felt justified in referring the case to the Executive Officers of the two interested organizations.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners vs. I. A. of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

Information was conveyed to your Executive Council that the decision of the Department with regard to the setting of steel sash had been ignored by the Iron Workers on a job in course of construction at Indianapolis, and that the Building Trades Council supported the Iron Workers in their claim that an appeal had been taken against the decision to the Executive Council, which appeal was considered to have invalidated the decision of the Department.

Your Council agreed that the Indianapolis Building Trades Council be notified by the officers that the appeal of the Iron Workers did not stay the decision of the Department, and that the Indianapolis Council must observe the decision as rendered by the St. Paul Convention by the immediate resumption of work on affected jobs.

This was referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report and was concurred in both by the committee and the Convention.

Plan for the Creation of a National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry

For a considerable time past there has been a tendency manifested on the part of certain contractors, architects and engineers, as well as representatives of our affiliated International Unions to institute some tribunal through which jurisdictional disputes in the building industry might be eliminated.

Mr. W. G. Luce, a prominent general contractor of the Central West, who recently filled the important position of director of the Housing Bureau for the United States Shipping Board, not only became intensely interested in the prospect of creating such an agency, but gave freely of his time towards encouraging others to share responsibility with him in the promotion of the proposition. Indeed, the same may be said of Mr. E. J. Russell, of the firm of Mauran, Russel & Crowell, of St. Louis, Mo., representing the American Institute of Architects, and through the activities of these two gentlemen opportunity was had for a discussion of the subject with the officers of the Department. As a result a hearing was extended to the gentlemen named, as well as to Mr. John B. Lennon, a conciliator of the Labor Department of the United States Government and formerly Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, who had been previously assigned by Secretary Wilson to feel out sentiment among the contracting interests, as well as those labor representatives prominently identified with the building industry.

The importance of the proposed movement necessarily provoked considerable discussion, and in order that the concensus of opinion might be had, a general conference of international officials was called in the city of New York and attended by the representatives above referred to, at the conclusion of which it was agreed to authorize the President of the Department to appoint a committee of five members to meet an equal number to be jointly selected by the American Institute of Architects, the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Builders' Exchanges — the committee of ten thus constituted to formulate a plan for submission to all interested organizations

and their approval requested. In compliance with these instructions the joint committee met at Cleveland during the month of March and drew a tentative plan, which was in turn referred to the several organizations in interest. During the month of April a second conference was held at Indianapolis, Ind., and the proposed plan revised in accordance with the expressions of the organizations affected, which is herewith made part of this report and the approval of the Convention requested:

Plan of National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry

Proposed by John B. Lennon, representing Department of Labor, and revised in joint conference held at Cleveland, O., March 3rd and 4th, 1919, by E. J. Russell, Walter Kilham, representing American Institute of Architects; A. R. McCreary, representing Associated General Contractors of America; E. W. Reaugh, representing National Association of Builders' Exchanges; W. G. Luce, general contractor; and John H. Donlin, Wm. J. Spencer, Wm. Dobson, J. J. Hynes and John Cosgrove, representing Building Trades Department.

Preamble and Constitution

The close of the world war opens an era, in which the people are determined to decide for themselves all matters of common interest. A League of Nations is proposed to bring about unity of action and to settle differences between nations by conciliation and arbitration, instead of by war.

The building industry recognizes the equity of this principle and agrees to unite its efforts for the purpose of adjusting, in a concilitary and co-operative spirit, such differences of opinion that now exist, or may arise in the future. The immediate object is to settle disputes as to jurisdiction over work that is claimed by more than one building trade.

This plan is intended to operate between union workmen and the employers thereof.

Article 1. There is, hereby, created for this purpose a board which shall be known as the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry.

Article 2. The board shall have the power to investigate all disputes and to make awards in accordance with its findings, as hereafter provided.

Article 3. All complaints must be submitted to the board in writing by the party or parties in interest, through the officials of an organization which is a party to this agreement, stating clearly the exact nature of the work in contention and they shall have the right to submit, through such persons as they may select, all evidence or arguments they may consider pertinent, in which case, a hearing shall be given at the next meeting and an award shall be made after the hearing of the evidence.

Article 4. When a dispute arises the employer to whom the work has been given shall proceed with such workmen as in his judgment he may see fit to employ pending a decision by the Board; but the right of any contestant to the dispute shall not be prejudiced in its claim for a final award.

Article 5. Each signatory to this agreement agrees that the membership of that organization shall not take part in sympathetic strikes in any case of jurisdictional dispute.

Labor organizations signatory to this agreement shall secure the enforcement and compliance of their organization with the provisions of this agreement and the awards of the Board.

Local organizations refusing compliance with the provision f this agreement and the awards of this Board shall be suspended from their international organization and the international organization shall proceed at once to man the job and the employer shall co-operate with the international organization in so doing.

Any architect, engineer or employer represented on this Board through an organization signatory to this agreement shall be suspended from his organization or organizations upon failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement and the awards of this Board.

Article 6. The Board shall consist of eight members, three to be selected by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, they to be International Officials, and one each by the American Institute of Architects, the Engineering Council, the Associated General Contractors of America, the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, and the National Building Trades Employers' Association.

Article 7. Each member if unable to

serve shall select a substitute in his stead.

Article 8. No more than one member shall be elected by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. from the same trade.

Article 9. The duties of the Board shall be to hear claims for jurisdiction over work performed by building trades; and to determine by which trade the work in contention shall be performed and to make an award in conformity with the facts submitted by the contendents. At least a two-thirds majority of the voting members of the full Board shall be required to render an award in all cases.

Article 10. The Board may appoint committees composed of its members to investigate any case brought to its attention. The report of such a committee shall be made to the Board within thirty days from date of appointment.

Article 11. Should the Board fail to make an award an umpire may be agreed upon whose findings shall be final. Should the Board, by a two-thirds majority, be unable to agree upon an umpire, the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor shall be called upon to name the umpire.

Article 12. Awards by the Board may be reopened and reheard upon the submission of new evidence at the request of any of the parties in interest, provided that at least six members of the Board vote favorably on allowing a rehearing. Pending a rehearing the award made shall remain in force and effect.

Article 13. No member representing the Building Trades Department shall vote on an award in a dispute in which his own craft is involved nor shall any member employing one trade exclusively vote on any award in which that trade is a party at interest.

Article 14. The Board shall certify its award to the officials of each of the organizations, parties hereto.

Article 15. It shall be the duty of the officials, upon receiving such information, to instruct its members to carry out the decision of the Board and to use them as a guide in the conduct of their work.

Article 16. The decisions shall govern the architects and engineers in writing specifications and the contractors in awarding contracts.

Article 17. The term of office of members of the Board shall be two years. Serving members shall be eligible for reelection.

Article 18. Resignations and vacancies on the Board shall be filled by the organizations from which they were elected.

Article 19. Compensation and expenses of members shall be determined by the organizations they represent. All routine expenses of the Board shall be divided pro rata between the organizations selecting members of the Board.

Article 20. The Headquarters of the Board shall be in Washington, D. C. Meetings may be held elsewhere at the option of the Board.

Article 21. The Board shall meet on the first Mondays in August, November, February and May, or upon the call of the Chair.

Article 22. Rules and regulations to cover necessary parliamentary -proce dure may be adopted at any regular session of the Board, by a majority vote.

Article 23. Amendments or additions to this plan may be submitted at any time to the organizations parties to the plan, for adoption, a majority to decide the questions submitted.

Article 24. The parties hereto bind themselves individually and severally to abide by the decisions of the Board as herein created.

Article 25. In order to avert jurisdictional strife it is the recommendation of the Board that new materials, specialties and methods of application shall be passed upon by the Board before being specified or used, provided that six members of the Board have agreed that the subject has not been previously covered.

The plan for the creation of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry, as revised at Indianapolis, Ind., April 4, 1919, is herewith submitted to all interested organizations for adoption.

As a means of stabilizing the building industry, to encourage the resumption of building operations, to conserve needful energy, to eliminate waste through the reduction or abolition of jurisdictional strife, and to create complete harmony among the several units entering into building construction, the conferees unanimously recommend the foregoing plan for approval and adoption.

In witness whereof the name of each member is hereto attached.

JOHN B. LENNON,
Department of Labor.

E. J. RUSSELL,
WALTER KILHAM,
American Institute of Architects.

A. R. McCREARY,
Associated General Contractors of America.

E. W. REAUGH,
National Association of Builders' Exchanges.

W. G. LUCE,
General Contractor.

PROF. A. N. TALBOT,
Engineering Council.

JOHN H. DONLIN,
WM. J. SPENCER,
WM. DOBSON,
J. J. HYNES,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
Building Trades Department.

E. J. RUSSELL,
Acting Chairman.

WM. J. SPENCER,
Acting Secretary.

The several organizations that are intended to be covered by the foregoing plan have been requested to individually sign, seal and execute copy of same, which has already been transmitted to them, which copies are to be bound as official record of the action taken. At this time we are able to report compliance by the following organizations:

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.

International Brotherhood Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

International Union of Slate and Tile Roofers.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

Engineering Council.

With the approval of the Convention to the plan as herewith presented, it will be necessary to elect three representatives, one each from as many different International Unions, they to be internation officials, preferably executive officers, and charged with the duty of representing all International Unions identified with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report and was reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends approval and endorsement of this plan in the hope that it may be the means of avoiding jurisdictional disputes in the future and re-establishing harmony in the building industry. This plan carries with it representation on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry, consisting of three officials from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Your committee therefore recommends that these three representatives be elected by this Convention.

After a general and thorough discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

New York Lockout by Building Trades Employers' Association

A hearing was requested before your Council by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the situation of the lockout as declared by the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, when representatives of the Engineers, Stone Cutters, Plasterers, Bricklayers, and Carpenters met with the Executive Council. President Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, reviewed the status of the lockout and the termination of the negotiations for an adjustment of the difficulty by the refusal of the contractors to carry out a tentative agreement entered into by which a truce was declared from February 13th to 15th, inclusive, as a result of which sympathy action was declared in favor of the Carpenters by the Bricklayers, Stone Cutters, Engineers, Plasterers and Elevator Constructors on all work of New York contractors holding membership in the Building Trades Employers' Association regardless as to where said work might be situated, the action taking effect Monday, February 17th, 1919.

The co-operation of your Executive Council was requested, and it was agreed that all affiliated International Unions and Local Councils should give the

trades involved in the New York lockout their fullest support wherever non-union workmen were employed. President Donlin was authorized to devote his efforts towards bringing about an amicable adjustment of the lockout, and in company with the executive officials of the International Unions named attended several conferences with Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson, at which representatives of the New York Employers' Association were in attendance. These conferences were productive of much good and formed the medium for an adjustment of the difficulty satisfactory to the unions involved in the dispute.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report and was reported on as follows:

Your committee realizes that this lockout was a serious affair, but with the willing co-operation and fullest support of all of the trades involved, backed up by the Executive Council a satisfactory settlement was reached, and the Executive Council is to be congratulated for its activities in bringing about said settlement. Your committee therefore concurs in the action taken by the Executive Council in this case.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Invasion of Jurisdiction of Our Affiliated Internationals by International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes

Correspondence was presented to your Executive Council covering the continued infringement by members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes on the jurisdiction claims of our official internationals, and an emphatic protest entered for transmission to the American Federation of Labor. It appears that the members of the union in question not only encroach on the jurisdiction as granted the Building Trades along the right of way, but that these men are now being employed on construction work of depots and commercial buildings that are occupied for the discharge of the executive business of the several railroads. In other words, the union referred to is rapidly becoming a dual body to the International Unions engaged in building erection, and by reason of the low rate of wages at which they are employed these workmen are displacing our trades in following their chosen occupation. Your Executive Council has officially drawn the attention of the American Federation of Labor to the subject, and on the occasion of the last meeting of the latter body the following official request was presented:

"The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department herewith officially requests that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor join with the former in entering an emphatic protest to the Railroad Administration against any agreement being entered into with the Maintenance of Way Employes in any way covering workmen of the building industry who are recognized by the American Federation of Labor as coming under the jurisdiction of the Building Trades Department."

By reason of the fact that the Executive Council was compelled, due to circumstances, to take an adjournment in order to complete the business before the Council in the City of New York, the formal request of the Department was not acted upon at the time of the completion of this report. The Council did, however, authorize a conference, the same to be held at Atlantic City immediately prior to the Convention of the Building Trades Department and to be participated in by representatives of all interested organizations of the Building Trades Department, those of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, so that it is extremely probable a supplementary report on this matter will be made to the Convention at a later date.

Referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report and was later reported on as follows:

Your committee concurs in the action of the Executive Council of the Department in lodging complaint with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor against the Maintenance of Way Employes for encroachment on the jurisdictional rights of the trades affiliated with the Building Trades Department and recommends that, as the international officers of the Maintenance of Way Employes failed to attend the conference in Atlantic City, N. J., on June 3, 1919, as authorized by the Executive Council of the American Federation of

Labor and further failed to notify us of their inability to attend said conference, and as the Maintenance of Way Employes still persist in encroaching on the jurisdictional rights of the trades affiliated with the Building Trades Department, their charter be revoked by the 39th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Atlantic City during the next two weeks. We further recommend that the demand for the revocation of the charter of the Maintenance of Way Employes by the American Federation of Labor Convention be made by and through the Building Trades Department, signed by the officers and representatives of each affiliated organization.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Litigation Costs in Connection With Omaha Injunction

Correspondence concerning the expenses involved in the litigation over the Omaha injunction was submitted to the Executive Council as follows:

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' I. U.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1, 1919.

Mr. John Donlin, President,
Building Trades Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Now that the Omaha, Neb., litigation has been ended and the Supreme Court of the State has dismissed the appeal of our enemies and approved of the decision of the lower court, which was a victory for us, and also for Organized Labor generally, we present for your consideration the litigation costs to our International Union, amounting to twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents ($28,251.75.)

As to what share each organization shall pay, we shall be pleased to leave this question in the hands of yourself and those associated with you. We are sending you some of the papers in this case along with this letter. We have a large box full of records pertaining to this matter, but these which we enclose will be sufficient to enlighten you on the details of the entire case.

We shall say no more, as you fully understand just what this case covers, except that notwithstanding the fact that we had the greatest lawyers of the state against us, besides the Governor and the State Attorney of Nebraska, we won a glorious victory for labor in that state, and as above stated, for the entire labor movement. The case before the courts occupied months, hence the thousands of dollars in cost to our side. Should you desire any further explanation in regard to this affair, we shall be pleased to send you same upon hearing from you. Please do not fail to return the documents when you are through with them, as I desire to place them with the remainder of the papers bearing on this case, and thus have the records thereof complete.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
WM. DOBSON, Secretary.

After due consideration had been given the subject it was agreed that the officers stand authorized to assess the total amount per capita to the International Unions, based upon the membership reported to the Department at the St. Paul Convention, and request that remittance be made to the Department, the same to be in turn refunded to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which organizations should furnish official receipt through authorized officers.

At the close of the fiscal year five unions had made remittance in accordance with the decision of your Council, to the total amount of $2,142.31, and since that time four additional unions have remitted, making the total $6,898.75.

The delegates to this Convention whose International Unions have not as yet defrayed their share of the litigation costs in connection with the Omaha injunction are herewith requested to specially report the failure of their respective internationals and urge an early remittance.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report and was reported on as follows:

Your committee believes that the international organizations affiliated with the Department should willingly stand their share of the expenses incurred in this case, and we recommend that the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department officially notify all International Unions that have not as yet paid their share to do so at once.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Appeal Against Decision of St. Louis Building Trades Council in re Metallic Sash Operators

Dispute having arisen in St. Louis between the Carpenters and Iron Workers regarding the installation of metallic sash operators in which the regular procedure was followed by the appointment of a special committee to investigate the character of the work and recommend an award, the Council adopted the report of the committee, which declared in favor of the Iron Workers.

An appeal was taken against the decision as rendered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and your Council after having given the subject careful consideration, agreed that the work in question is mechanical equipment which class of work is recognized as that of the millwright, and in the opinion of your Council the St. Louis chartered body erred in awarding the work in question to the Iron Workers.

This was referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report and was reported on as follows:

This is an appeal of the Carpenters from an action taken by the St. Louis Building Trades Council. Your committee concurs in the opinion rendered by the Executive Council. In the future, however, we would recommend that if grievances arise between the Carpenters and Iron Workers they be referred to the International Presidents of the two organizations for adjustment.

The Committee on President's report called attention to the Gompers-Baker agreement consumated on June 19, 1917, and said:

"While this agreement was intended to protect the standards of the building tradesmen it did not always operate as expected or to the best interest of the workers and in view of the armistice being signed and the emergency period for which the agreement was intended to cover having passed, and believing that a further continuance would only tend to create discontent among the workers, the committee would therefore recommend.

"That, the Department through its officers, introduce a resolution in the coming A. F. of L. Convention instructing the officers of the A. F. of L. to see that the Gompers-Baker agreement is cancelled and becomes null and void on or before July 1, 1919."

The Convention concurred in the committee's report.

The old officers were re-elected with the exception of the Second Vice-President, who was absent. Milton Snellings, President of Hoisting Engineers, was elected in his place.

In the selection of three members to represent the Building Trades Department on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry, the following six candidates were nominated.

WM. DOBSON,
Bricklayers.
JNO. J. HYNES,
Sheet Metal Workers.
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
Carpenters.
GEO. HEDRICK,
Painters.
J. J. MORAN,
Iron Workers.
J. P. NOONAN,
Electrical Workers.

When the votes were counted it showed the following three elected:

WM. DOBSON,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
JNO. J. HYNES.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
P. H. McCARTY,
J. A. HOWLETT,
J. E. PROCTOR,
R. P. BRINDELL,
J. B. FITZPATRICK,
J. W. WILLIAMS,
Delegates.

Digest of Departmental News

The following is a summary of recent news in the Department of Labor.

The department has been informed that New London, Conn., has devised a plan for enabling workmen to purchase homes, and that old residences in Charleston, S. C., are being reconstructed on a large scale to relieve congestion there. Mississippi has just observed an "own-your-own-home day."

A committee of experts is investigating mortality from tuberculosis in the dusty trades. The Working Conditions Service has published a preliminary report of its work.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36242	Andrew Bergmann	1	32	2	Nephritis	$300.00
36243	Archibald Johnstone	50	5	0	*Killed in action	300.00
36244	Charles W. Haas	110	18	5	Myocarditis	125.00
36245	Henry Koch	119	5	11	Pneumonia	300.00
36246	Susan F. Williams	142	1	10	Influenza	25.00
36247	Kenneth O. Bryan	146	7	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
36248	August Ahlers	181	5	0	Asphyxiation	300.00
36249	Eugene J. Shea	203	2	10	Cancer	100.00
36250	Jos. M. Shields	211	6	8	Pneumonia	75.00
36251	Wm. H. Tem. Jr.	223	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
36252	Michael Neville	273	8	11	Pneumonia	300.00
36253	Emma Hackerman	284	8	5	Pneumonia	75.00
36254	Victoria K. Ran	287	3	8	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
36255	Mary Kurshewsky	366	9	11	Peritonitis	75.00
36256	Emily Dormer	446	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
36257	Catherine Zerby	512	5	4	Cancer	75.00
36258	Edward Larson	522	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
36259	Jane M. More	608	8	0	Child birth	75.00
36260	Edwardina F. Brodeur	685	2	2	Pneumonia	50.00
36261	Mary W. Parsons	696	9	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
36262	W. W. Huggins	700	17	4	Pneumonia	300.00
36263	Carl A. Engvall	720	16	5	Pneumonia	300.00
36244	Axel H. Mattson	877	2	0	Pneumonia	100.00
36255	Lydia B. Tatum	880	7	5	Influenza	75.00
36266	Gustav Johnson	1020	1	3	Gunshot wound	50.00
36267	Exandias Danseveau	1125	6	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
36268	Samuel J. Kent	1149	3	3	Congestion of lungs	50.00
36269	William Evans	1007	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
36270	Simeon V. Pledger	1719	1	10	Accidental	50.00
36271	Annie Lockhart	1805	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
36272	Allene Echmitt	61	1	3	Influenza	25.00
36273	Leo A. Schmitt	61	1	3	Influenza	50.00
36274	Fannie Yuvonen	522	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
36275	Fritz F. Clasen	823	24	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
36276	Wm. H. Carson	1537	1	1	*Killed in action	50.00
36277	Abraham Reist	1924	9	11	Cardiac dilitation	75.00
36278	Edward J. Ammann	1940	2	4	Influenza	100.00
36279	Rose Lietz	7	5	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
36280	James F. McKenzie	22	27	11	Endocarditis	300.00
36281	Joseph Chernicheck	78	14	6	Angine pectoris	300.00
36282	Henry Qually	91	4	6	Tuberculosis	200.00
36283	Charles E. Bayne	101	14	7	Nephritis	300.00
36284	Ignatz Geiger	120	16	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
36285	Elizabeth K. West	121	25	4	Apoplexy	75.00
36286	Herbert L. Neely	132	11	8	Fractured skull	300.00
36287	John Lutkewicz	177	6	0	Hemorrhage	300.00
36288	Mary McKay Ulodesa	246	2	11	Influenza	50.00
36289	Jenny Johnson	416	11	9	Pneumonia	75.00
36290	G. Richards	425	11	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
36291	Joel Helperin	504	7	0	Influenza	300.00
36292	Sam Stevens	510	18	0	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
36293	Carl M. Griffin	750	8	3	Influenza	300.00
36294	Ernest Anderson	787	2	10	Pneumonia	100.00
36295	Louise Oman	787	12	7	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
36296	William G. C. Horton	862	8	4	Nephritis	300.00
36297	Mary A. Kellett	867	9	3	Bright's disease	75.00
36298	Andrew Fonas	936	2	2	Pneumonia	25.00
36299	Sallie Scott	977	10	3	Influenza	75.00
36300	Mary A. Groves	1244	7	5	Apoplexy	75.00
36301	Martin B. McCann	1552	1	5	Fractured spine	50.00
36302	Nettie Smith	1567	4	2	Nephritis	75.00
36303	Nora B. Dodge	1567	2	3	Influenza	50.00
36304	Louis Pester	1750	2	7	*Killed in action	100.00
36305	Ecleasie Lamb	1904	1	1	Typhoid fever	50.00
36306	Karl J. Anderson	22	8	8	Cancer	300.00
36307	Finley Murdock	33	16	5	Apoplexy	300.00
36308	Elveria Costa	36	9	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
36309	Fred Melz	42	19	1	Pneumonia	100.00
36310	John O. Martin (Dis.)	69	0	0	Accidental	400.00
36311	George Charon	94	9	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
36312	Margaret R. Smith	125	8	4	Influenza	75.00
36313	Eva K. Loos	142	18	10	Apoplexy	75.00
36314	Charles Adams	166	18	5	Poisoning	300.00
36315	Hannah M. Peterson	181	20	0	Cancer	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36316	William Dewey	196	14	5	Fractured skull	125.00
36317	Katie Schultz	207	1	5	Goitre	25.00
36318	Nels P. Newberry	366	12	0	Fractured skull	300.00
36319	Mary S. Wakkila	404	3	6	Pneumonia	75.00
36320	Robt. A. Long	412	1	6	Accidental	50.00
36321	Margaret Hepworth	454	1	6	Septicemia	75.00
36322	Elizabeth A. Eisaman	462	1	10	Influenza	25.00
36323	John M. Robertson	483	3	11	Rupture	50.00
36324	Anna M. Mitchell	515	19	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
36325	Anna Peter	522	19	7	Influenza	75.00
36326	Meri Johnson	522	5	7	Pneumonia	75.00
36327	Charles Schaefer	539	30	4	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
36328	John Rosa	571	4	4	Influenza	200.00
36329	Wm. R. Maybee	651	12	4	Tumor	300.00
36330	Anna J. Van Kanel	728	5	0	Myocarditis	75.00
36331	Daniel Larsen	759	2	5	Myocarditis	25.00
36332	Theresa Ahatz	768	15	10	Pneumonia	75.00
36333	Angdine M. Hudson	864	15	3	Cancer	75.00
36334	Frank E. Carlson	866	2	7	Tuberculosis	100.00
36335	Andy Mathers	894	4	9	Influenza	200.00
36336	Andrew Young	1345	14	10	Cancer	300.00
36337	Francis Stanonick	1365	5	7	Nephritis	75.00
36338	Geo. M. Wales	1406	1	2	*Pneumonia	50.00
36339	Thomas I. Jones	1457	1	11	Influenza	50.00
36340	Joseph Rusting	1473	6	0	*Killed in action	300.00
36341	Henry Southern	1484	8	11	Pneumonia	225.00
36342	Anna Carlson	1605	7	8	Influenza	75.00
36343	Bosie Burnick	1620	3	7	Suyurative cholecystitis	75.00
36344	Edna M. Fox	2061	1	5	Endocarditis	25.00
36345	Johann Wetterhahn	2090	23	1	Cancer	300.00
36346	Sarah O. Libby	30	15	0	Pneumonia	75.00
36347	Henry Block	64	2	1	*Killed in action	100.00
36348	Vere W. Wine	132	5	8	*Pneumonia	300.00
36349	Carl A. Piper	132	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
36350	Anna E. Janssen	158	18	10	Congestion of lungs	75.00
36351	Roxanna Larkins	230	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
36352	Ignatz Ramold	230	15	9	Apoplexy	300.00
36353	Anna Sonatora	246	8	8	Cancer	75.00
36354	Benedict Dzedowitz	246	3	4	Typhlitis	150.00
36355	Carl Elmquist	286	6	6	Accidental	300.00
36356	Marie Poulin	348	12	3	Influenza	75.00
36357	Frederick Baumgarter	366	21	10	Pneumonia	300.00
36358	Frederick H. Roedigar	432	15	0	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
36359	Lottie M. Hartman	492	12	0	Influenza	75.00
36360	Hannah W. Crabtree	517	12	10	Anemia	75.00
36361	Louis Kleinhoff	522	13	0	Pneumonia	199.50
36362	Wm. Markkanen	522	1	6	Typhoid fever	50.00
36363	Israel Spierer	522	3	5	Intestinal obstruction	150.00
36364	Anselm M. Hulse	574	18	11	Cystitis	125.00
36365	Mary J. Sears	595	4	1	Cancer	75.00
36366	Frank C. Cole	626	4	6	Influenza	200.00
36367	August Laurent	633	16	4	Heart failure	300.00
36368	Julia Mullen	799	12	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
36369	Fred Emuss	808	12	6	Heart failure	300.00
36270	George Kaiser	808	21	2	Cancer	300.00
36371	George E. Spears	985	5	0	Convulsions	300.00
36372	Campbell J. Walters	1163	11	3	Apoplexy	125.00
36373	Mary A. Gazin	1261	15	10	Heart disease	75.00
36374	Wm. Schreiber	1528	6	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
36375	Charles L. Padgett	1665	8	7	Cancer	75.00
36376	Bertha Fortuna	1724	1	8	Ruptured	25.00
36377	Margaret Sterreth	1879	1	0	Influenza	25.00
36378	Nora Robinson	11	8	11	Cancer	75.00
36379	Joseph D. Reedy	22	10	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
36380	Orange S. Painter	22	2	9	Accidental	25.00
36381	Lida J. Norton	26	20	10	Bright's disease	75.00
36382	Melinda S. Vail	83	7	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
36383	Mary E. Faulkner	115	20	7	Cancer	75.00
36384	Helena Baber	133	1	8	Influenza	25.00
36385	Angelina T. Grimard	134	16	3	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
36386	John H. Ahrends	166	11	5	Poisoning	133.20
36387	Eliza L. Beaulieu	178	5	6	Uremia	75.00
36388	Edgar W. McMillan	201	13	0	Accidental	300.00
36389	Arthur Boseker	232	8	11	Cirrhosis	300.00
36390	Robt. D. Turnbull	275	15	10	Drowning	300.00
36391	Francisco M. Henderson	384	12	8	Influenza	75.00
36392	Louis Hoffman	355	10	5	Accidental	300.00
36393	Aina M. Rundberg	361	12	8	Pneumonia	75.00
36394	Virgenene Florent	408	18	9	Heart disease	75.00
36395	Cyril W. Oaks	421	4	7	Influenza	200.00
36396	Frederick L. Janson	486	15	2	Nephritis	300.00
36397	Edith Nelson	554	2	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
36398	Florence E. Roy	622	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
36399	Marion C. Robinsin	713	7	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
36400	Jos. M. McDaniel	734	17	1	Cerebral embolism	300.00
36401	James Hanrahan	791	31	7	Diabetes	300.00
36402	Lillian Williams	900	3	5	Hemorrhage	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36403	Martha H. Merwald	985	3	0	Pneumonia	75.00
36404	Charles D. Hammond	1062	6	6	Cancer	300.00
36405	Alfred C. Cummings	1126	15	5	Accidental	300.00
36406	Nellis G. Fancher	1268	8	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
36407	Alice M. Griffis	1399	3	7	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
36408	Wm. Hillman 3	1582	8	0	Paresis	300.00
36409	Mary Weisgerber	2	10	6	Influenza	75.00
36410	Albert G. Wheatland	8	17	3	Myocarditis	300.00
36411	Ada L. Whitsel	15	6	0	Pneumonia	75.00
36412	Frank Biesterfeldt	47	19	9	Heart disease	300.00
36413	Charles J. Hoedt	80	6	10	Asphyxiation by gas	300.00
36414	Wm. T. Brownridge	97	9	11	Accidental	300.00
36415	Andrew C. Fleming	112	19	11	Pneumonia	125.00
36416	Mary A. Mahoney	115	13	4	Heart disease	75.00
36417	Nellie C. Davis	155	15	7	Sarcoma	75.00
36418	Charles H. Griffith	170	1	4	*Killed in action	50.00
36419	Georgia A. Ammons	259	1	2	Nephritis	25.00
36420	Eugene P. O'Mara	349	3	7	*Pneumonia	150.00
36421	Coldwell T. Hannum	432	2	6	Abscess	100.00
36422	Geo. S. Marr	544	12	10	Fractured spine	125.00
36423	Knut G. Rodin	547	5	8	Pneumonia	75.00
36424	John Bennett	550	18	10	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
36425	Marian Silverthorn	571	13	4	Pneumonia	75.00
36426	Hattie M. Snowden	605	12	7	Peritonitis	75.00
26427	Wm. J. Buchanan	608	26	6	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
36428	John W. Going	910	8	4	Apoplexy	75.00
36429	Elizabeth Seltzer	993	16	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
36430	Mary E. Lynch	1061	1	11	Myocarditis	25.00
36431	S. M. Barr	1121	2	6	Influenza	25.00
36432	Louis Adam	1180	2	2	Influenza	100.00
36433	Mildred Walters	1311	1	11	Cerebral embolism	25.00
36434	Georgine Coderre	1350	14	2	Anemia	75.00
36435	Daniel Neskanen	1367	11	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
36436	Godtfried Lindstrom	1367	11	9	Hemorrhage	125.00
36437	Carl Marten	1377	11	6	Cancer	125.00
36438	Robt. E. Boyd	1443	5	0	Paresis	300.00
36439	George Ondeck	1922	15	10	Suicide	300.00
36440	Romulus Newcombe	33	15	9	Cancer	125.00
36441	Lizzie C. Derbyshire	49	13	1	Pneumonia	75.00
36442	Rebecca A. Rowe	67	18	5	Anemia	75.00
36443	Mary Thorsen	181	33	6	Myocarditis	75.00
36444	Olava H. Jacobsen	181	5	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
36445	Thomas F. Bridges	259	13	5	Cancer	300.00
36446	Peter Marterer (Dis.)	440	16	7	Accidental	400.00
36447	John Rocks	482	4	10	Accidental	200.00
36448	Robert Guerr	488	23	0	Cancer	300.00
36449	Olga E. Sheffer	515	29	4	Cancer	75.00
36450	Michael Gimbel	522	21	8	Hemorrhage	300.00
36451	Kalle Memi	522	1	3	Chronic disease	50.00
36452	Lewis K. Corder	588	17	5	Pneumonia	125.00
36453	Helen Dick	715	12	7	Pneumonia	75.00
36454	Sally A. Wells	747	9	10	Nephritis	75.00
36455	Katherine Keator	792	1	7	Cancer	25.00
36456	Catherine Blank	945	16	11	Apoplexy	75.00
36457	Clarence C. Letner	948	6	11	Gunshot wound	300.00
36458	Wm. Birney	972	4	0	Tuberculosis	200.00
36459	Wm. W. Hazen	1171	8	2	Asthma	75.00
36460	Peter Eklund (Dis.)	1272	20	0	Accidental	400.00
36461	George Board	1439	3	7	Pneumonia	25.00
36462	Jeremiah A. Ury	1893	14	11	La Grippe	300.00
36463	Henry Crumfinger	1	13	4	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
36464	John Polly	10	12	0	Pneumonia	300.00
36465	Charles D. Kimmel	10	9	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
36466	Harold E. Baumann	38	4	11	*Pneumonia	200.00
36467	Christine Anderson	58	10	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
36468	Wm. M. Burke	122	11	6	Accidental	50.00
36469	Andrew Larsen	181	32	0	Hemorrhage	300.00
36470	David Cole	203	18	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
36471	Florence Myers	246	10	1	Paralysis	75.00
36472	Wm. W. Smith	273	5	10	Pneumonia	300.00
36473	Addie Loswell	367	13	11	Uremia	75.00
36474	Julia M. Ford	403	2	1	Cerebral embolism	50.00
36475	Mathins Bessinger	483	12	4	Cancer	300.00
36476	Neil Coleman	522	9	5	Influenza	111.10
36477	August George	585	22	7	Cancer	300.00
36478	James A. Fagan	585	12	0	Cancer	300.00
36479	Irma Siegel	585	8	10	Pneumania	75.00
36480	Leonard F. Young	617	1	10	Accidental	50.00
36481	Margie A. Moore	682	10	0	Uremia	75.00
36482	John Thomas	857	12	3	Pneumonia	101.00
36483	Daniel A. Damboeger (Dis.)	875	14	2	Accidental	400.00
36484	George M. Sleezer	985	5	5	*Killed in action	300.00
36485	Emma Browen	1053	6	9	Stomach trouble	75.00
36486	Thomas A. Kennedy	1093	8	9	Heart disease	300.00
36487	Mary Ann Slagle	1129	7	9	Apoplexy	75.00
36488	Nils J. Hallberg (Dis.)	1186	7	11	Accidental	400.00
36489	Emil A. Lindbaum	1297	6	6	Tuberculosis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36490	Marie L. Langevin	1305	15	5	Diabetes	75.00
36491	Charles E. Wood	1340	13	11	Nephritis	300.00
36492	Mary Swanson	1693	1	11	Cancer	50.00
36493	Philip M. Hugabon	6	16	3	Apoplexy	300.00
36494	John Selle	7	4	7	Influenza	200.00
36495	Robert Johnston	11	35	3	Convulsions	300.00
36496	Martin F. Becker	25	18	11	Myocarditis	300.00
36497	Mary M. Lewis	74	13	4	Appendicitis	75.00
36498	James Kanchal	87	4	0	Hemorrhage	200.00
36499	Alvin D. Jenkins	125	3	2	Heart disease	150.00
36500	William Johnson	139	18	3	Influenza	300.00
36501	Mary Zalewska	142	7	0	Edemia of lungs	75.00
36502	Robert E. Bigger	212	1	4	Heart disease	50.00
36503	John Wandrey	264	15	7	Heart failure	300.00
36504	Clarence W. Stewart	441	11	9	Hypertrophic octeo-arthritis	300.00
36505	E. P. Giles	495	20	0	Dropsy	300.00
36506	Margaret E. Vallence	781	16	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
36507	Lizzie Rose	1191	6	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
36508	John P. Olson	1226	2	0	Hemorrhage	25.00
36509	Charles H. Butler	1243	4	11	Erysippelis	200.00
36510	Mittie J. Dunn	1665	6	2	Cancer	75.00
36511	Alexander McSwan	1803	1	0	Cerebral lues	50.00
36512	Ellen F. Johnson	22	16	10	Nephritis	75.00
36513	Sarah A. Holley	36	10	2	Nephritis	75.00
36514	Walter E. Blake	43	9	6	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
36515	Leander F. Stolz	81	6	10	Cancer	300.00
36516	Annie Wilson	81	1	8	Septic embolism	25.00
36517	Molly R. Wareheim	101	3	11	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
36518	John F. Casey	137	18	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
36519	Martha Beydelatour	143	4	8	Influenza	75.00
36520	Cora Helifield	144	1	4	Bright's disease	25.00
36521	Elizabeth C. Market	151	2	0	Influenza	50.00
36522	Charles W. Diefendorf	171	16	5	Uremia	300.00
36523	Oscar C. Johnson	198	6	6	Influenza	300.00
36524	Ina V. Markwick	278	5	1	Gall stones	75.00
36525	Frank Sly	278	2	1	Pneumonia	100.00
36526	James P. English	320	19	8	Cancer	125.00
36527	Susan M. Loveell	330	19	6	Cancer	75.00
36528	Jane B. Vreeland	486	7	9	Nephritis	75.00
36529	Amos W. Cogswell	547	8	0	Paralysis	225.00
36530	Edna M. Nelson	787	13	5	Paralysis	75.00
36531	Oliver H. Sisley (Dis.)	890	1	0	Accidental injuries	50.00
36532	Wm. V. Kirshbaum	1020	1	2	Cerebro spinal fever	50.00
36533	Francis E. McGee	1049	2	7	Gastritis	100.00
36534	James Tugnutt	1622	1	5	Influenza	50.00
36535	Pearl M. Brown	1622	1	9	Pneumonia	25.00
36536	Fern Schneidmiller	81	5	11	Influenza	75.00
36537	Grace Pratt	81	1	0	Septicemia	25.00
36538	Honore Saurial	134	13	3	Accidental	300.00
36539	Frank Brasie	111	20	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
36540	Alice D. Woodrow	165	19	0	Nephritis	75.00
36541	Anna Larson	171	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
36542	Johnnas Weiss	183	9	0	Pneumonia	75.00
36543	John H. Holtby	187	7	7	Infection	300.00
36544	William Dewey	196	14	5	Fractured skull	175.00
36545	Emeline Friebel	264	1	7	Cancer	25.00
36546	Carl E. West	269	5	3	Pneumonia	300.00
36547	James M. Dougan	701	16	2	Myocarditis	198.25
36548	Anna M. Denman	703	15	8	Influenza	75.00
36549	James M. Carter	847	17	9	Pneumonia	300.00
36550	Wm. C. Chaffee	1113	12	0	Influenza	300.00
36551	Resina Ganser	608	23	2	Cancer	75.00

*In U. S. Service.

152 Full beneficial claims	$37,843.05
28 Semi-beneficial claims	2,475.00
123 Wife claims	5,275.00
6 Disability claims	2,050.00
Total	$47,643.05

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MAY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3667	Harriett E. Willis	1449	1	5	Three months in arrears	.....
3668	Ivan J. Johnson	13	2	8	Not filed within six months	100.00
3669	Cora E. Johnson	1780	3	0	Three months in arrears	75.00
3670	Filomena Vecehione	539	3	7	Semi-beneficial	.....
3671	Catherine Dickinson	210	16	0	Three months in arrears	75.00
3672	Mable Clark	183	2	10	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to benefits	.....
3673	Jeremiah G. Maloney	339	0	11	Not one year a member	.....
3674	J. J. Wilson	819	0	0	Three months in arrears	.....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3675	Oscar Mintzenberg	940	16	5	Not filed within length of time	.....
3676	Jennie Wilbur	1588	1	5	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3678	Catherine Szieleit	1051	1	5	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3679	Joseph Hansman	366	5	0	Three months in arrears	300.00
3680	Thomas Meyers	1879	1	11	Semi-beneficial, not a member 2 years	.....
3681	Frederick A. Hasselback	101	10	6	Three months in arrears	.....
3682	William Siller (Dis.)	182	23	5	Not result of accidental injuries	.....
3683	Frederick L. Beim	1560	1	7	Not 2 years a member	.....
3684	William H. Neal (Dis.)	322	5	1	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to benefits	.....
3685	Lavinia Zarrilla	210	8	0	Three months in arrears	75.00
3686	Salvatore Vitali	1927	0	0	Three months in arrears	.....

Where the Union Label Originated

The Union Label or Union Stamp is strictly American in its origin. It was born in the city of San Francisco, Cal., in the year 1874, and to the cigarmakers belongs the credit for first having used the Label sucessfully.

During a sand lot agitation for Chinese exclusion in San Francisco, a manufacturer of cigars attempted to employ Chinese labor. The trades unionists waged a determined and intelligent resistance, and assured of public patronage the question arose as to how the consumer might discriminate between the union-made cigar and the "rat shop," filthy made coolie product.

At first a white Label was used, placed upon all boxes of cigars made by white men, signifying that those boxes of cigars bearing the white Label were made by white men as against the yellow of the Orient.

In the following year, during a strike of cigarmakers in St. Louis, a Label was printed in red ink, and at their next convention, held in Chicago, in the year 1880, the red and whites become embroiled in a controversy as to whether they should adopt the white Label or the red Label as their universal Label, when, as the story goes, one of their ready-witted delegates arose and shouted: "Mr. Chairman, what's the use of squabbling over the color of the Label? Let's take the other color of the flag and adopt a blue Label." And that's the way the blue Label of the cigarmakers was given birth.

Other organizations, noticing the success of the cigarmakers, set about adopting a Label of their craft, and in the year 1885 the hatters' Label appeared, the following year the garment workers', in 1891 the horseshoers', shoemakers', and iron holders' Label appeared, and so on down the line until now practically every organization working at a manufacturing craft has adopted a Label of its craft.

Don't be just a card man; be a real union man by demanding the Union Label, the union card and the union button wherever it can be procured.—Exchange.

New Child Labor Law

The State Legislature has passed a new child labor law, which its friends declare places West Virginia among the leading states in child protection.

The new law prohibits the employment of children under 14 in any gainful occupation, except agriculture and domestic service. Boys between 12 and 14 may receive special permits to work in business offices and mercantile establishments outside of school hours. Children under 16 cannot work in mines, quarries, tunnels or excavation, and no child may be employed in any occupation deemed by the state commissioners of health, labor and schools dangerous to life or limb or injurious in health or morals. No child under 16 may be employed at any time at any occupation, even during vacation, without a permit. No child under 16 may be employed for more than eight hours a day or 48 hours a week, nor before 6:00 a. m. and after 7:00 p. m.

No child shall be given a permit to work unless the child has completed the studies covered in the first six yearsly grades of the public schools or their equivalent. The old law simply provided that a child be able to read and write simple sentences in the English language.

Correspondence

Council Rescinds Its Action

Editor "The Carpenter":

Please insert the following in our Journal, "The Carpenter,"

To All Local Unions and District Councils of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Greeting: Inasmuch as our General President Hutcheson has construed the "Duncan" plan of re-organization of the A. F. of L. to mean the dissemination of our membership, and possibly the disruption of our organization, which was not understood in that light, when endorsed by this Council. Therefore this Council has rescinded its action, and withdrawn its endorsement to the same, and so recommend to you.

Fraternally yours,
F. M. SHARP,
Secretary-Treasurer.
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS. Seattle, King County and Vicinity.

Editor's Note:

The foregoing letter refers to the letter sent out by General President Hutchison under date of May 3, and reads:

To the Officers and Delegates of the District Council of Seattle, King County and Vicinity.

Brothers: Attention has been called to a resolution that has been sent by the Central Labor Council of Seattle and Vicinity, and the endorsement of your District Council in reference to the matter, and the request you have made of Local Unions affiliated with the United Brotherhood to endorse and sanction same so that it may be sent out for a referendum vote.

In the resolution submitted by the Central Labor Council a plan is outlined for the disintegration of the various trade organizations, as it is proposed that the various organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be assembled in groups, such groups being designated in the resolution which would eliminate the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and all trades working at building construction would be merely known as building trades. While it is proposed that the Local Unions would retain their present form of organization, yet any member of one craft could transfer to another craft if he saw fit without the payment of any initiation fee whatsoever. In other words, a bricklayer, plasterer or any other tradesmen could join the organization and transfer to a Local Union of Carpenters on his membership card in the Bricklayers, Plasterers, or Plumbers, as the case might be.

It is further proposed to work out a benefit plan based upon the length of time the beneficiary has held continuous membership in the American Federation of Labor rather than the period of membership i nany particular craft union, thereby eliminating the present beneficiary plan of the United Brotherhood in reference to the payment of death and disability donations. Also eliminating the possibility of the men working as Carpenters entering into agreements affecting the members of that craft as it provides for a blanket agreement to cover all trades and eliminate individual trade agreements.

The General Constitution provides that any officer or member who endeavors to create dissention amongst the members or works against the interests and harmony of the United Brotherhood or advocates the dissolution of any Local Union, or the separation of a Local Union from the United Brotherhood shall be expelled and forever debarred from membership in the United Brotherhood. The resolution referred to would mean the dissolution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The object of this communication is to call to your attention the fact that the endorsement of the resolution by your District Council is not in keeping with the intents, purposes and principles of the United Brotherhood, and that by so doing you have placed the Local Unions and membership in a position of directly violating the laws of the organization. I can hardly conceive that it was the

intention of your District Council to violate the laws of the Brotherhood, and feeling that you did not realize the position in which you were placing yourselves prompts me to address this communication to you and request that you immediately withdraw your endorsement and so notify the Local Unions of the Brotherhood whom you have asked to endorse your action.

Trusting to receive a notification of a compliance with this request and instructions, and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Disapprove the Methods of the International Workers' Defense League

Editor, "The Carpenter":

To acquaint the affiliated unions with the position of the San Francisco Labor Council on the proposed series of general strikes being urged by the International Workers' Defense League, please be advised that at its regular meeting, Friday, May 16th, the Council by a record vote of 124 ayes and 40 naes, adopted the following report and recommendation of its Executive Committee, to-wit:

"In the matter of circular letter issued to Central Labor Councils by the International Workers' Defense League and forwarding ballots for the taking of a strike vote, committee finds that said organization is calling three general strikes of five days each to begin respectively on July 4th, September 1st, and November 19th, next to be followed, as the communication states, by an indefinite general strike, if there is no sign that justice will prevail. We understand that all that the said strikes contemplate is the bringing about of new trials for Mooney and Billings. Your committee is unanimously of the opinion that the International Workers' Defense League has no authority from the Organized Labor movement to call strikes, and that all who co-operate in this general strike movement are using the movement for other than trade union purposes, and that if the procedure is continued it will result in a general demoralization of our movement as completely as in the countries where general strikes are now the order of the day.

"Your committee desires further to impress upon the delegates that although representing every affiliated union and chartered by the American Federation of Labor for definite purposes and for the promotion of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, this Council has no delegated power to call strikes or interfere with the autonomy of local and international unions in the matter of calling strikes. It is therefore incomprehensible to us that such a body as the International Workers' Defense League assumes to exercise such power, involving the very life of Organized Labor, or that, composed as it is largely of representatives of labor organizations, it should be willing to sacrifice a single organization for the sake of obtaining a legal remedy in the courts for men, whom we deem unjustly treated by such courts, but under no consideration and under no pretense worthy of such tremendous sacrifice of an entire labor movement as planned by the International Workers' Defense League.

"We deny the right of this organization to call a general strike or arrange for such a program as outlined in the circular letter, and we, therefore, recommend to the Council that the said circular letter and accompanying ballots be filed, and that the affiliated unions be advised of this action of the Council, as expressing our protest and disapproval of the methods of the International Workers Defense League.

Fraternally submitted,
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.
By:
WILLIAM T. BONSER,
President.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of John M. Newberg, or Nyberg, last heard from in Chicago, Ill. He is 38 years of age, blue eyes and dark hair, about 5 feet, 7 inches tall. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing his wife, Mrs. M. Newberg, 1216 9th Ave., Rockford, Ill.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of John Fabes, a member of Local 2617 of Montreal, Can. He is a heavily built man of medium height, about 45 years of age and has top of forefinger missing on left hand, and also thumb to the joint. Any information will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. J. Fabes, 363 Elm St., Hochelaga, Montreal, or G. H. Ritchie, 342 Church Ave., Verdum, Montreal, Can.

Casual Comment

Germany saw victory just ahead, Germans were dictating peace terms. But German peace terms are out of season now.

* * *

Wars will cease for all time when capitalism, militarism and profiteering are abolished for all time.

* * *

Think when you look at the new map of Europe, of all the time spent studying the old geography.

* * *

The unions are the schools of the workers where they learn the lessons of democracy and independence.

* * *

There is a certain class of people who never procrastinate—they are the capitalists—that is, they never put off until tomorrow the profits they can grab today.

* * *

Let the educational task of removing prejudice, the prejudice of ignorance and misrepresentation, progress unceasingly, that labor may flourish.

* * *

Lowell said that this was the most public-schooled and least educated country in the world. From what we can learn statistically of those examined for draft during the war, we must concur.

* * *

This is the hour for organizing, for planning constructive campaigns for the advancement of our cause. Get busy, everybody, for that 400,000 mark.

* * *

The playgrounds for the children in the South are in the factories; the restrooms are in the graveyards. This is a strange world that allows any man to get rich off of the labor of a child.

* * *

There is no doubt that if the reactionaries had their way unhindered, there would be less liberty in America, the "land of the free," than in any country on the globe.

* * *

Mr. Armour says courage will keep prosperity in the United States. There is no doubt that nerve has kept prosperity for Mr. Armour.

The propaganda for bolshevism, in so far as it does not violate the law, will have to be met by reasoned argument. Truth will have to overcome untruth. Sense will have to overcome romancing and humbug.

* * *

The struggle between labor and capital is now keener than it ever was. The real object of the intellectual mountebanks who resuscitates this Brotherhood from the boneyard of repudiated doctrines is to lull to sleep an awakening working class with the hoary lullaby of brotherhood and indentity of interests.

* * *

When the day comes that the public is educated to a proper understanding and appreciation of the righteous aims of labor, then will Organized Labor come into its own.

* * *

Lowering the prices of the necessities of life are desirable, but labor must see to it that the old order is reversed.

A relative wage must be preserved and extended. Conditions must be better, not worse. There must be no lowering of the standards of life of American workers.

* * *

Reactionary employers agree that unions do not represent labor. The experience of half a century proves them wrong. What the unions think and do today, all labor thinks and does tomorrow.

* * *

It is notable that steel and building materials are the first things mentioned as slated for reductions. Nothing about foods or rents. Labor may well be on guard. The relative wage is the workers' safeguard.

* * *

Organized capital of the autocratic brand, has conducted a ceaseless campaign of propaganda to saddle the undeserved odium of anarchism, I. W. W.ism, bolshevism, and all the other 'isms' upon the name of Organized Labor.

* * *

Labor is seeking to achieve unity. Hence the task that lies before it of educating the people of the world to a prop-

er understanding of the aims and objects of labor.

* * *

This task is no means one, because of the long and adroitly conducted campaign of misinformation which has been maintained by the enemies of Organized Labor to prejudice it in the eyes of the world.

* * *

Mr. Burlison and the United States Steel Co. say they will not recognize the unions. The head of the Government Department with the largest number of employes defies the policy of that Government, and invites a struggle with unionism.

* * *

In this he is joined by the largest private employer of labor, the billion dollar steel trust, swelled with war profits. We know what happened to the toad that tried to imitate the ox. But this is a bad time to be blowing up.

* * *

No bill among the thousands that were introduced during the first week of Congress is more deserving of attention than the one known as the Towner Educational Bill, creating a department of education with a Secretary in the President's cabinet, and appropriating $100,000,000 to aid the States in the promotion of education.

* * *

The packers appear to have been unfortunate in arousing popular suspicion. They have declared again and again that the sum total of effects from their various combination and activities has been increased service to the community and greater economy in operation. It is most unfortunate, therefore, that just as they reduce the cost of handling meat the price continues to advance.

* * *

Every now and then a politician whines that he would do more for the people if he had more support — all of which means that his hankering for public life is greater than his desire to serve right and justice. He is unwilling to fight temporarily on the losing side, and therefore is of mighty little use, for the woods are full of men willing to serve the right after it is thoroughly established.

* * *

"Supply and demand and resulting prices," says the packer, "like gravity, is a natural law that Governments cannot abrogate." Therefore, it follows logically that our trusts are stronger than the Government, for they do not carry supply in one pocket and demand in the other, and from the trade between the two pockets reap enormous profits.

* * *

One of the results of the present nation-wide campaign to expel the progressive and therefore the most intelligent of college professors, is that it makes a lot of good men available for service in movements of the common people. It is as true today as it was 2,000 years ago that vicious persecution is likely to add to a man's power.

* * *

When bids for steel for the navy were opened recently it appeared that eleven large companies had put in identical bids, Director Hines rejected them. The steel magnates, headed by Chairman Gary of the steel trust, are offended by Mr. Hines' tactics, but their record is not popular. They profiteered on the sufferings of the world at war. They talked patriotism, wore buttons and ribbons, attended patriotic demonstrations, subscribed to bonds and war purposes and gave every evidence of being patriots so long as business was not involved. Their patriotism drew the line there firmly and unwaveringly.

* * *

Sometimes we can't help but feel sorry for that tender spot in this administration—it has been rubbed so much. However, we have the consolation of having Mr. Burlison on the fence at last. Wonder which way he will jump?

* * *

Statisticians tell us how many millions of dollars Americans lose annually through the activities of rats, dogs, the cinch bug and the boll wevil. It would be interesting and perhaps profitable to learn how many millions American workmen and industries lose annually through the wage quarrels of employer and employee.

* * *

Who are the loyalists and patriots now? The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, who is conducting a labor crushing employment office in competition with that of the Government, or the unionists, who are the strongest supporters of the United States Free Employment Exchange?

Trade Notes

L. U. 1246, Menominee, Mich.—I am pleased to have the opportunity to let you know that our demand for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c and eight hours a day was complied with by all the contractors without trouble. Otto Carlson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1430, Larentown, Pa.—Our trade movement for the coming year has been entirely successful. We gained an increase to 65c per hour. Wm. H. Fair, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1026, Cooperstown, N. Y.—I wish to advise that we received our raise in wages the first of May without a struggle. M. F. Smith, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 816, Pittsfield, Ill.—We wish to advise that our demands for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c an hour were granted without any trouble. Ben Johnson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1709, Ashland, Wis.—We are pleased to report that our movement for an increase from 55c to 65c an hour has been successful. J. McMeans, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1541, Palestine, Tex.—We wish to notify you that we put into effect our new wage scale of $7 a day without any trouble. W. C. Riddle, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 622, Waco, Tex.—The dispute bebetween carpenters and contractors has been settled and we are now getting our full demands, which were 85c an hour. E. F. Hook, R. S.

* * *

District Council, Kansas City, Mo.—I wish to inform you that the carpenters of this district have been granted an increase of wage viz: Foremen, $1 an hour, journeymen, 85c. John T. Reilly, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 413, South Bend, Ind. — We wish to state that our movement hare for an advance of 10c an hour over our former scale met with success. F. B. McCombe, R. S.

L. U. 1292.—Huntington, N. Y.—We have made a success of our trade movement and are now getting scale asked for, $6 per day. A. L. Stambaugh, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 212, Akron, O.—I am glad to state that our trade movement was a success and our scale was raised to 75c an hour. C. L. Gasknis, Treasurer.

* * *

L. U. 391, Hoboken, N. J. — I am pleased to inform you that our movement for better trade conditions has met with success and we received our increase from 68¾c to 80c an hour without any trouble. Charles H. Bahlburg, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1100, Flagstaff, Ariz.—This is to notify you that contractors agreed to our demand and increased our scale from $6 to $6.50 per day. Walter J. Stevenson, F. S.

* * *

Fox River Valley District Council, Aurora, Ill.—This is to inform you that we have won our demand for an increase to 85c an hour. A. J. Heinbach, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 755, Superior, Wis.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c an hour is settled. J. H. Hatch, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 952, Bristol, Conn. — I am pleased to report that our movement for an increase from 62¼c to 70c an hour was successful. A. J. Bamfield, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1698, Moncton, N. B., Can.—We wish to advise that our movement was a success and we got our increase in scale from 50c to 60c an hour. P. C. Gogaen, R. S.

* * *

Bergen County District Council, Hackensack, N. J.—We wish to report that our trade movement was settled by compromise. We are to receive 70c per hour for May, June and July, and 75c per hour from that time up to May 1, 1920. Jacob H. DeBaun, Secretary.

L. U. 1386, Grand Island, Neb. — I wish to state that we received our demands of 65c per hour and an eight-hour day without any trouble. Walter Whittaker, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 965, Dekalb, Ill.—We are glad to report that our movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour met with success. A. Parkhouse, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 700, Corning, N. Y.—I wish to report that our movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c an hour went into effect May 1st without any trouble. C. J. More, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1313, Mason City, Ia.—Our new scale of 75c per hour went into effect May 1st. No objections being made by the contractors. J. C. Driny, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 44, Champaign, Ill.—I am pleased to report that the mill men here have been granted their demands of an increase in wages of 65c an hour, and Saturday half-holiday. L. H. Lacey, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Ida.—We were successful at our conference held May 24th with contractors and are now getting a scale of $7 a day. G. W. Johnson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1609, Hibbing, Minn.—This is to inform you that our trade movement for 80c an hour and eight-hour day has been successful. John Erickson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1883, Macomb, Ill.—This is to inform you that our movement for an increase of wages of 45c an hour has been successful. J. C. Wettengel, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 947, Ridgway, Pa.—This is to let you know that the wage scale of outside carpenters has been agreed on. We compromised on a scale of 67½c an hour. L. H. Post, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Our new agreement went into effect May 1st. And we got our increase to 87½c an hour. Oscar Moody, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1867, Regina Saskatchewan, Can.—Our trade movement was a success and we are now getting our new scale of 80c an hour. Geo. Sturdy, Treas.

L. U. 1023, Alliance, O. — We have finally reached an agreement on our trade movement—our new scale is 80c an hour and 48-hour week. R. C. Coulter, R. S.

* * *

District Council of Deleware County, Chester, Pa.—I am glad to report that our trade movement proved a success. The new scale of 85c an hour went into effect June 1st. Kendall T. Scott, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can. — I wish to inform you that the strike here was called off June 1st by the contractors agreeing to pay our rate of 70c an hour. W. H. Hubble, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1796, Montgomery, Ala.—I am pleased to report our trade movement was a success and we are now getting our demands of 55c an hour. J. R. Cunibus, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa.—This is to inform you that our movement for better conditions was a success and we are now receiving 62½c an hour. Cyrus Snavely, R. S.

* * *

I. U. 215, LaFayette, Ind.—This is to notify you that our increase of wages from 60c to 70c per hour has been granted. Fred Hilt, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 947, Ridgway, Pa.—This is to inform you that we have reached an agreement of a minimum scale of 52½c an hour. L. H. Post, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y. — Our trade movement was a success and we are now getting $5.50 per day and 8 hours. Henry Larvek, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.—This is to inform you that our demand for an increase of wages was granted and we are now receiving 87½c an hour. J. C. Cruse, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 328, E. Liverpool, O.—A compromise agreement was reached for 85c per hour here in our trade movement. H. F. Wotring, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1000, Greenville, Pa.—We are glad to report that our movement for an increase from 60c to 70c per hour has met with success. D. J. Hans, R. S.

Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

FRAMING A ROOF WITH AN ALLIPTIC PLAN AND STRAIGHT RIDGE

Readers will find now a roof which is of unusual shape and entirely different from the forms generally found on ordinary buildings, and though this form is not by any means original, I have never yet seen its lines or laying out published, even in the most advanced works of carpentry or building construction. I have no doubt, therefore, that the advanced student of framing will find in it something worthy of his attention.

Coming at once to a consideration of our roof we find that its plan or plate as seen at Fig. 1, is elliptical, as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. The length or major axis of the roof plan 0 20 is 16 feet, and its width on the minor axis is 8 feet. long. The 21 rafters radiate, and are spaced 2 feet on centers on the wall plate and are similarly divided up on the ridge. The rafters "od," and "20 b," on the plan are "A B," and "C D," on the elevation above and each line, as "1 c," on plan is represented by a sloping line of the elevation. I would here state that each line as delineated simply indicates the center line of each rafter so that the measured depth and thickness must be placed to the right and left sides of this line.

The dotted lines to the left conveying the points on the plate on the plan to the same on the elevation will show how they should correspond in the laying out, and similar dotted lines, from the ridge on the plan to the ridge on elevation are drawn where they are not liable to confuse the diagram, or render it too difficult to understand.

The plan, Fig. 1, shows the seat or center top center edge line of each rafter and the elevation above the exact positions of each, when raised.

In order to obtain the seat length of each rafter a rather long and tedious method must be resorted to, and consists in setting or squaring up on each seat on plan from the ridge the full pitch or height of each on a perpendicular line from the major axis, as "c-f," "d-g" and "e-h"; then joining "h-16," "g-15," and "f-14"; on the elliptic periphery of the plate all seen in Fig. 1), which will give the exact length of the rafters to stand over the seats, "e-14," "d-15," and "e-16" with their required bottom and top bevels as represented in Fig. 1, and this same scheme of laying out must be followed for all the rafters to the right

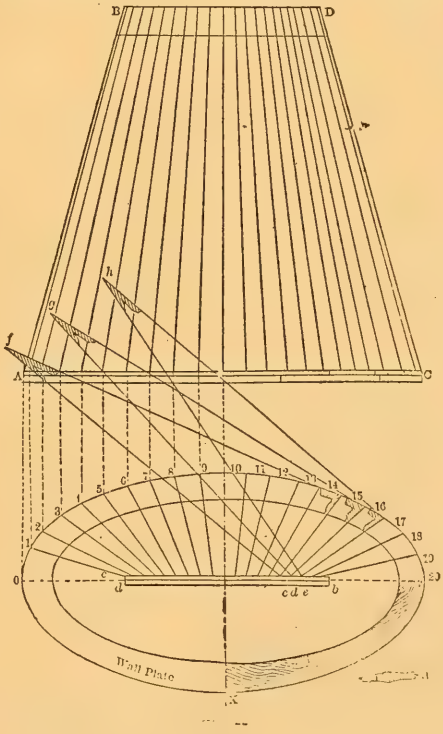


Fig. 1.

of the center line from 10 to 10, also a similar set must be set down for the left side on the bottom to space from "O" to "X."

In a like manner the set from 10 to 0, will need to have a duplicate set to space out from "X" to "20.".

The bottom bevels at the plate and top bevels at the ridge will each also

have different saw cuts for every rafter and be right and left-handed on the opposite sides, and the sides of the roof will be twisted but not appear ungraceful, still the laying out will be found to be very tedious and require very close attention.

Coming now to the manner of covering this kind of roof I may state that it can be done in either of two ways: First, by boarding it vertically; and second, horizontally. If the first method be

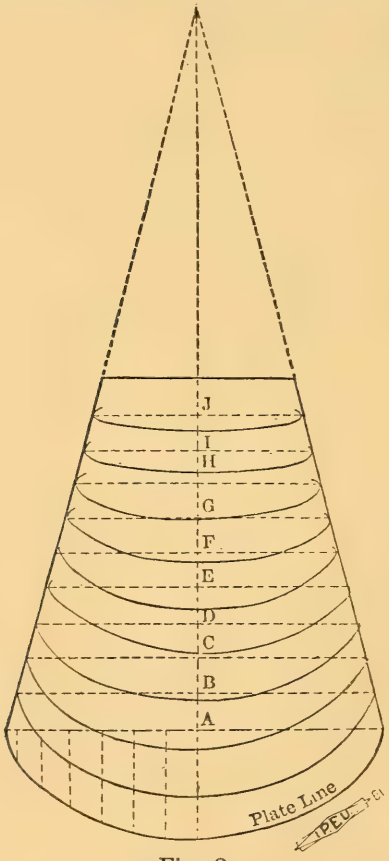


Fig. 2.

adopted every second rafter may be omitted, and elliptic sweeps corresponding to each elliptic as the roof diminishes to the apex will require to be gotten out and nailed in from the plate to below the ridge as shown in Fig. 2, which will be struck individually from its own major and minor axis according to the diminition as they decrease in size from "A" to "J" in Fig. 2.

When the sweeps are found the diminishing covering boards will be almost similar to the center lines of the rafters, as laid down at Fig. 2, the widths of the top and bottom ends being equal to those shown on the plan, and the length or height equal to the lengths of the rafters.

If it be the preference of the carpenter to cover his roof horizontally I would recommend him to follow the method which I illustrate at Fig. 3, where "A B C D" is the original elevation of the roof and "A D" the major axis of the plate, "E F" being the major axis of the top edge of the first semi-ellipse covering board. "A D" being the major axis of the bottom edge. To obtain the covering boards produce "E B" and "F C to P," and divide the semi-ellipse "E Q F," into twelve equal parts. Join each

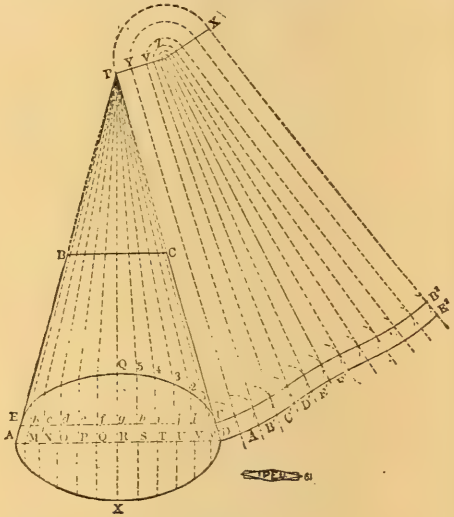


Fig. 3.

division point with "P," and draw from each down at right angles to "E F," cutting at "b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l." With the center "P," through "b, c, d, e, f, etc., draw "b M, c N, d O, e P, f Q, g R, h S, i T, j U, k V, and l W," cutting "A D," in the points "M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W." From these points draw lines down perpendicular from "A D, cutting the semi-ellipse "A X D." Now to obtain the curve of the covering board which will bend over "A E F D." From "P" draw "P Z," square to "P C," and make "P Y" equal to "l 1," at elliptic curve. Make "P V" equal to "k 2," and so on up to "g Q." Next with "F" as center and "F 1" as a radius describe the arc at "F," and from "Y," at top, draw "Y A," tangent to the arc. Similarly from "V," and with a similar

arc draw "V B," and so on to "Z F." Draw through the points where the arcs are tangent to the lines to obtain shape of top curve for covering board. When the center point is reached, describe the semi-circle "P X," at top and proceed as before. Next set off the distance "F D," down from the curve "F B2" which will give the curve for the bottom edge. This process must be followed out for every board to the top by laying out the minor and major axes of each ellipse at horizontal line, as seen on Fig. 3, so as to get them the right shape. All boards should be thin so as to bend round the ellipse and be very carefully and accurately laid out. To retain the nails for slate or shingle a double thickness of boards may be laid on.

Wall Board

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Something over a year ago I wrote some articles on wall board, and at that time I mentioned if interested, I would write further on the subject. From the long letters I received I found they were far more interested on that subject than any subject I had ever written on before, and I was indeed surprised to find that in many localities there were carpenters that done practically nothing but wall board work, and I found that more and more they were making of themselves wall board specialists. I at once realized that my articles were being eagerly read by many that knew far more about wall board than I did, so I dropped the subject, thinking I had started something that other better qualified would carry on for me, and I have been watching "The Carpenter" every month only to be disappointed that those best qualified do not write of what would be of great interest to the carpenters in general.

Since writing on the subject I have made a special study of wall board. I have traveled hundreds, and I might say thousands of miles. I have seen thousants of feet, and I might say millions of wall board applied. I have not only seen the cheap patch jobs, summer kitchens, back porches, sheds and garages, but I have seen acres of great, big buildings finished with wall board, big warehouses, general offices, private offices, stores, salesrooms, show windows, some of the finest in the world, and some of the finest dining rooms, living rooms, front halls, and other rooms that I ever saw were made most attractive by the proper use of the best grades of wall board.

I mention this fact not only to let the reader know that I know something about what I am writing about, but more particular to call the attention to the average carpenter that while possibly wall board was first made for something cheap, and therefore the average carpenter of today knows nothing about wall board only as applied to cheap jobs. Wall board will not only always be used on cheap jobs, but some of the finest jobs that are being built and that will be built in the future you will see more and more wall board used. There is no doubt but the majority in the past have bought whatever wall board they wanted wherever they could get it the cheapest. Most people have thought all wall board was practically the same, yet for some time the average carpenter has known there is difference. We do not buy lumber when we want it wherever we can get it the cheapest, regardless of grade, quality or kind, and there is no doubt but in the near future the educated carpenter will demand and receive the kind of grades of wall board that he wants just as much as any other board that he has occasion to buy.

The best wall board is undoubtedly made out of spruce lumber. Now, why do I say that? Not simply because I have found it so, but in the beginning (as far as I am concerned), I was born between two ranges of the Green Mountains, that were not only made green, but always stayed green by the evergreen spruce trees. I was born and raised on Mill Brook, where some of the mills sawed any kind of native lumber, but the majority of the mills only used the best and therefore only worked spruce. The first work I ever done, except on the farm and a little carpenter work, was in the spruce mill. I know spruce is good for I have ate it. Since starting this article, I found in my desk some spruce gum, probably I dug it off the log some forty years ago, but believe me, when I put it in my mouth and it got moistened and warmed up I chewed it and I can swear it was the best gum I ever chewed. Some may say that's only a boy's dream, but when I became a man and studied up the best I could the very best authorities I could get, Government test and otherwise, spruce took the lead.

And when the terriblest war the world ever knew, and I trust ever will know, and when the great armies were in a dead-lock on the land, and they had to take to the air, they were all up in the air for spruce, the best lumber in the world, there is no doubt about it. When we got out best spruce in the best air-planes, we had the enemy bested and they took to the woods with hardly a thought to the kind of lumber they were hiding behind.

Now, after this terrible war is over, as never before, the good carpenter is called upon to do good work. The day of cheap work to cheat some one is passed. "Do unto others as you would

Now most any one that knows anything at all about wall board knows that there is a little piece nailed over the joint, some might say for a cheap job just use a lath, but a lath is only four feet long and it would take too much splicing, and make so many joints that they generally use practically regular lattice, but as much as a little plain piece is used and as much as it should be used, one must learn to get away from the cheap effect and cheap appearance and you will find in time that if you are going to use just a plain piece, a special piece to suit the occasion from 2 to 3 inches wide, will make a job worth a good deal more than the difference in the

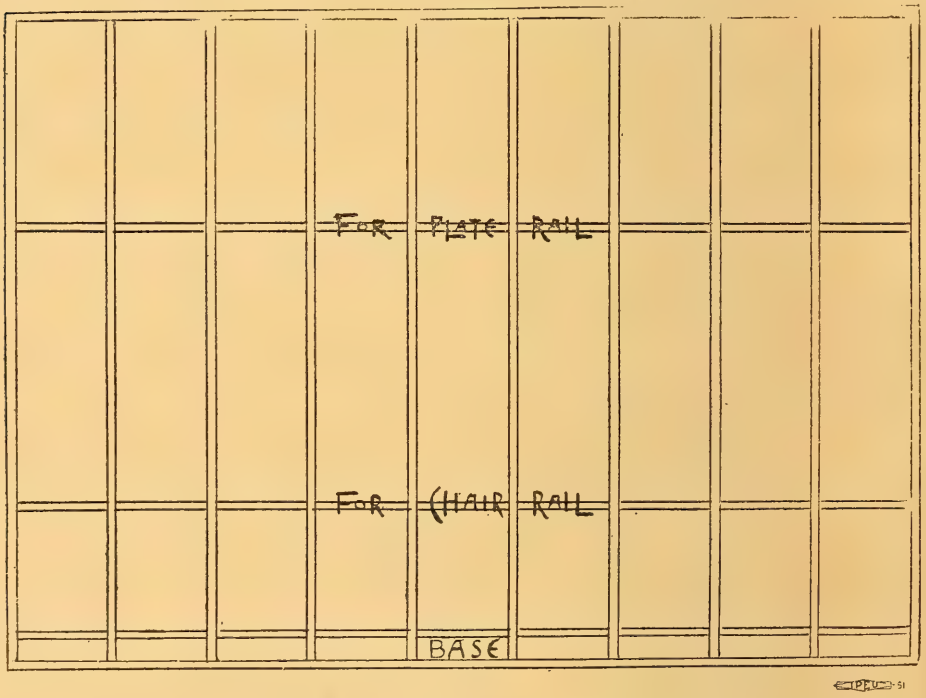


Fig. 1

than ever before, the request of the world.
that they should do to you" will be more

So when you get your good wall board, make a good start by getting a good nailing place under every joint and panel of your wall board, for it matters not how good the wall board is, unless you have it properly planed and arranged in the beginning it is practically impossible to make a job in the finish.

If you want base, chair or plate rail, be sure you have a good place to nail, as illustrated.

slight extra cost of the strips. You will also learn as you study wall board a bit that you must get away from that cheap strip, often a decorative strip of some pattern quite different than the one I illustrate will set the entire job off. To break up the monotony and not use the same strips all over the room, often chair rail, wainscot cap, or band works in nicely, the base of course, holds the wall board at the bottom, but you always want to remember to have a good nailing at the top as well as the bottom of the base.

A little cove works very nicely in many neat little jobs, especially where you do not want much display made, and and little lumber used. Especially in the corner of the walls, but at the ceiling generally a crown mould of the proper size and style makes a far more pleasing effect, the picture mould breaks the joint where the level panel is dropped down from the ceiling, but where it runs

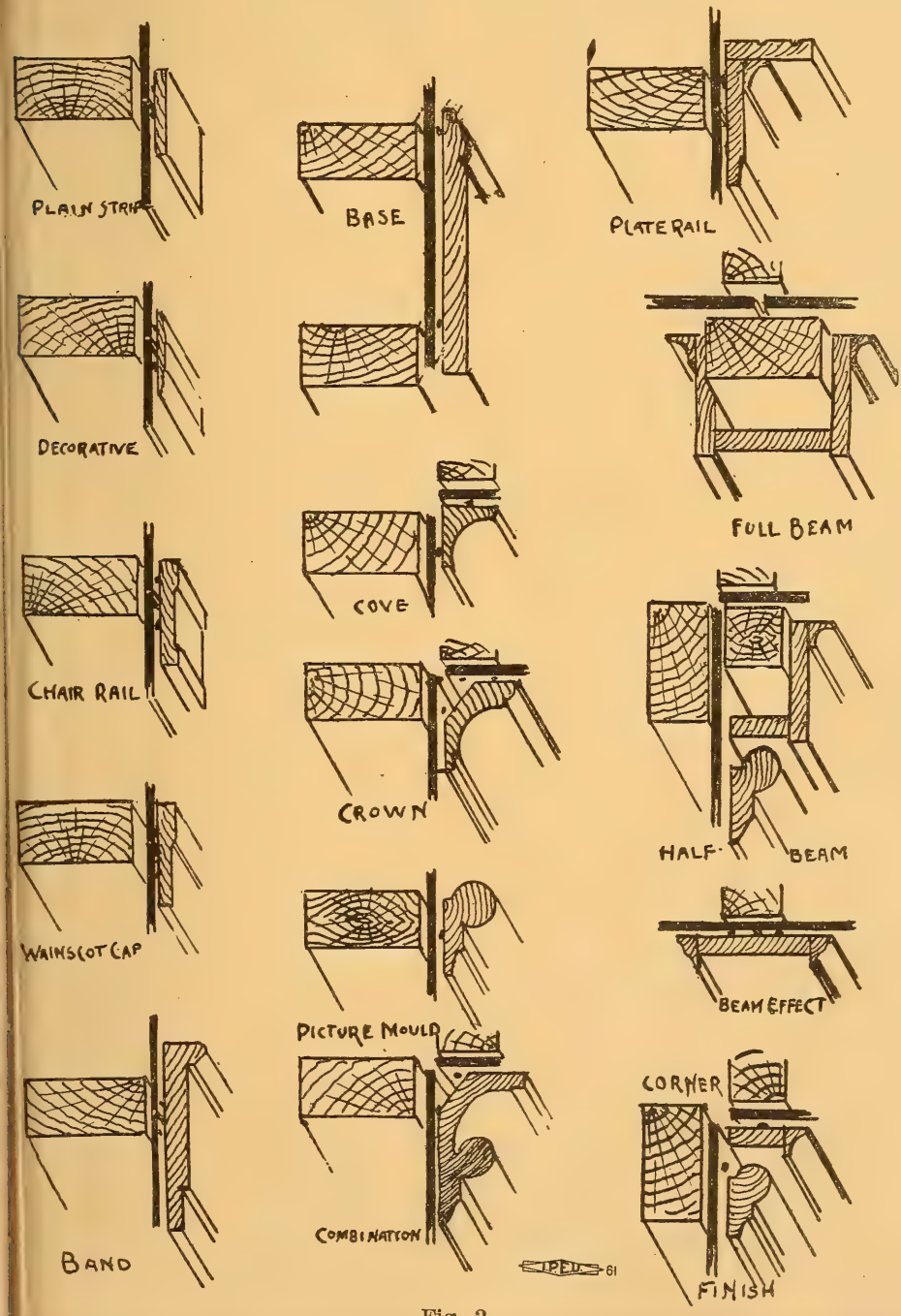


Fig. 2.

clear up to the ceiling a combination mould makes a very simple as well as pleasing job.

In the dining room often the plate rail breaks the top of the plumb panels and the bottom of the fine appearing level panel that sets off the room to harmonize with the possibly beamed ceiling.

A full beam ceiling is always a job, be it in the dining room, hall, living room or wherever it may be.

The half-beam with the picture mould makes a complete job in the corners.

Many times a very good looking job can be made with a beam effect by simply nailing a board of the proper width over the joint and then nail at each side a narrow strip to come down to look like beam, and then put the moulds on the sides as in a real beam or leave the strips off entirely and finish with cove or other mould alone as illustrated.

I have tried to give a practical illustration in my corner finish, but I don't want you to think this is finis, for there is no end. I have tried to give just enough here to bring out the idea and the successful wall board specialist will be the one that can work out good practical finishes for each job as he comes to it. Remember, simplicity may be art, and there is a great danger of overdoing anything, yet there should be variety. Don't make the same old panel all the time and everywhere. If they want a cheap job you can give it to them, but it will not likely bring you anything in the future better than another cheap job, but if you can talk some one up to having a real good job done and if you do do a good job there is not a bit of doubt but it will in time bring you a lot more of real good jobs. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and at the present time I cannot think of anywhere that can be better applied than the wall board job.

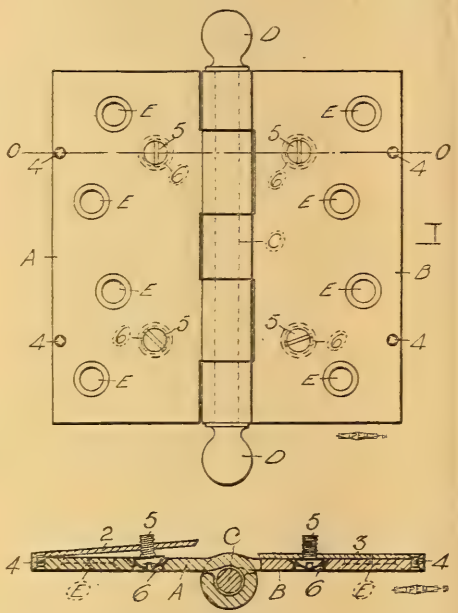
(To Be Continued.)

Adjustable Butt Patented By One of Our Members

Our attention has been called to an adjustable butt which has just been patented by its inventor, Brother J. McCormick of Local No. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., Can., a drawing of which is herewith given. The merits of this butt are best described in the following letter received from the Hamilton District Council.

"To All Whom It May Concern:

"This District Council has examined the McCormick Adjustable Butt, and as practical carpenters, we pronounce that this butt will supply a long felt want.



"It's undoubted merits, coupled with its simplicity, should recommend it to all architects and builders, and we are of the opinion that it should, and will, supersede the non-adjustable butt.

Signed on behalf of this District Council.

F. A. HAWES, President.
A. F. DICKESON, Secretary,

Predicts Higher Coal Prices

J. D. A. Morrow, General Secretary of the National Coal Association and director of distribution of bituminous coal for the Federal Fuel Administration, speaking in Chicago recently, predicted higher coal prices. He said within a year the coal mines would lose 40,000 miners who would return to Europe. It was his opinion that the majority of the 100,000 men who quit the mines for the army would not return to the former and he said the labor shortage would cut down coal production.

For every 100 workmen in the factories of Sweden there are 23 women.

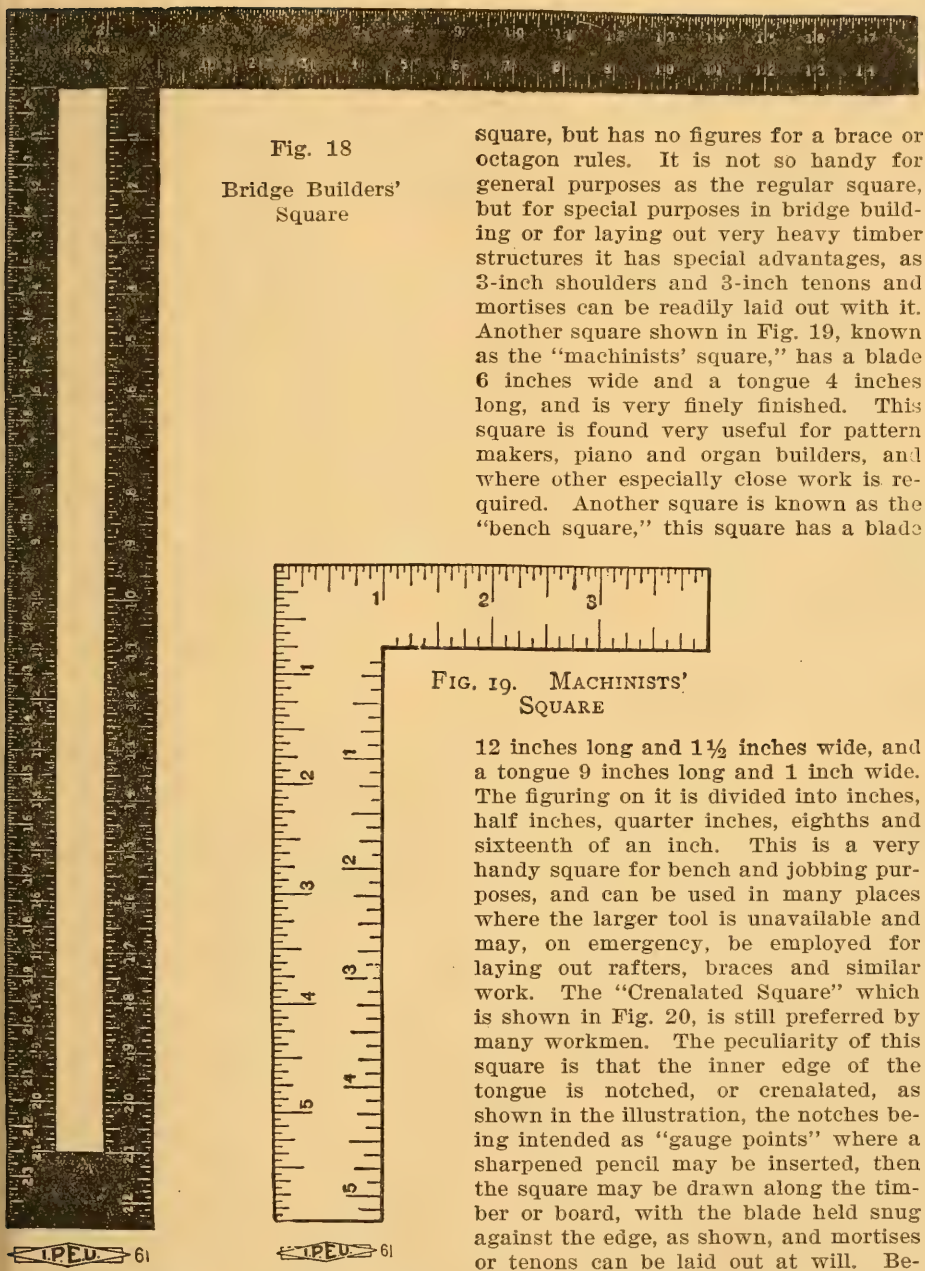


Fig. 18

Bridge Builders' Square

square, but has no figures for a brace or octagon rules. It is not so handy for general purposes as the regular square, but for special purposes in bridge building or for laying out very heavy timber structures it has special advantages, as 3-inch shoulders and 3-inch tenons and mortises can be readily laid out with it. Another square shown in Fig. 19, known as the "machinists' square," has a blade 6 inches wide and a tongue 4 inches long, and is very finely finished. This square is found very useful for pattern makers, piano and organ builders, and where other especially close work is required. Another square is known as the "bench square," this square has a blade

FIG. 19. MACHINISTS' SQUARE

12 inches long and 1½ inches wide, and a tongue 9 inches long and 1 inch wide. The figuring on it is divided into inches, half inches, quarter inches, eighths and sixteenth of an inch. This is a very handy square for bench and jobbing purposes, and can be used in many places where the larger tool is unavailable and may, on emergency, be employed for laying out rafters, braces and similar work. The "Crenalated Square" which is shown in Fig. 20, is still preferred by many workmen. The peculiarity of this square is that the inner edge of the tongue is notched, or crenalated, as shown in the illustration, the notches being intended as "gauge points" where a sharpened pencil may be inserted, then the square may be drawn along the timber or board, with the blade held snug against the edge, as shown, and mortises or tenons can be laid out at will. Besides being crenalated, these squares have all the advantages of other squares, and are well made and pleasant to handle.

Practical Uses of the Steel Square

(Continued)

BRIDGE BUILDERS' SQUARE

The bridge builders' square, which is illustrated in Fig. 18, has a blade 3 inches wide, which is made with a slot down the center 1 inch wide. The tongue is the same as in the No. 100

Steel Square Table and Rules

We now enter into another phase of the subject, namely, a discussion of the various schemes and devices invented

for the purpose of making the uses and applications of the steel square easily understood. One of the best of these is known as "The Key to the Steel Square" by A. W. Woods, which is a very ingenious device for showing how the length and bevels of all kinds of rafters, hips, valleys, jacks and braces may be obtained in a few moments. The instrument is shown in the two cuts, Fig. 28 and 29, and the directions for using are given in the following:

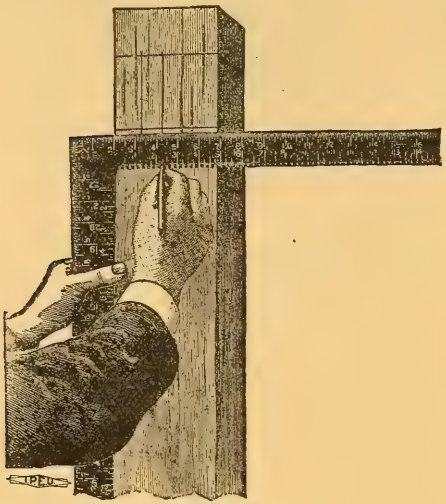


FIG. 20. CRENALATED SQUARE

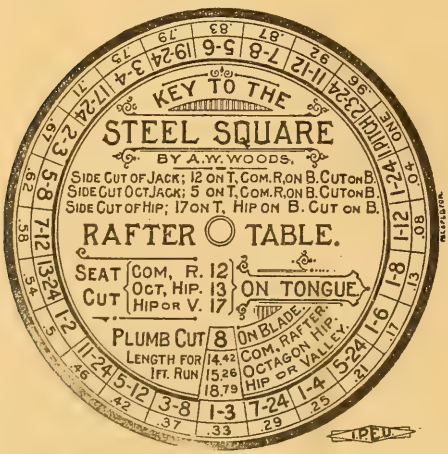

KEY TO THE
STEEL SQUARE
BY A.W. WOODS.
SIDE CUT OF JACK; 12 ON T. COM. R. ON B. CUT ON B.
SIDE CUT OCT. JACK; 5 ON T. COM. R. ON B. CUT ON B.
SIDE CUT OF HIP; 17 ON T. HIP ON B. CUT ON B.
RAFTER TABLE.
SEAT CUT
COM. R. 12
OCT. HIP. 13
HIP OR V. 17
ON TONGUE
PLUMB CUT 8
ON BLADE
LENGTH FOR 1 FT. RUN
14.42
15.26
18.79
COM. RAFTER
OCTAGON HIP
HIP OR VALLEY

Fig. 28

Key to the Steel Square

These directions are published in connection with the framing chart known by the above title. The chart consists of a dial plate 3½x3½ inches square, on either side of which is a revolving disk, one side giving the lengths and cuts for the common rafter, having a rise from 1 to 24 inches to the foot, also the corresponding lengths and cuts, and bevels for the octagon hip or valley, and for the hip or valley resting on a right-angled corner, while on the other side is given

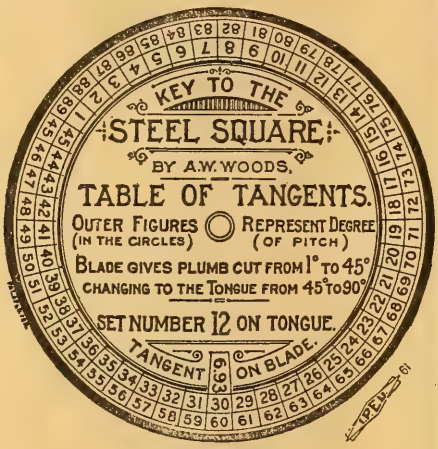

KEY TO THE
STEEL SQUARE
BY A.W. WOODS.
TABLE OF TANGENTS.
OUTER FIGURES (IN THE CIRCLES) REPRESENT DEGREE (OF PITCH)
BLADE GIVES PLUMB CUT FROM 1° TO 45°
CHANGING TO THE TONGUE FROM 45° TO 90°
SET NUMBER 12 ON TONGUE.
TANGENT
ON BLADE.

Fig. 29

the seat plumb cuts for rafters and braces having a rise from 1 to 90 degrees. It also gives the lengths of sides and miter cuts for all regular polygons, or the framing of timbers at any degree, and shows how to apply the steel square to obtain the cuts.

(To Be Continued.)

The Carpenter

(By W. H. Hall, L. U. 1292.)

The proudest father who ever lived
Since this big, round world was made,
Was Joseph, the father of Jesus Christ,
And he worked at the Carpenter trade.

Of all the hearts that ever beat
With motherly love and pride
Was the heart of Mary, the mother of Christ,
And she was a Carpenter's bride.

Of all the lives that ever were lived
Since creation first began,
All pass away like fading day,
Save the life of the Carpenter's son.

The hand that smoothed the childish head
That removed the aching pain,
The hand that was pierced with a cruel nail
Was the hand that pushed a plane.

The feet that trod the paths of toil
By the shores of Galilee,
Are the feet that climed with the cruel cross
To the brow of Calvary.

All honor then to noble men
Who travel the paths he trod—
Be true to the square, you'll find him there
In the presence of your God.

Rake and Level Moldings

A rake mold will not intersect and miter with a level mold of the same profile so that it becomes necessary to develop a profile for the level molding from the profile of the rake mold. The miter

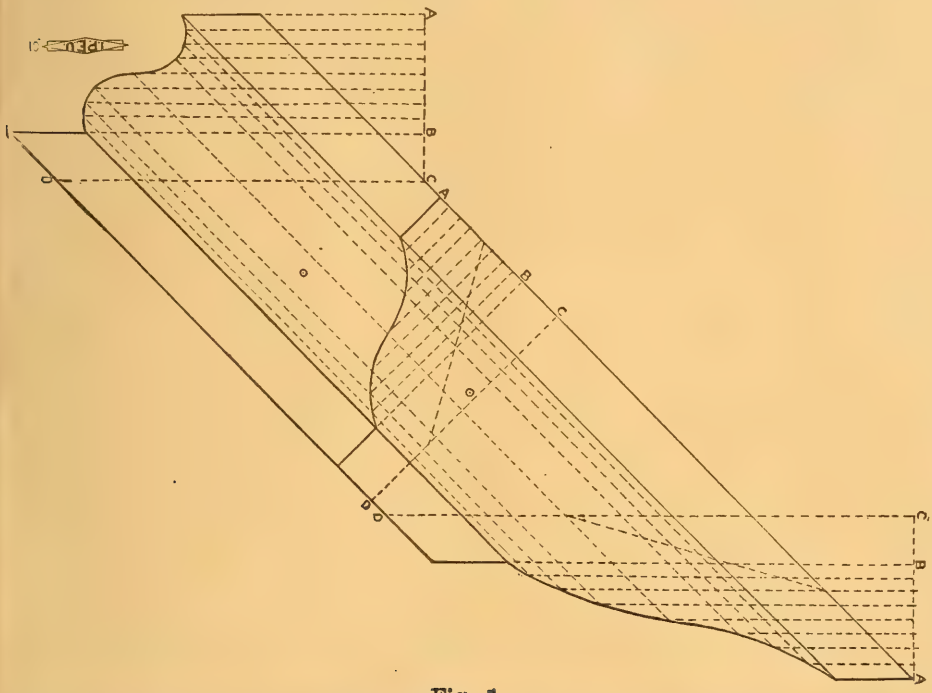


Fig. 1

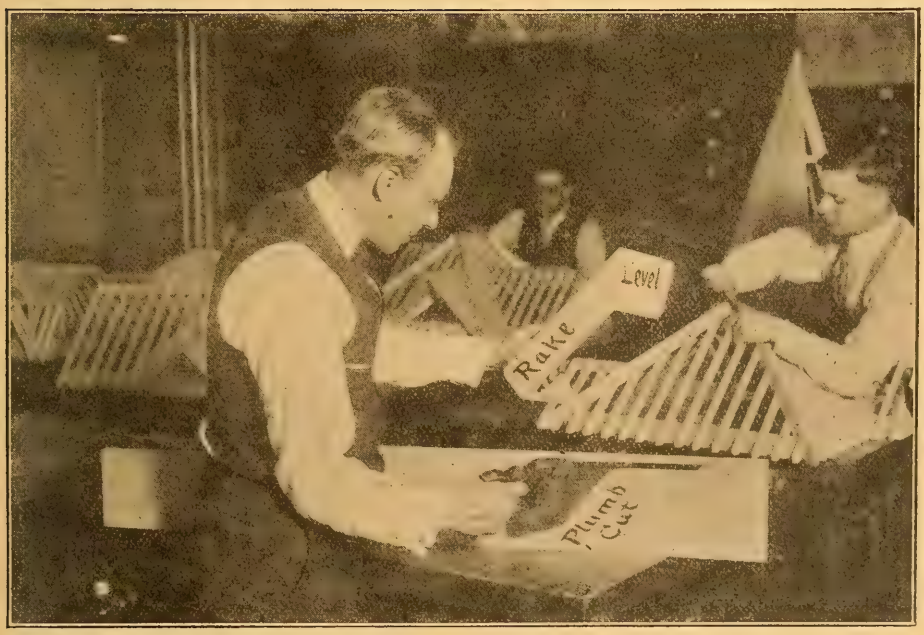
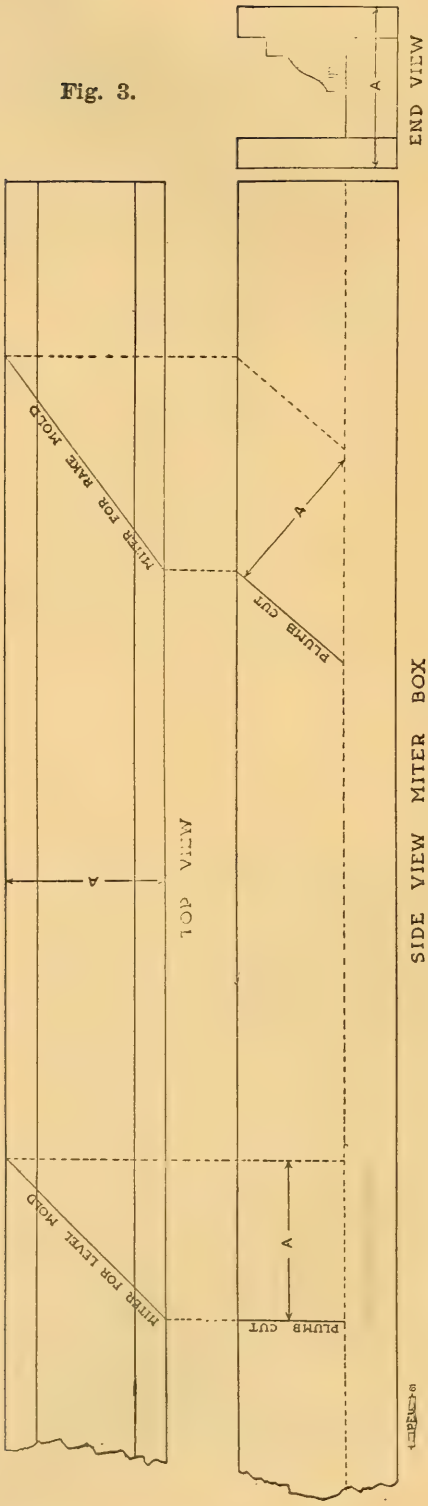


Fig. 2

Fig. 3.



cut for the rake mold is the same as the top cut for jack rafters. The miter cuts for the level molds is an angle of 45 degrees or a common miter. In Fig. 1, mold No. 1 the profile of the rake molding is shown. Lay off two parallel lines for the top and bottom edge of the mold and also for the back edge. Divide the distance "A-B" into any number of parts and draw in lines parallel to the back edge until they cut the profile of the mold, then draw in lines parallel to the top and bottom edge of the mold radiating from each point on the profile.

To develop a mold whose profile will intersect with a rake molding on the lower level, produce a plumb line as shown "C-D," molding No. 2, and lay off the distance "A-C" equal to the same distance on molding No. 1. Also make the number of spaces "A-B" the same and produce plumb lines until they intersect the rake lines. Through the points thus obtained draw in the profile of the molding. This gives the exact shape or profile of a molding that will intersect with the rake molding on the lower end.

Molding No. 3 at the upper end is developed exactly the same way and gives the shape or profile of a molding that will intersect with the rake mold on the upper end. An elevation of the molding and miter box is shown in Fig. 2, except that square stock has been used to demonstrate the principle.

To cut the miter the simplest way is to make a miter box. This should be deep enough to take the largest molding. The level moldings are cut in an ordinary miter box of 45 degrees. To lay out the cut for the rake molding, produce a plumb line of the side of the box as shown in Fig. 3, lay off another parallel line to this, a distance equal to the width of the box. Square these two lines across the top of the box and connect the points. The moldings are held in the miter box the same as any crown mold with the plumb side of the mold against the side of the box.

These cuts may also be laid out with the steel square as shown in Fig. 4. The run and rise give the side cut or plumb cut on the side of the box, mark on the rise. The bridge measure of the

run and rise on the blade and the run on the tongue gives the miter cut for the rake molding. Mark on the length.

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)
(School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

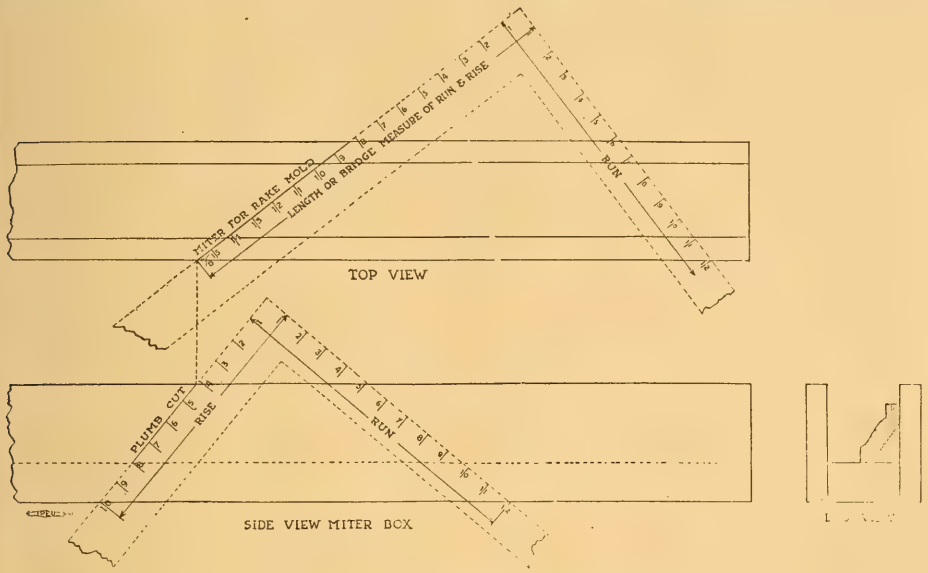


Fig. 4.

Building and Construction Projects

Contracts let in March show that building and construction works are getting under way in spite of the talk of high prices. The March, 1919, record is better than the March record of any year since 1911, except 1917, when Government orders made the record abnormal—this comparison being the result of the study of buildings and construction conditions as just made by the Department of Labor. Nearly a billion dollars' worth of projects are known to be contemplated and it is confidently predicted that 1919 will prove to be one of the greatest years in American history for building and construction work. Ohio reports the largest number of projects while Illinois in aggregate valuation of private and public construction work. New York is the second state in number of projects, third in valuation.

With references to prices, some builders that the last year of stagnation in the building industry due to the war, only served to stimulate further the demand for all classes of buildings which would tend to keep prices high, but they expect to resume operations to meet the increasing demand. Those who went into detail as to the high cost of materials gave brick as the principal item that was high. Cement was named by the next largest number as high, lumber came next and steel next, but it is explained that most of the projects do not require steel in construction so that this accounts for its place in the list.

As a matter of fact, brick has increased 103 per cent over 1913 prices; cement, 73 per cent; structural steel, 129 per cent; slate roofing, 76 per cent; glass, 68 per cent, while lumber prices have increased only 65 per cent on the same basis.

The principal shortage of labor seems to be in the southern and in some of the western states, but this condition is gradually disappearing with the return of the soldiers.

Lincoln said: "Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow." Nothing finer could be said of this generation of Americans than that it plucked the thistle of waste and planted in its stead the flower of intelligent saving and investment in Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT.
Guaranteed Rebuilt Woodworking Machinery
Band Saws—Swing Saws—Saw Tables—Planers—etc.
Large Stock NEW and REBUILT Machines for IMMEDIATE Shipment.
Write or wire us your wants.
GEORGE H. OLNEY & CO., 50C Church St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Beware of Tuberculosis After Influenza

A Few Simple Facts and Cautions Meant Not to Frighten But to Safeguard

The symptoms by which an attack of influenza may be recognized include headache, bodyache, chills, fever, sore throat and chest, cough, expectoration, weakness and a generally "done-up" feeling.

THE DANGER OF TUBERCULOSIS

Influenza greatly reduces one's physical vitality and is frequently followed by other sickness, especially pneumonia, which still further reduces one's resistance to disease.

Such lowered resistance opens the way for active tuberculosis, which is a disease of the weakened.

Most people are infected with the germs of tuberculosis in childhood. Provided one's general health remains good, such infection may never develop into active disease. A person may appear to be entirely well, but when bodily vitality is lowered by a sickness such as influenza or pneumonia, the tuberculosis germs, laying in wait, may launch a sudden attack and make rapid headway.

HOW TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS

The surest way to prevent tuberculosis as a result of influenza is, of course, not to get influenza.

1. Avoid being near anyone who you know has influenza, a cold, sore throat or other suspicious symptoms.

2. Avoid crowds and crowding, and especially places where people cough, spit and sneeze carelessly.

3. Safeguard your general health; breath fresh air, keep warm, eat moderately, drink plenty of water, and keep the bowels open.

4. If you do not feel well, consult a doctor at once.

IF YOU GET INFLUENZA

1. Stop working and go to bed immediately. Do not resume work until the attack of influenza is all gone and your doctor permits it.

2. Have nothing to do with patent medicines or drug-store "treatment." Put yourself under a doctor's care at once and continue under the care until cured.

AFTER YOU HAVE RECOVERED

1. Have your doctor examine you thoroughly to see if any signs of tuberculosis are present. You cannot tell without an expert examination.

2. If free from any trace of tuberculosis, keep so by sufficient rest during convalescence and careful living then and afterwards.

3. If your "cold" hangs on, or there are other indications of tuberculosis, begin medical treatment without a moment's delay.

TUBERCULOSIS IS PREVENTABLE AND CURABLE

The purpose of this article is not to frighten you, but to safeguard your health. Do not assume that you are going to get tuberculosis and that, if you do, you cannot be cured, for tuberculosis is both preventable and curable. If treatment is begun before the disease is far advanced, it can be arrested or cured.

But remember that there is no medicine or patent remedy which can cure tuberculosis. Avoid advertised "consumption cures" as you would poison. A good doctor may give you medicine to build you up, but will also prescribe a course of living, consisting mainly of fresh air, sunlight, proper food and necessary rest, which will restore you to health.

Minimum Wage Laws

The twelve states having a minimum wage law are Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin. The minimum wage measure for the District of Columbia effective in September, 1918, its purpose being, as defined in the law itself, "to protect the women and minors of the district from conditions detrimental to their health and morals, resulting from wages which are inadequate to maintain decent standards of living."

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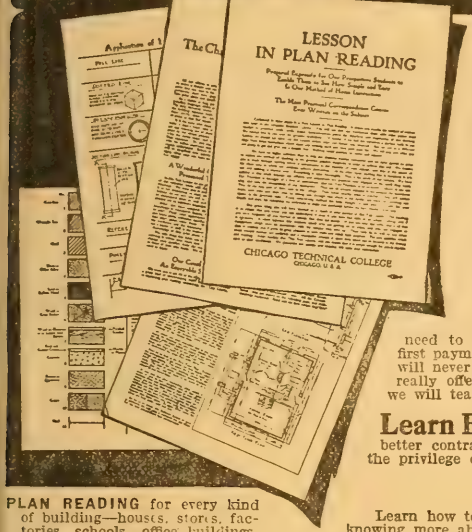

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Lifting the torch of your Freedom on hungering faces
That sailed to the setting sun;

You that have made of mankind in your own proud regions
The music of man to be,
How should the old earth sing of you, now, as your legions,
Rise to set all men free?

How should the singer that knew the proud vision and loved it,
In the days when not all men knew,
Gaze, through his tears, on the light, now the world has approved it;
Or dream, when the dream comes true

How should he sing when the Spirit of Freedom in thunder
Speaks, and the wine-press is red;
And the sea-winds are laid with the chains that are broken asunder
And nations that rise from the dead?

Flag of the sky, proud flag of that wide communion,
Too mighty for thought to scan;
Flag of the many in one, and that last world-union
That kingdom of God is man;
Ours was a dream, in the night, of that last federation,
But yours is the glory unfurled,—
The marshalled nations and stars that shall make one nation
One singing star of the world.

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Stars

(By Mrs. Ben T. Godfrey.)

Did you ever stop to think that this world of ours
Was guided by millions of stars,
They shine all about us,
There is no use to doubt us,
When we say we are brothers of Mars.

There are forty-eight stars in our banner Old Glory,
The flag of Red, White and Blue,
There's the little Blue Star
For the heroes of war,
And the stars of the picture world, too.

There's the beautiful star of Bethlehem,
That shone when our Saviour came,
There's a star that shines bright
And at evening gives light,

There's the seven star dipper and milkyway stars,
And the beautiful star at morn,
There are millions at night
Gives us glorious light,
They the sky of heaven adorn.

But of all the stars that shine so bright
There is one we kiss tenderly,
It's to our hearts we hold,
A star of gold
For the heroes who sleep o'er the sea.

Shine on, beautiful star of gold,
Which thy sacred memory bear,
For you who now sleep
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You, who for victory died, "over there."

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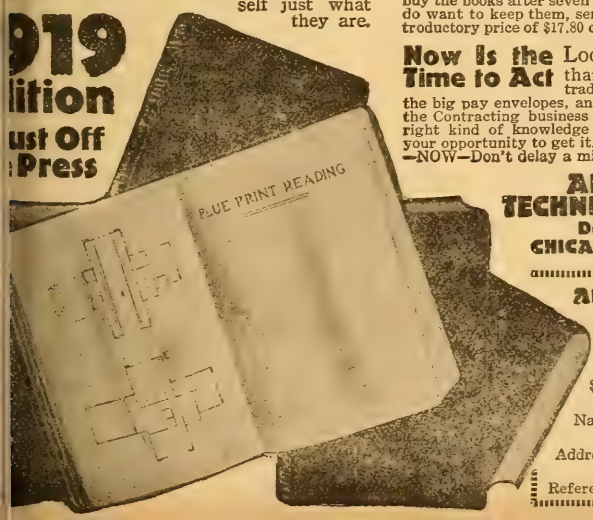

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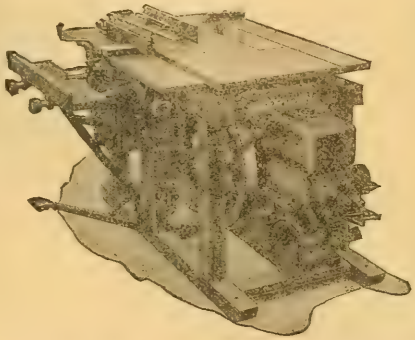

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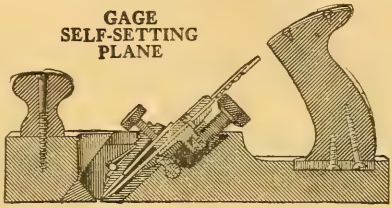

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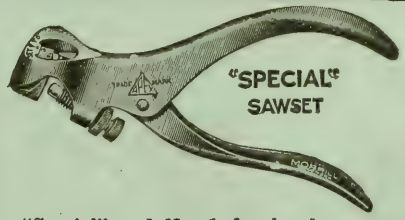

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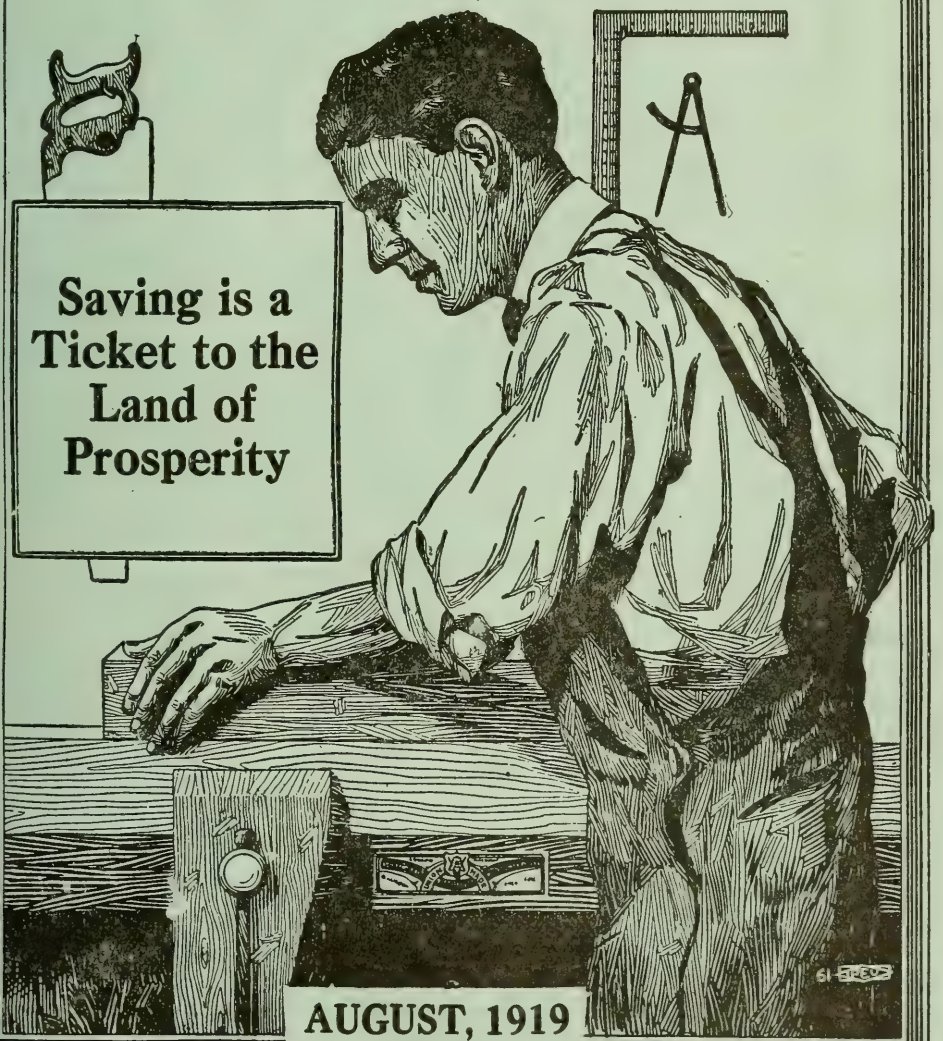

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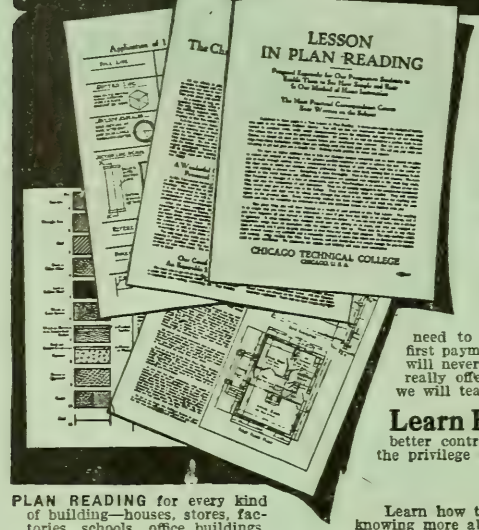

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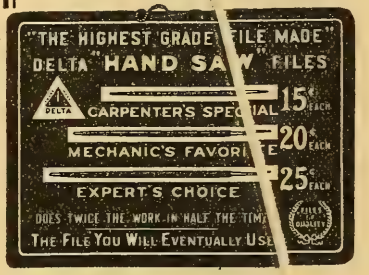
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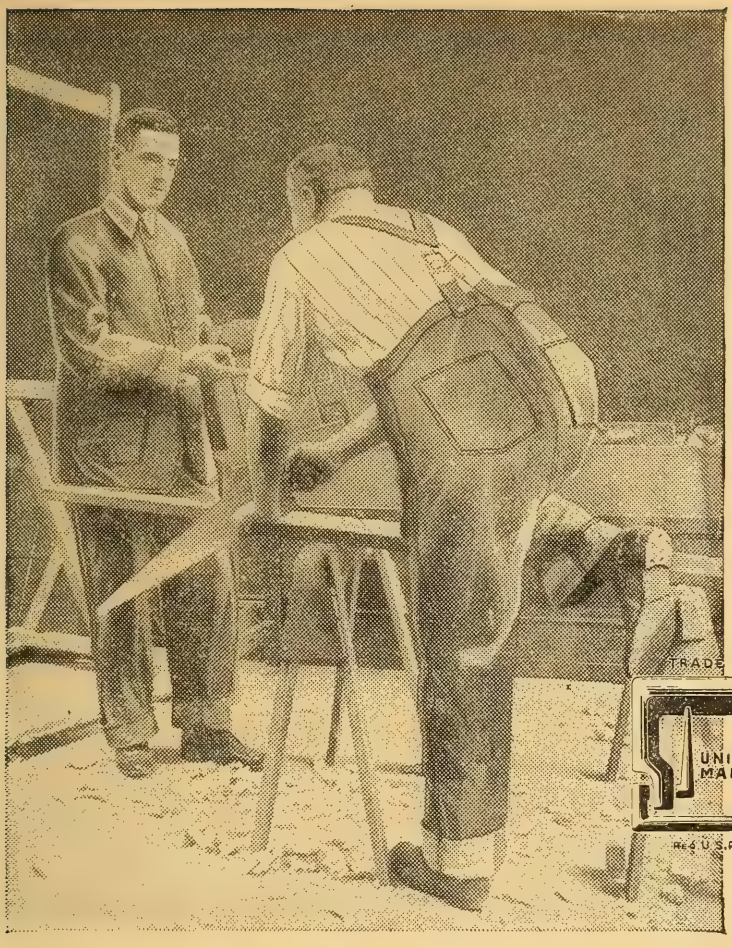
As Organic Iron — Nuxated Iron.

With the threat to sue her druggist because he sold her a substitute for genuine Nuxated Iron, the tonic, strength and blood-builder, one woman has set in motion a wave of indignation over the country against a practice which offers such countless dangers to the health and welfare of the public. This woman claims that instead of obtaining increased strength and improved health as she had with the true Nuxated Iron, she was seriously upset and in fact became ill as a result of using the substitute. Such instances as these have led physicians mentioned below to emphasize that health officials and doctors everywhere should caution the public against accepting substitutes for Nuxated Iron. Those who feel the need of a strength and blood builder should go to their family doctors and obtain a prescription calling for organic iron — Nuxated Iron — and present this to their druggist so that there may be no question about obtaining the proper article. But if they do not wish to go to the trouble of getting a prescription for Nuxated Iron then they should be sure to look on the label and see that the words NUXATED IRON are printed thereon.

There are thousands of people taking iron who do not distinguish between organic iron and metallic iron and such persons often fail to obtain the vital energy, strength and endurance which they seek simply because they have taken the wrong form of iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength and see how much you have gained.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTE: The widespread publication of the above information has been suggested by Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician at Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Department) New York and the Westchester County Hospital; Dr. Ferdinand King, New York physician and Medical Author; Dr. George H. Baker, formerly physician and surgeon of Monmouth Memorial Hospital of New Jersey; Dr. H. B. Vail, formerly physician in the Baltimore Hospital and a Medical Examiner, and others so that the public may be informed on this subject and protected from the use of metallic iron under the delusion that it is Nuxated Iron or at least something as good as Nuxated Iron. Nuxated Iron is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated and does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.



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You get more than a square deal across the counter because our workers get more than a square deal in the Blue Buckle Union factory. They are loyal to our purpose to produce the finest work rig money can buy. Given a 44 hour week and ideal working conditions, they hand out their best in painstaking workmanship on the finest, wear resisting indigo-blue denim.

It's no wonder that so many carpenters, and other men doing real men's work are stepping into Blue Buckle OverAlls. The generously roomy cut—the reinforced back band and unbreakable seams—the real, non-rustable brass fittings—these are just a few of the points that will show you that Blue Buckles are the best buy on the market

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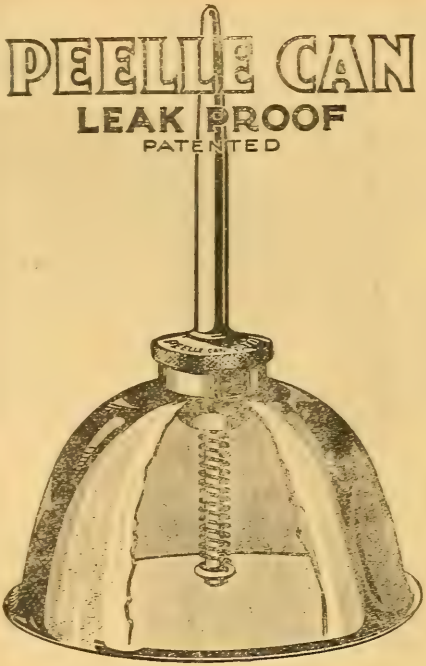

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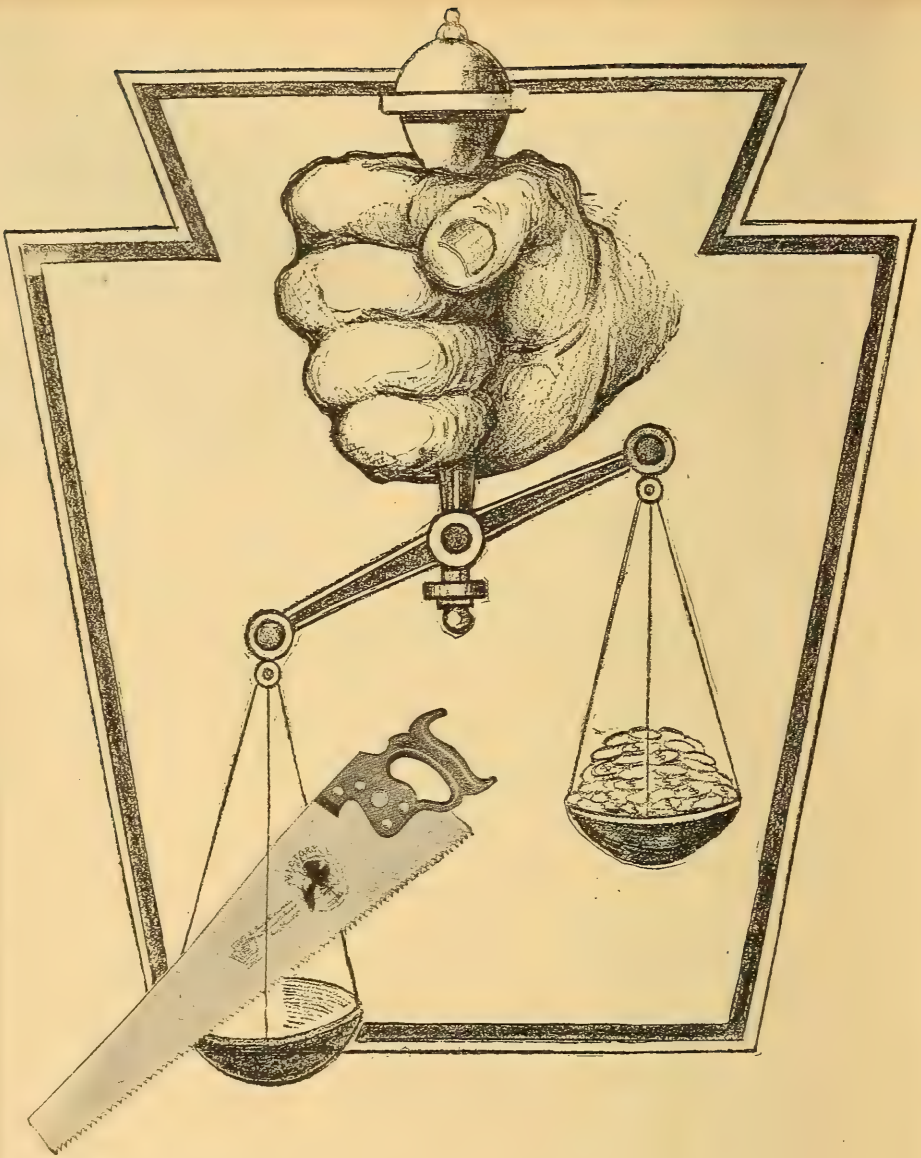

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

If We Only Knew

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim eternal roughness
Seem—I wonder—just the same;
Should we help where now we hinder
Should we pity where we blame?

Could we judge all deeds by motives
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives
Often we would find it better
Just to judge all actions good;
We would love each other better
If we only understood.

—Rudyard Kipling.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In compliance with Paragraph E, Section 13, of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., I herewith furnish information which will be of value to the membership at all times.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ 2nd Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
Mobile, Ala.						
Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.90 to 5.20	No	No
Muscle Shoals, Ala.	Labor Hall, Sheffeld, Ala.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Verde, Ariz.						
Little Rock, Ark.	721½ Main St.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
Pine Bluffs, Ark.	110½ Pine St.	4th Wed.	8	5.60 to 7.00	No	Part
Bay Counties, Cal.	200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.	Wed.	8	7.00		
Fresno County, Cal.	1129 Eye St.	1-3 Friday	8	7.00	Part	Part
Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
Maritime Bay, Cal.	175 Stewart St.	Alt. Tues.	8	6.88 to 7.52	Yes	No
Sacremento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.00		
San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
Santa Clara Valley, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose, Cal.	Wed.	8	7.00		
Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
Bridgeport & Vicinity, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
New Haven, Conn.	Trades Council Hall	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
New York, New Haven, and Hartford, Conn.	Masons' Hall, New London	Last Sun.	8			
Washington, D. C.	Room 45, 802 F St., N. W.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
East Coast, Fla.						
Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
West Palm Beach and Lake Worth, Fla.						
Atlanta and Vicinity, Ga.	29½ Marietta St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Part
Augusta and Vicinity, Ga.						
Brunswick and Vicinity, Ga.						
Savannah, Ga.	Broughton and Whittaker Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
Southeastern, Ida.	Central Labor Hall, Pocatello, Ida.	On Call	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
South West, Ida.						
Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Du Page County, Ill.	Smith Bldg., Wheaton, Ill.	1st Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Aurora, Ill.	1st Wed.	8	6.00		
Illinois Valley, Ill.						
Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	3nd Mon.	8	6.00 to 6.40	Yes	Yes
Rock River, Ill.						
Saline County, Ill.						
Tri City, Ill. and Ia.	Industrial Home Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.	Wed.	8	5.80		
Will County, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St., Joliet, Ill.	1-3 Fri.	8			
Fall Cities, Ind. and Ky.						
Indianapolis, Ind.	Liberty Bldg., Room 30	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Lake County, Ind.	112 Chicago Ave., East Chicago, Ind.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
St. Joseph County, Ind.						
Cedar Rapids, Ia.						
Des Moines, Ia.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Dubuque, Ia.						
Tri-City, Ill.	Carpenter Office	1st Sun.	8		No	Yes
Central Kansas, Kan.						
Pittsburg and Vicinity, Kan.						
Fall Cities, Ky.	300 Commercial Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	Wed.	8	3.20 to 4.80	Yes	Yes
Hamilton Co., O., Kenton and Campbell Co., Ky.						
Tri State, Ky., O. and W. Va.						

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
New Orleans, La.						
Portland, Me.						
Portsmouth and Vicinity, Maine						
Berkshire Co., Mass.	Pittsfield	4th Sun.	8			
Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
Central Mass., Mass.						
Fall River, Mass.	42 2nd St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
Lawrence, Mass.						
Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
Merrimac Valley, Mass.						
Middlesex County, Mass.						
New Bedford, Mass.						
Newton-Walton, etc, Mass.	251 Wash. St., Newton, Mass.	2-4 Wed.	8		Yes	No
New York, New Haven and Hartford						
Norfolk, Co., Mass.						
North Bristol, Mass.	Masonic Bldg., Stoughton, Mass.	1st Sun.	8			
Northern Mass., Mass.	13 Blossom St., Fitchburg, Mass.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
North Shore, Mass.	71 Washington St., Salem, Mass.					
South Shore, Mass.						
Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8			
Taunton, Mass.						
Worcester, Mass.						
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7 Oakes St.	Tuesday	8	3.20 to 4.80	Yes	No
Muskegon, Mich.						
Tri County, Mich.	Federation of Labor Hall.	1st Fri.	8			
Wayne County, Mich.	124 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
Twin City, Minn.	1921 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Jasper County, Mo.						
Kansas City, Mo.						
St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Tuesday	8	6.60	Yes	Yes
Tri-City, Neb.	Labor Temple, Omaha, Neb.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
Portsmouth and Vicinity, N. H.						
Atlantic County, N. J.	1801 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Bergen County, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Hackensack, N. J.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
Burlington County, N. J.						
Elizabeth & Vicinity, N. J.	7 W. Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Essex County & Vicinity, N.J.	48 William St., Newark, N. J.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
Hudson County, N. J.	332 Hoboken Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
Lehigh Valley, N. J.						
Marine Workers, Port of New York and Vicinity, N. J.						
Middlesex County, N. J.	Saryville and New Brunswick, alternate Perth Amboy	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Morris, Union and Vicinity, N. J.						
Passaic, N. J.	652 Main Ave., Levi Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Paterson and Vicinity, N. J.	Labor Institute	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Philadelphia and Vicinity, N. J.						
Tri-County, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodbury, N. J.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
Albany, N. Y.						
Batavia, N. Y.						
Buffalo, N. Y.						
Elmira, N. Y.	202 E. Water St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00 to 5.00	Yes	Yes
Fulton County, N. Y.	15 N. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.	1st Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
Greenburg & Mt. Pleasant NY	54 Main St., Irvington, N. Y.	2nd Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
Hudson Valley, N. Y.	225 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2nd Sun.	8	5.00 to 6.40	Part	No
Marine Workers, Port of New York and Vicinity, N. Y.	82 Duane St.	Friday	8			
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.						
Furniture Workers, New York City and Vicinity	1416 Broadway	2-4 Wed.	8	5.75 to 6.25	Yes	Yes

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
North Hempstead, N. Y.	Point Washington	2-4 Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
Port Chester & Vicinity, N.Y.	18 Adee St.....	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Rochester, N. Y.	39 Reynolds Arcade.....	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.						
Syracuse, N. Y.						
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
Westchester County, N. Y. ..	Moose Hall, White Plains, N. Y.	4th Sun.	8			
Yonkers, N. Y.	Wiggins' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Hamilton County, O., and Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.	1228 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.....	1-3 Mon.	8			
Ohio Valley, O. and W. Va...						
Toledo and Vicinity, Ohio...						
Tri-State, Ohio						
Maritime, Columbia R. & Vicinity, Ore.	305 Worcester Bldg., Portland, Ore.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.88	Yes	No
Portland, Ore.	202 Goodnough Bldg.	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
Delaware County, Pa.....	6th and Wall Sts., Chester, Penn.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
Lehigh, Valley, Pa.	Brighton Hall, Bethlehem, Pa.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.28	Yes	Yes
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.						
McKeesport, Pa.						
Monongahela Valley, Pa.						
Montgomery County, Pa.	Tittle and Trust Bldg., Norristown, Pa.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Part
Philadelphia and Vicinity, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St....	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
Wyoming Valley, Pa.....	69 Simon Long Bldg.....	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
San Juan, Porto Rico.....						
Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.....	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.	152 Weybossett St., Providence, R. I.	2-4 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Part
Charleston, S. C.	102 Line St.....	Wed.	8	5.60	Part	No
Columbia, S. C.						
Davidson County, Tenn.	411½ Union St.....	Wed.	8	1.40 to 5.60	Yes	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.....	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
Galveston, Tex.						
Jefferson County, Tex.						
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8			
Burlington, Vt.						
Tidewater, Va.						
Tacoma, Wash.						
Puget Sound Maritime, Wash.						
Seattle, King Co. & Vic. Wash						
Ohio Valley, W. Va.....						
Tri-State, Ohio						
Fox River Valley, Wis.	Eagles' Hall, Neenah, Wis.	2-4 Friday	8	5.20	No	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Chestnut St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Rock River, Wis.						
Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
Maritime, B. C., Can.						
Vancouver, B. C., Can.....	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8			
Victoria, B. C., Can.						
Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Trades Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
Frontier, Ont., Can.	Thorold Ont., Can.....	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Part
Hamilton, Ont., Can.	126½ James St.....	Alt. Fri.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Ottawa, Ont., Can.	115 Spark St.....	2nd Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
Montreal, Que., Can.	182 St. Catherine St., R. 9	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
Ottawa, Ont.						
Camden, Rockland, Thomaston and Vicinity, Me.....						

LOCAL UNIONS

L. U. No. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1 Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Wash.....	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2 Cincinnati, O.	Carpenters' Home Bldg...	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
3 Wheeling, W. Va.	Ohio Valley Trade and Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
4 Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	1-3-4 Mon.	8			
5 St. Louis, Mo.	Helds' Hall, Broadway and Chippewa St.	Thursday	8	6.60	Yes	Yes
6 Amsterdam, N. Y.	11 Church St.	Monday	8	4.40		
7 Minneapolis, Minn.	26 Wash. Ave., S.....	Friday	8			
8 Philadelphia, Pa.	Parkway Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
9 Buffalo, N. Y.	722 Main St.....	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
10 Chicago, Ill.						
11 Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., N. W...	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
13	Chicago, Ill.						
14	San Antonio, Tex.	114½ S. Alamo St.	Tuesday	8	6.00		
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	Parkway Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
16	Springfield, Ill.	7th and Adams Sts.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	135 King St., E.	1-3-5 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
19	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
20	New York, N. Y.	Stapleton, L. I.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.25	Yes	
21	Chicago, Ill.	741 Western Ave.	Wed.	8	6.40		
22	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.08	No	Yes
25	Toledo, O.	314 Cherry St.	Wed.	8			
26	Syracuse, N. Y.	501 Bastable Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Pnd.
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
30	New London, Conn.	330 State St.	Thursday	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
35	San Rafael, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
36	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Bldg.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherines, Ont Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
39	Cleveland, O.	Broadway and Mead Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
41	Nashville, Tenn.	411½ Union St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
42	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Tuesday	8	5.00 to 6.00	Yes	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
44	Champaign & Urbana Ill	Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
45	Jersey City, N. J.	Fischers' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2-3 Mon.	8			
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	6.60 to 7.40	Yes	Yes
48	Norfolk, Neb.	Winters' Hall	Monday	9			
49	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9		Yes	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	Hattons' Hall	Monday	9	4.95	Yes	No
52	Charleston, S. C.	102 Line St.	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
53	White Plains, N. Y.	35 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
54	Chicago, Ill.	26th and Springfield Sts.	1-3 Sun.	8			
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
57	Irvington, N. J.	Drakes' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
58	Chicago, Ill.	Lincoln Turner Hall	Tuesday	8		Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Pa.	22 Queen St., 3rd Floor	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	S. S. Turner Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
62	Englewood, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	204 W. Front St.	Friday	8			
64	Louisville, Ky.	306 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	146 Smith St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	8 W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	5.60	3 Mo.	Yes
67	Roxbury, Mass.	184 Dudley St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
68	Menomonie, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd.-L. Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Friday	8			
70	Chicago, Brighton Park, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
71	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00		
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	6.60	Yes	Yes
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Central Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	Vbl.
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	Liberty Bldg., Room 30	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
76	New York, N. Y.	Seegerbund Hall	1-3 Tues.	8		Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	18 Adee St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2nd-L. Mon.	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	No
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8			
82	Haverhill, Mass.	2 Gilman Place	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	147 Granville St.	Tuesday	9			
84	Akron, O.						
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
86	St Louis, Mo.	7801 S. Broadway	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00 to 6.00	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8			
89	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	Monday	8		No	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	5th and Main Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
91	Racine, Wis.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8			
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybosset St.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
95	San Francisco, Cal.	1524 Powell St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
96	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	34 Church St.	Wed.	8			
98	Spokane, Wash.	9 Madison St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	Republican Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
100	Muskegon, Mich.	M. W. A. Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Utah St.	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
102	Boston, Mass.	724 Washington St.	4th Wed.	8	4.20	No	Yes
103	Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ 2nd Ave., N.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
104	Dayton, O.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	E. 72nd and St. Clair St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	106 6th Ave.	Tuesday	8		Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	Deville and Larus Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que. Can	71 Mondoe St.	1-3 Mon.	8	2.50	No	No
109	Riverton, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8			
111	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	6.16	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Chesterton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8			
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
116	Bay City, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
117	Albany, N. Y.	Italian Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
118	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	No
119	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8			
120	Newark, N. J.	80-82 Wilson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8			
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	3 S. Laurel St.	Monday	8			
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	4416 Germantown Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
123	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	6.88	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
126	Torrington, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Friday	9			
127	Derby, Conn.	95 Elizabeth St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Building	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8			
130	Teague, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.50	Yes	No
132	Washington, D. C.	425 G St., N. W.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	624½ Wabash Ave.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Part
135	New York, N. Y.	98 Forsyth St.	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Friday	8	5.60	No	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	331 Water St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
138	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.				
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Leppings' Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Ashbury Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
141	Chicago, Ill.	71st St. South Chicago	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Pennsylvania Ave.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, O.	2nd St. and Market Ave., S.	Monday	8			
144	Macon, Ga.	454½ Cotton Ave.	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
147	Batesville, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
148	Newark, N. J.	704-8 S. 14th St.	Monday	8			
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Gilligans' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalum Hall	Friday	8			
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Hicks' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	No	No
152	Memphis, Tenn.	200 S. 4th St.	Wed.	8			
153	Helena, Mont.	Soldiers and Sailors' League Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Taylors' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
155	Plainfield, N. J.	224 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8			
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	Union Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Irish Vol. Hall	Tuesday	8			
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 N. 39th St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Park St.	Thursday	8	6.30	Yes	No
162	San Mateo, Cal.						
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Union Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8			
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Gyers' Hall, E. E.	Monday	8			
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Friday	8			
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	7 W. Grand St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
168	Kansas City, Kas.	741 Minnesota Ave.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	Labor Temple Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinsline Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	10			
173	Munising, Mich.	Caskanettes' Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85	No	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	Schoettes' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	Metlin Hall	Tuesday	8			
176	Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St.	Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
179	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8			
181	Chicago, Ill.	Wicker Park Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
182	Cleveland, O.	2258 Ontario St.	2-4 Mon.	8			
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson	Thursday	8			
184	Salt Lake, Utah	Labor Temple	Wed.	8			
185	St. Louis, Mo.	2024 Olive St.	Thursday	8			
186	Steubenville, O.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Monday	8			
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Regby Hall	Wed.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
188	Newport, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9			
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
190	Klamath, Falls, Ore.	Women's Liberty Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8			
191	York, Pa.	114 S. George St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	Armbrusters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	
193	North Adams, Mass.	210 Dowlin Bldg.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
194	Alameda, Cal.	Masonic Temple	1-3-5 Fri.	8			
195	Peru, Ill.	Kreis Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
196	Greenwich, Conn,	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8			
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	3101 E. 92nd St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
200	Columbus, O.	34 E. Rich St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kans.	121 N. Market St.	Thursday	8			
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120 Sheridan Ave., East Liberty, Pa.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	255 Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.	O. H. Paddock Bldg.	1st Mon.	8	3.60	No	No
205	Boyne City, Mich.	21½ N. Lake St.	1-4 Mon.	8			
206	New Castle, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
209	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	107 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
212	Akron, O.	25 N. Howard St.	Wed.	8			
213	Houston, Tex.	206½ Main St.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
214	Galion, O.	Maccabees' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Part
215	La Fayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
216	Torrington, Conn.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
218	East Boston, Mass.	18 Central Sq.	Tuesday	8		Yes	
219	Peterboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.40	3 Mo.	No
220	Wallace, Ida.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
221	Naperville, Ill.						
222	Westfield, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
223	Fall River, Mass.	76 Hartwell St.	Wed.	8		Yes	Yes
226	Portland, Ore.	Machinists' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.88	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home	1-3 Tues.	8	4.56 to 5.36	Yes	No
228	Pottsville, Pa.	Brewery Workers' Hall	Thursday	8		Yes	
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jacobson Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 12th St.	Friday	8			
231	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50	No	Yes
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	120 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	5.80	Yes	Yes
233	West Chicago, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2nd Tues.	8			
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Irwin Hall	Tuesday	8			
237	Pittsburg, Pa.	Walters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40		Yes
238	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	Friday	8			
239	Easton, Pa.	Vandervere Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
240	East Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
242	Chicago, Ill.	5159 S. Ashland Ave.	Tuesday	8			
243	Tiffin, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00 to 7.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.75 to 6.25	Yes	Yes
246	New York, N. Y.	321 73rd St.	Monday	8			
247	Montreal, Que., Can.	20 S. Dennis St.	1-3 Friday	10			
248	St. Clairsville, O.						
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Anchor Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Blackler Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	635 Broadway	1-3 Friday	8	5.00	No	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	Yes
253	Atlanta, Ga.	29½ Marietta St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Part
254	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	2nd Thurs.	8			
255	McKees Rocks, Pa.	Moose Temple	1-3 Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
256	Savannah, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8			
257	New York, N. Y.	341 Lenox Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
258	Intern't'n'l Falls, Minn.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8			
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	123 Penn Ave.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00 to 6.00	Yes	Vbl.
263	Berwick, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	226 Grand Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8			
266	Stockton, Cal.						
267	Sudbury and Vicinity, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	10			
268	Sharon, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.85	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
269	Danville Ill.	Trades and Labor Council Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	3.50 to 5.00	No	No
271	Chicago, Ill.	9440 Cottage Grove	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80 up	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	Moose Club	2-4 Tues.	8			
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	McCanns' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd Perry St.	Friday	8			
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday	8			
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	220½ N. Rah. St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Labor and Trade Assembly Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
279	South Omaha, Neb.	A. O. U. W. Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.	8	4.80	No	
281	Binghamton, N. Y.	77 State St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.	Cor. Beacon and Oakland.	2-4 Tues.	8			
283	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Monday	8			
284	Jamacia, N. Y.	22 Herriman Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.25	Yes	Yes
285	Trail, B. C., Can.	Union Hall	Wed.	8			
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	221 Market St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	Vondera Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
289	Lockport, N. Y.	Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Yes
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	Yes
291	Brunswick, Ga.	Wright and Gowen Hall	Thursday	8			
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Whittaker Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Cigar Makers' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
294	East Palestine, O.	I. O. R. M. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners' Institute	2nd-L. Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Trade and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	Yes
298	New York, N. Y.	Astoria Casino, Long Island, N. Y.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
299	West Hoboken, N. J.	Neplvodas' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	Trades Council Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	124 Broadway	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
302	Huntington, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
303	Detroit, Mich.	Schiller Hall	1-3-5 Fri.	8			
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	
305	Millville, N. J.	Marine and Ins. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
306	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
309	Hardin, Mont.	Norris and Wade Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	No	No
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	4th Thurs.	8			
311	Joplin, Mo.	114 W. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
312	Peetzburg, N. J.	Ballerines' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
313	Pullman, Wash.	721 Grand St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
316	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
317	New York, N. Y.						
318	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Entaw St.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	26½ Campbell Ave., S. W.	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Broad and Elm Sts.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Munsons' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1860 Pine Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall, East End.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
325	Paterson, N. J.	359 Van Honten	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.						
327	Attleboro, Mass.	48 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
328	East Liverpool, O.	Fowler Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
329	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.40	3 Mo.	No
330	Roselle Park, N.J.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	Bunting Hall	Tuesday	8			
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	M. W. U. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	T. & L. C. Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
336	La Salle, Ill	9th and Tonti Sts.	1-3 Friday	8			
337	Whitesboro, N. Y.	Victory Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
338	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
339	Clark Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434 Emma St.	Thursday	8			
342	Pawtucket, R. I.						
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8		Yes	
344	Waukesha, Wis.	Bank Block	Wed.	9-10	3.60 to 5.00	No	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
346	Dayton, O.	Cor. Xenia and Henry Sts	2nd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	5.60	No	Yes
348	Waterville, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.25	No	
349	Orange, N. J.	249 Main St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes

No. L. U.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Night Meeting	Hrs.	Wages	Hol. Sat. ½	Agrt
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
352	Anderson, Ind.	738 Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
353	New York, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		8			
354	Gilroy, Cal.	Johnson Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Geniesee St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
356	Marietta, O.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.						
358	Tipton, Ind.	American Ins. Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
360	Galesburg, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
361	Duluth, Minn.	112 W. 1st St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	Yes
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Friday	8			
364	Council Bluffs, Ia.	Merrican Block	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
365	Marion, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
366	New York, N. Y.	4778 3rd Ave., Bronx	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	134½ N. Locust St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	No	Yes
368	Allentown, Pa.	832 Hamilton St.	Monday	8	5.28	Yes	Yes
369	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	88 Webster St.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
372	Lima, O.	Fisk Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
373	Ft. Madison, Ia.	Labor Assembly Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.20	No	Yes
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	McCues' Hall	Friday	8			
375	Pensacola, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
376	Brooklyn, N. Y.	105 Thelford Ave.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
377	Alton, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80 to 6.00	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	Bohn Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
379	Texarkana, Tex.	Woodman Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	Maccabees' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
381	Washburn, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9			
382	Middleport, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8			
383	Bayonne, N. J.	Peoples' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
384	Asheville, N. C.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
385	Wollaston, Mass.	Poland Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
386	Dorchester, Mass.	204 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
387	Dubois, Ida.						
388	Richmond, Va.	Arcade Bldg.	Tuesday	8			
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Sloatsburg Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Monument Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
391	Hoboken, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.99	Yes	Yes
393	Camden, N. J.	Goff Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
394	Boston, Mass.	Hibernian Bldg.	4th Thurs.	8			
395	Adams, Mass.	Herman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	Central Labor Union Hall.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
398	Lewiston, Ida.	Union Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagle Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
400	Hudson, Mass.	Hurlburt Hall	2nd Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
401	Pittston, Pa.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
403	Alexandria, La.	Guld Ave.	Wed.	8	4.40	No	
404	Painsville, O.	O. A. H. Hall	2-L. Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
405	Wellsville, O.	9th and Main Sts.	1-3 Friday	8	6.00 to 6.50	Yes	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	First National Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	5.28	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
409	New Canaan, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
410	Selma, Ala.						
411	San Angelo, Tex.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
412	Sayville, L. I., N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.	C. L. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupicho's Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60	Yes	Yes
416	Chicago, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
417	St. Louis, Mo.	6128 Easton Ave.	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
418	Greeley, Colo.	923 8th Ave	Wed.	8			
419	Chicago, Ill.	1500 Sedgwick St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
420	Memphis, Tenn.						
421	Ellwood City, Pa.	City Bldg.	Thursday	8			
422	Rochester, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
423	Barberton, O.	Rittchoffer Hall	Monday	8			
424	Hingham, Mass.	Ford Bldg.	2-L. Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
425	El Paso, Tex.	223 S. Oregon St.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	Union Labor Temple	Friday	8			
427	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	Part
429	Montclair, N. J.	347 Bloomfield Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8			
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Lohers' Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
431	Brazil, Ind.	11½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	1801 Atlantic Ave.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
433	Belleville, Ill.	Hitchings' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	4.80 to 5.60	Yes	Yes
434	Kensington, Ill.	Rock Hall	Thursday	8			
435	Chester, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
437	Portsmouth, O.	Ohio Valley Bank Bldg.	Thursday	8			
438	Brookline, Mass.	178 Washington St.	Monday	8		No	No
439	Glen Park, N. Y.		Thursday	8			
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cor. Jefferson and Eaton Sts.	Tuesday	8			
441	Cambridge, Mass.	Lower Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Temple	2-4 Tues.	10			
443	Chelsea, Mass.	220 Broadway	Monday				
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellyars' Block	1-3 Friday	8			
446	Sault Ste Mr., Ont., Can	Barnes' Hall	Wed.	8			
447	Ossining, N. Y.	Twiggar Bldg.	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
448	Waukegan, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
449	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
450	Ogden, Utah	Owls' Club	Wed.	8			
451	Middleboro, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	Alt. Mon.	8			
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
455	Somerville, N. J.	Strykeis' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
458	Lawrence, Kans.	Mass. St.	Friday	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	4.60	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	Druids' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.85	No	Yes
461	Highwood, Ill.	Wittens' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Neidigs' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
464	Caldwell, Ida.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8			
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Marion Title Hall	Wed.	8			
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Machinists' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9			
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Washington St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
468	Smithville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8			
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	A. O. U. W. Hall					
470	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Thursday	8			
471	Payette, Ida.	Rhods' Shop, S. 12th St.	4th Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	209 16th St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
473	Sandpoint, Ida.	41 Bridge St.	Wed.	8			
474	Nyack, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Polish Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
476	Raymond, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
477	Wilmington, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	5.20 to 5.60	No	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	No	
480	Freeburg, Ill.	City Hall	2nd Sat.	8	5.00	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Block	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Wallace Office	2-4 Friday	8			
485	Staten Island, N. Y.	Advance Bldg., W. Brighton, N. Y.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.92 6.40	Part	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Hendrickson Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	E. Vincennes St.	Friday	8			
488	New York, N. Y.	2994 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	6.25	Yes	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.	Fingers' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
490	Passaic, N. J.	Kanters' Auditorium	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.48 to 5.20	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	Wanner Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	51 S. 4th Ave.	Wed.	8			
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	5.82	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	114 N. Vermillion St.	1-3 Tues.	8			
496	Kankakee, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
497	Aberdeen, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Bank of Hamilton Bldg.	2nd Tues.	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	308 Delaware St.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins' Bldg.	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Millen Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	6.30	Yes	Yes
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	211 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendels' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	Neatherwoods' Hall	Thursday	8			
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
506	Gainesville, Tex.	E. California St.	Thursday	8			
507	Tacoma, Wash.	Masonic Hall	Tuesday	8			
508	Marion, Ill.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
509	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Pope and Miller Bldg.	Monday	8			
511	Roswell, N. Mex.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8			
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
513	Winfield, Kans.	805½ Main St.	Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	9 S. Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
516	Lindenhurst, L. I., N. Y.	Liberty Hose Co.	1-S.-3-F.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
517	Portland, Me.	439½ Congress St.	Monday	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.	Central Labor Union Hall.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
519	East Rutherford, N. J.	Moose Home	1-3 Thurs	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
520	Handsboro, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	Friday				
523	Keokuk, Ia.	523½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.40	Yes	Vbl.
524	Nelson, B. C., Can.	Anable Block	Wed.	8			
525	Coshocton, O.	Trades and Labor Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	2216½ Ave. E.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
527	Brunswick, Ga.	1318 Monk St.	1-3 Tues.	8			
528	Washington, D. C.	Washington Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	3 Mo.	No
529	Scottdale, Pa.	Locker Hall	2-4 Mon.	9			
530	Seattle, Wash.	Rainier Hall	Tuesday	8	7.50	Yes	No
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
532	Elmira, N. Y.	200 E. Water St.	Saturday	8			
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
536	Baker City, Ore.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	148 Main St.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	Concord Hall, Annex.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
539	New York, N. Y.	229 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8			
540	Watham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	Vbl.
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. M. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Boyds' Hall	2-4-5 Mon.	8			
544	Somerville, Mass.	Isabella Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
545	Kane, Pa.	McDades' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	Trade and Labor Council Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
547	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	1921 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Commonwealth Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	No	Yes
550	Oakland, Cal.	761 12 St.	Friday	8			
551	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	Friday	8	6.16	Yes	Yes
552	Clarksville, Tenn.	Grant Restaurant	Tuesday	9			
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.52	Yes	No
555	Temple, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8			
557	Bozeman, Mont.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.50	No	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Gloss Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
559	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
560	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.88	Yes	No
563	Glendale, Cal.		Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
564	Jersey City Hts., N. J.	Zibettis' Hall	Thursday	8			
565	Elkhart, Ind.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Mon.	9	5.40 to 5.85	No	No
566	Charleston, Mo.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	9	5.85	No	Yes
567	Chappell, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9			
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	Yes
569	New York, N. Y.	73 Allen St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.	Barthel Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Dimmett Bldg.	2nd Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
573	Rye, N. Y.	Guerins' Bldg.	Monday	8			
574	Middletown, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
575	Macon, Ga.						
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	114½ Pine St.	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.	140 Smith St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
578	Chicago, Ill.	Bricklayers' Hall	2-L. Thurs.	8	5.44 to 7.00	Yes	Yes
579	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall				Yes	No
580	Du Bois, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Part
581	Herrin, Ill.	Federation Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
582	Anniston, Ala.	10½ W. 11th St.	Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
583	Portland, Ore.	Fisk and Lombard Sts.	Wed.	8	6.88	Yes	No
584	Emporium, Pa.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	9			
585	New York, N. Y.	424 W. 49th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.75 to 6.25	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	Thompson Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
588	Cartersville, Ill.	Washburn Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8			
589	Cheney, Wash.	Ward Bldg.	Tuesday	8			
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
592	Muncie, Ind.	Goddard Block	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
593	Chester, Pa.	Riley Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
594	Dover, N. J.	9 E. Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	62 Monroe St.	Thursday	8	6.40	No	Yes
596	Taylor, Tex.	4th and Main Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
597	Centersville, Ia.	Woodmen's Hall	Saturday	8	5.20	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	National Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
599	Hammond, Ind.	Weis Hall	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	43 Main St.	2-L. Thurs.	9	3.50 to 4.50	No	No
601	Lava Hot Springs, Ida.	S. A. Branton's Residence.	Saturday	8			
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8			
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	No
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Miller Bldg.	Tuesday	8			
605	Portsmouth, Va.						
606	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60 to 6.40	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8			
608	New York, N. Y.	236 W. 43rd St.	2-4 Wed.	8			
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Union Hall	Thursday	8			
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	310 6th St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
611	New Haven, Conn.	Music Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
612	West New York, N. J.	600 Bergenline Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
613	Greencastle, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	No
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	Will O'Brien's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.40	Yes	No
615	Brownsville, Pa.	S. Beville St.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Huber Bldg.	Friday	8-10	3.60 to 5.50	Yes	No Yes
617	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
618	Hurst, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.				
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
620	Vineland, N. J.	Tower Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	Y. M. C. A. Hall	Thursday	8			
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	No	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. John de Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
625	Malden, Mass.	56 Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8			
626	Wilmington, Del.	Opera Hall	Wed.	8			
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
628	Cincinnati, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
629	Parry Sound, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8-9			
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	Eagles Hall, Neenah, Wis.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Delmargo Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
632	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybossett St.	Monday	8			
633	Granite City, Ill.	Rosenberge Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
634	McCook, Neb.	Kelley Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
635	Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
636	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	10			
637	Hamilton, O.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Eagles' Club Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
639	Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.40	3 Mo.	No
640	Netcong and Stanhope, N. J.	J. O. A. M. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
641	Fort Dodge, Ia.	Commercial National Bank, 3rd Floor	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
642	East Yard Rich., Cal.	4th and McDonald Ave.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
643	Chicago, Ill.						
644	Pekin, Ill.	Trades Assembly Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
645	East Las Vegas, N. M.	702 Lincoln Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8			
646	Nashville, Tenn.						
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
648	Pana, Ill.	Cor. 2nd and Locust Sts.	2-4 Fri.	8			
649	Eau Claire, O.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.				
650	Pomeroy, O.	S. Kinner's Hall	ev. o. Sat.	8			
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	
652	Elwood, Ind.	216½ S. Anderson St.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	No	Yes
653	Chichasha, Okla.	McFarlin Hall	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Scandinavian Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
655	Key West, Fla.	Union Hall	Wed.	8			
656	Holyoke, Mass.	437 High St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.	Rush Bros. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.04 to 5.52	No	Yes
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	7.20	No	No
660	Springfield, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Part
661	Ottawa, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00 to 6.00	No	Yes
662	Mount Morris, N. Y.	Bingham Block	3rd Tues.	9			
663	Healdton, Okla.	City Hall	Monday	8			
664	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	3rd Wed.	8			
665	Amarillo, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	Yes
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	New Toronto	3rd Thurs.	8			
667	Cincinnati, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostranders' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
670	Evansville, Ind.	207½ Sycamore St.	1st Fri.	9			
671	Clovis, N. M.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
672	Toppenish, Wash.	Council Chambers	Sunday	8	6.00	No	No
673	Fort Edward, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
674	Mt. Clemons, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9			
675	Alhambra, Cal.	403 S. Chapel St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
676	Cincinnati, O.	Westendorf Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
679	Montpelier, Vt.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Circuit Hall	Tuesday	8			
681	Loveland, Colo.	Over First National Bank.	1-4 Sat.	8			
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
683	Burlington, Vt.	Bunett Bldg.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	Rear Reality Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	9			
685	Chicopee, Mass.	L. U. C. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	Fieds' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	Yes	
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday				
689	Weiser, Ida.	Rhods' Shop	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	10th and Center Sts.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
692	Cincinnati, O.	N. W. Cor. Berkman and Knox Sts.	Wed.	8			
693	Needham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	Yes
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	4.80	No	No
695	Sterling, Ill.	W. P. Palmer's Office	1-3 Mon.	9	4.95	No	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	1110½ Franklin St.	Monday	8			
697	Columbus, Ga.						
698	Newport, Ky.	Central Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8			
700	Corning, N. Y.	Rodgers' Block	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	Vbl.
701	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	6.50	Yes	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	W. Grafton St.	1st Sat.	9	5.40	No	No
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8			
705	Lorain, O.	1620 Broadway	Friday	8	6.00	3 Mo.	Yes
706	Sullivan, Ind.	M. W. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
707	Silver City, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8			
710	Long Beach, Cal.	221 E. 3rd St.	Monday	8			
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	F. O. R. L. & B. Hall	Tuesday	8			
712	Covington, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bampfield Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
714	Lorain, O.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.92 to 6.40	3 Mo.	No
715	Des Moines, Ia.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9			
716	Zanesville, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	Yes
717	Bristol, R. I.	65 Hope St.	2-4 Mon.				
718	Havre, Mont.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.60	No	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	95 Stephenson St.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Rooms	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	2-4 Wed.	9		Yes	No
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	206½ Main St.	Tuesday	8			
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
726	Providence, R. I.	24 Westminster St.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.30	No	
727	Petersburg, Va.	Redmen's Hall	Wed.	8			
728	Pontiac, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
729	Thurber, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8			
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	110 Bridge St.	Wed.	9	4.05	No	Part
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8			
732	Stockton, Cal.	Central Labor Council	2nd Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Bricklayers' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
735	Mansfield, O.	83½ N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	9			
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	764 Broad and Fritzwater Sts.	Thursday	8			
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Modern Woodmen's Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
738	Lewiston, Ill.	N. Main	2-4 Wed.	8			
739	College Hill, O.	6136 Hamilton Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
740	New York, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Monday	8			
741	Beardstown, Ill.	First State Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	No	Yes
742	Decatur, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Part
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8			
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Waverley Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.40	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	City Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorsville, Ill.	Desplaines' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	710 E. High St.	1st Thurs.	9			
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	224 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	Opt.	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.		Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
752	Hackensack, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
754	Fulton, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	Friday	8			
755	West Superior, Wis.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	Part
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.50	Yes	No
757	South Manchester, Conn	Forresters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
758	Bayonne, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
759	San Francisco, Cal.	454 Valencia St.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
760	Melrose, Mass.	Porter Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	Johnsons' Bldg.	Monday	8	6.80	No	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
764	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Mascontah House	L. Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Progress Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
768	Forty Fort, Pa.	Strohs' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
769	Pasedena, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
770	North Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday				
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Forresters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	226 6th Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.00		No
773	Braddock, Pa.	Maccabees' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
774	Lexington, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8			
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
777	Melford, Mass.	88 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8			No
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	48 Wallace Ave.	Thursday	8			
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8			
780	Everett, Mass.	459 Broadway	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	Friday	8			
782	Fond du Lac, Wis.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	Yes
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Gilbert Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
784	North Easton, Mass.	Lakes' Hall	2nd Tues.	8			
785	Covington, Ky.	Workmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
786	Skowhegan, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
787	New York, N. Y.	51st St. and 4th Ave.	Monday	8			
788	Chicago, Ill.	Vorwaerts Turner Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
789	Marissa, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickards' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	Yes
791	New York, N. Y.	143 Atlantic Ave.	Monday	8	6.25	Yes	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	114 E. State St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
793	Kingston, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8-10			
794	Leominster, Mass.	F. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
795	St. Louis, Mo.	10th and Carr Sts.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.05 to 4.50	Yes	Yes
796	Seguin, Tex.	Guarantee Loan and Trust Co. Bank Bldg.	Thursday				
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	9	5.40	No	No
798	Salem, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	Cor. King and John Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	No	No
800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.75	No	No
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	Eagles' Hall, Hope Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
802	Hyde Park, Mass.	Everett Square, North Pk., Mass.	Wed.	8			
803	Metropolis, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
805	Zeigler, Ill.		Tuesday	8			
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	T. A. Work Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	9			
808	New York, N. Y.	Brooklyn Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	6.25	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.60	No	No
810	Wakefield, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	5.20	No	Yes
811	Atlantic Highlands, N.J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
812	Cairo, Ill.	712 Com. Ave.	Thursday	9			
813	Carbondale, Pa.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	5.20	No	Yes
814	West Hampton, N. Y.	Good Templars' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Part
815	Pensacola, Fla.						
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40	No	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	4th Ave. and 19th St.	Wed.	8			
818	Putnam, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Metcalf Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
820	Grand Rapids, Wis.	Wood County Bank Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
821	Winthrop, Mass.	War Veterans' Hall	2nd Wed.	8			
822	Findlay, O.	Headquarters Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9			
823	Hominy, Okla.						
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	9	4.05	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.18	Yes	Yes
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Mystic Workers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
827	Closter, N. J.	Warners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.80	Yes	Yes
828	Menlo Park, Cal.	Duff and Doyle Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	109 Pacific Ave.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
831	Arlington, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
832	Eldorado, Kas.	121½ N. Main St.	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
833	Berwyn, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigan's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	20 S. Main St.	Friday	8	5.00	No	Yes
837	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	1-2 Tues.	8			
838	Sunbury, Pa.	321 Market St.	Wed.	9-10			
839	Brigham City, Utah	1 W. 3rd St., S.	Thursday	8			
840	Olney, Ill.	Main St.	Tuesday	9			
841	Carbondale, Ill.	M. W. of A. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Trust Co. Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
846	Revere, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	8.00		No
847	Natick, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8			
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Manitowoc Savings Bank Bldg.	1-2 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
850	Leadville, Colo.	Topic Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
851	Reading, Pa.		Thursday	10			
852	Verona, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	America Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
854	Cincinnati, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Cor. Jefferson and Fresno Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8			
856	Greenvile, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40 to 7.00	Yes	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	Murphy Block	Thursday	8			
859	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	Wed.	8			
860	Framingham, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Labor Headquarters	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall, Post 12	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
863	Conneaut, O.	Dorman Block	Monday	8			
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	5.00		No
865	Brunswick, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
867	Milford, Mass.	134 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
868	Cheviot, O.	Chris Weis, N. Bend Ave.	L. Sat.	8			
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.		1st Mon.	9	4.00 to 5.00	No	No
870	Granville, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	3.20	No	No
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	16 Jefferson Ave., S.	Wed.	8			
872	Arcadia, Kas.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	9	5.40	No	No
873	Alvin, Tex.	Stevens' Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8			
874	Galveston, Tex.	2109½ Mecanic St.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
875	Oakland, Cal.	146 11th St	1-3 Fri.	8	6.88	Yes	No
876	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Jones Block	1-3 Mon.	8			
877	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	8			
878	Beverly, Mass.	Atlantic Hall	Friday	8			
879	Elmira, N. Y.	200 E. Water St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Congregation Holding Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	No
881	Massilon, O.	Grades' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
882	Columbia, Pa.	Brewerys' Hall	1st Thurs.	9	4.50	Yes	No
883	Aberdeen, Wash.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Monday	8			
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple, Room 603.	Wed.				
885	Woburn, Mass.	Mechanics' Bldg.	Thursday	8			
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Redmen's Hall	Thursday	8			
888	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	Thursday	8			
889	Allston, Mass.	Woods' Hall	Friday	8			
890	Hazelwood, Pa.	I. O O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
892	Dedham, Mass.	Tapley Hall, E. Dedham, Mass.	Friday	8	6.00		No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.	Main St.	3rd Wed.	8			
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Vanderbilt Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
896	Jackson, Miss.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9			
897	Norristown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Union Labor Temple, St. Joseph, Mich.	1-3 Mon.	9			
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	417 Market St.	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	906 Green Ave.	1-3 Wed.	10			
901	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
902	Auburn, R. I.	Vasa Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
903	Clay Center, Kas.	Lindner Bldg.	Friday	9			
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8			
905	Freeland, Pa.	Geoperts' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Fire Hose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
909	Clarkdale, Ariz.	Old School House	1-2-4 Fri.	8	5.90	No	No
910	Gloucester, Mass.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connell Hall	Friday	8			
912	Richmond, Ind.	Luken's Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
913	Balboa, Canal Zone	Lodge Halls of C. Z.	1-3 Wed. 2-4 Sat.	8	6.80 8.24	No	No
914	Augusta, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
915	Horton, Kas.	Francis Hall	1-3 Wed.	10			
916	Aurora, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
917	Astoria, Ore.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	6.88	Yes	No
918	Manhattan, Kas.	Smith Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	B. L. Council Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
922	Maysville, Ky.	Cox Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8			
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.40	No	Vbl.
924	Manchester, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
925	Salinas, Cal.	Native Sons' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8			
926	Beloit, Wis.	308½ E. Grand Ave.	Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
927	Danbury, Conn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Friendship Hall	2nd Fri.	9			
929	Grinnell, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	Just Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
931	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	3 Mo.	No
933	L'Ange, Gardien, Que., Can.	Fortiers' Hall	2nd Sat.	9	2.76 to 4.06	No	No
934	Marshall, Mo.	K of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Band Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
937	Chelsea, Mass.	108 Park St.	Tuesday				
938	West Roxbury, Mass.	33 Popular St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	No	Yes
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kas.	Union Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	9			
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Friend and Jones Block	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8			
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2nd Fri.	10			
947	Ridgeway, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	4.20 to 5.40	No	Part
948	Sioux City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Friday	8			
949	Columbia, S. C.	1615 Main St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
950	Lynbrook, N. Y.	18 Atlantic Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
951	Brainerd, Minn.	Trades and Labor Hall	1st Thurs.	8			
952	Bristol, Conn.	Empire Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
954	Boston, Mass.	38 Canseway St.	Monday	8			
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
956	Normal, Ill.	Braggers' Hall	Monday	8			
957	Stillwater, Minn.	Sons of Herman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Seigel Hall	Friday	8			
959	Mattapan, Mass.	Road Club Hall	Monday	8			
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
962	Marblehead, Mass.	43 Pleasant St.	Monday	8			
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8	4.00	No	
964	McPherson, Kas.	220½ N. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
965	DeKalb, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	No	No
966	Sharon, Mass.	Workman Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
967	Burlington, Colo.						
968	Blackfoot, Ida.	Old Land Office Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.50	Yes	No
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
970	Riverside, N. J.	Steckers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
973	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
974	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	5.40	Yes	
975	Benton, Ill.	Foulks' Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	6.00	No	Yes
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	128½ Kirby Arcade	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
979	Williamstown, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1st Mon.	8			
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9			
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Dania Hall	Thursday	8			
982	Santurce S. Juan, P. R.	17 Obrero St., Santurce, Porto Rico	1-3 Mon.	9	2.20 to 3.25	Yes	No
983	Freeport, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
984	Rockport, Tex.	Over First National Bank	1-3 Mon.	8	M. A'd.	3 Mo.	No
985	Gary, Ind.	560 Broadway	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
988	Marlboro, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
989	Newburyport, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-4-5 Th.	8	4.00	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	File Hall	2-4 Fri.	9			
991	Winchester, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
992	Buhl, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8			
993	Miami, Fla.	1404½ Ave. D	Friday	8	6.50	Yes	No
994	Bennington, Vt.		2-4 Thurs.	8			
995	Branford, Conn.	Tooles' Hall	4th Wed.	8			
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Arcade Block	1-2 Fri.	9			
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Cor. High and Wash. Sts.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
998	Dugger, Ind.						
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	906½ Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
1001	Gardner, Mass.	Barthells' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10	3.50 to 4.50		
1002	Arlington, N. J.	174 Midland Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Sterner House	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00		
1004	Selma, Cal.	Vanderburg Hall	Ev. Fri.	8	6.50		
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Evitts' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.50		
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	Galloways' Hall	Friday	10	5.00		
1008	Collingwood, Ont, Can.	Allens' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.24 to 6.00	Yes	Yes
1009	Delhi, O.	J. O. A. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1011	Provo, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
1012	Masontown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	L. Sat.	8			
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1014	Warren, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Town Hall	Friday	8			
1016	Rome, N. Y.	149 W. Dominrick St.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Cedar and North Sts.	Monday	8			
1018	Whitman, Mass.						
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	Monday	8			
1020	Portland, Ore.	Arion Hall		8			
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	153 Union St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1022	Parsons, Kas.	Eng. Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	Orvells' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1025	Baxter, Springs, Kas.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Maccabees' Hall	Friday	9	5.40	Yes	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	S. Washington	Thursday	8			
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1031	Dover, N. H.	Marrill Block	Tuesday	8	6.40	6 Mo.	No
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Sat.	10			
1033	Niles, Mich.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Monday	8	5.60		
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Jones Block, Room 7	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1036	California, Pa.	McCain Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Ebersole Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Glee Club Rooms	1-3 Sat.	8	5.50	No	Yes
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.00	3 Mo.	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Green Block	Monday	8			
1042	Piattsburg, N. Y.	Union Headquarters	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	Bank of Charleron Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Bowman Block, Room 9	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	508 Locust St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Cor. Main and Pine Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	Prettyman Bldg.	1-3 Sun.	8			
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	1314 Ridge Ave.	Saturday	8	4.22 to 5.25	Yes	Yes
1052	Portland, Ore.	Eagles' Hall	1-M. 3 S.	8			
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	Brisbane Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
1054	Addison, N. Y.	Home of Secretary	1-3 Sat.	9			
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	Monday	8	5.60	No	Yes
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Hincke Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.00	No	No
1057	New York N. Y.	56 Orchard St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
1058	Madison, N. J.	Britton Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Lyrio Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
1060	Norman, Okla.	224½ Main St.	Friday	8			
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Masonic Temple	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Fithian Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.	Masonic Block	Wed.	8			
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.						
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	5.50	No	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8			
1067	Belleville, N. J.	123 Washington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8			
1068	Vallejo and Benecia, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8			
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
1070	Aberdeen, Wash.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.88	Yes	Vbl.
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	Hovey Block	1-3 Thurs.	10			
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	317½ W. Okmulgee St.	Monday	8			
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	9			
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	New Moose Home	2-4 Mon.	8	4.44	Yes	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	11½ N. E. 3rd St.	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9			
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	Talley Bldg.	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Hook and Ladder No. 1	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60 to 6.00	Yes	No
1080	South Haven, Mich.	102 Center St.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.95	No	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1082	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Piersons' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Townsand Hall	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.						
1086	Argenta, Ark.	Vogal Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1087	Port Huron, Mich.	Boyce Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	McCroy Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	238 E. Wash. St.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1090	Utuado, P. R.						
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	Cor. Ridgewood and Broad Sts.	2-4 Fri.	8			
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	Pembroke Hall, G. C.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	Bornemans' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kas.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	5.20	No	Yes
1096	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1097	Longview, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1098	Marshfield and Vicinity, North Bend, Ore.	Owls' Hall	Friday	8			
1099	Downingtown, Pa.	Enprovement Bldg.	1-2 Mon.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Union Hall	Thursday	8			
1101	Eldorado, Ark.	Post Office Bldg.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Monday	8			
1103	Paragould, Ark.	McHoney Hall	Monday	8			
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00 2.60	No	No
1105	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sandford St.	1-3 Wed.	8 2-3	up	Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.	Archer Pl. Hall	Wed.	8	6.88	Yes	Yes
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	3930 Lorain Ave.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1109	S. San Francisco, Cal.	210 Linden Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Weiland St.	Monday	8			
1111	Ironton, O.	Schwerchart Hall	Friday	8			
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.60	No	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Public School Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	Cosmos Castle	1-3 Wed.	8			
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.50	No	No
1117	Oilton, Okla.	Carpenter Shop, Under Alamo Rooms	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nd Thurs.	8			
1120	Portland, Ore.	Grandar and E. Pine Sts.	Monday	8	5.50 to 7.00	Yes	Part
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	Union Hall	Friday	9	4.50 to 6.00	No	Yes
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	Harris Bros. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.						
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	Saturday	8	4.56	Yes	No
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	466 Broad St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	217 St. Catherine St.	Tuesday	10	3.00 to 4.50	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	Schwench Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
1131	Waycross, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.00 to 5.00	No	No
1132	Alpena, Mich.	Bertrand Hall	2-L. Thurs.	9	4.95	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Whitlocks' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Over Port Jefferson Library	1-3 Wed.	8			
1136	Donora, Pa.	Slovack Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1137	Pratt, Kas.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
1138	Rock River, Wyo.						
1139	Hollister, Cal.	Labor Hall	Monday	8			
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	128½ 6th St.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1141	Warwick, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	
1142	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Trades and Labor Council Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.20	3 Mo.	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Carroll Hall	Friday	8			
1145	Port Jarvis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	Neidl Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1147	Portsmouth, Va.	Tidewater Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	6.60	Yes	No
1149	Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.50	Yes	No
1150	Handsboro, Miss.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
1154	West Chester, Pa.	5 N. Church St.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Wolf Bldg., 3rd Floor	1-3 Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	177 Capt. St.	1-3 Tues.	8-9			
1157	Passaic, N. J.	126 Madison St.	Thursday	8			
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Saturday	8			
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1160	Kendallville, Ind.						
1161	Morris, Ill.	215½ Liberty St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1163	Virden, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Thurs.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agt
1164	New York, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8			
1165	Sacramento, Cal.						
1166	Fremont, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	No	
1167	St. James, L. I., N. Y.	Moores' Hotel	1st Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont.Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lapleche Hall	2-4 Tues.	9			
1170	Cent. Moriches, L. I., N. Y.						
1171	Marion, Ia.	Memorial Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
1172	Billings, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	221 Com. St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Erie St.	2-L. Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1175	Oatman, Ariz.	G. S. Major's Carp. Shop	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	9			
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Biggers' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8			
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Weiss and Ronans' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1180	Cleveland, O.	307 W. Superior Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8			
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	Bicers' Hall	Wed.	9			
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	9	5.40	No	Yes
1183	Parsons, Kas.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Mon.	8	5.44	No	Yes
1184	Seattle, Wash.	108 W. Main St.	Friday	8	6.88	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1186	Pittsburg, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Part
1187	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lenerts' Hall	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8			
1190	Bellefonte, Pa.						
1191	Detroit, Mich.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Part
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Lorenzetti Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8			
1194	Taylor, Pa.	Thomas Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1195	Ponce, P. R.	4 Aurora St.	15th-L.	8	1.50 to 2.25	No	No
1196	Sacremento. Cal.	Member's Home		8	5.00	Yes	No
1197	Connersville, Ind.	Trust Co. Hall	Friday	9			
1198	Independence, Kas.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1199	Rice Lake, Wis.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.40	No	No
1200	North Platte, Neb.	County Court House	1-3 Mon.	9			
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Carsons' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1202	Merced, Cal.						
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.20	No	No
1204	Jasonville, Ind.	A. A. Wilkerson's Lbr. Yd.	Tuesday	9	5.00	No	
1205	Barceloneta, P. R.						
1206	Norwood, O.	2112 E. Sherman Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Glen Elk Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	Harmony Hall	Wed.	8			
1209	Newark, N. J.	48 William St.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.50 to 5.60	Yes	No
1210	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.	467 S. Salina St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1212	Coffeyville, Kas.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	3 Mo.	No
1213	St. Anthony, Ida.	Union Hall	Wed.	9			
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	6.16	Yes	Yes
1216	Jersey City, N. J.	587 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1218	Ludlow, Ky.	Carpenters' Hall	4th Wed.	8			
1219	Christopher, Ill.	Theo. Gill's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	Trade Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	9			
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9			
1222	Macon, Ga.	New St.	Tuesday	9			
1223	Maryville, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	9	4.00	No	No
1224	Emporia, Kas.	5th and Corner St.	Monday	8			
1225	Sanford, Me.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	9	6.40	No	Vbl.
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	S. 7th St.	Monday	8			
1232	New Glasgow, N. S. Can	Federation Hall	Thursday	8			
1233	Detroit, Mich.	46 Grand River St.	Friday	8			
1234	Girard, Ill.	Woodman Hall	3rd Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	5th and Franklin Sts.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
1237	Rexburg, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1238	Nogales, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	140 Fairmont St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1240	Lindsay, Ont., Can.	I. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50	No	Vbl.
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	Court House	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1242	Cleveland, O.	310 Superior Ave., N. E.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Garvin Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	182 St. Catherine, E.	Saturday	9	4.80	Yes	No
1245	Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Cocy Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9			
1248	Batavia, Ill.	St. Georges Hall	4th Thurs.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1249	Moncton, N. B., Can. ..			8			
1250	Homestead, Fla.	Tower Hall	1-3 Sat.	8			
1251	New Westminster, B. C.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	
1252	Beltzhoover, Pa.	Friebels' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.....	Allen Hall		8			
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich..	Backus Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1255	Chillicothe, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg., 3rd Floor	1-3 Wed.	8			
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Weeds' Block	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Wysman Hall	Saturday	8			
1258	Pocatello, Ida.						
1259	Muskegon Heights, Mich	Maccabee Hall	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	Wash. and Clinton Sts.....	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	No	Yes
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Part
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	712½ Jackson St.....	1-2 Wed.	8	3.20	No	No
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keaver Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9			
1264	Clifton, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1266	Victoria, B. C., Can....	K. of P. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1267	Worden, Ill.....	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
1269	Warren, R. I.	A. C. J. C. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1270	Montreal, Que., Can. ..	6 Monument Natl.	Saturday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
1272	Seattle, Wash.	110 W. Main St.....	2-4 Sun.	8			
1273	Coraopolis, Pa.	McBriers' Hall	2-3 Wed.	8			
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	Village Hall	2-4 Mon.	9			
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Coachman Bldg., 5th Floor	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y. ..	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Wed.	8			
1277	Bend, Ore.	Love Pine Labor Temple.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1278	Omaha, Neb.	Druid Hall	Wed.	8			
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	79 Arcade	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1280	Mountain View, Cal. ..	Mackabee Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	939 Oak St.....	Monday	8			
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20 to 5.60	No	Yes
1283	Preston, Ont., Can....	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	3.50	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	Oak Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1285	Allentown, Pa.	819 Hamilton St.....	Thursday	9			
1286	El Centro, Cal.	Dunaway Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1287	New Bedford, Mass. ...	153 Union St.....	Tuesday	8			
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Rooms.....	2-4 Mon.	8			
1289	West Seattle, Wash. ...	2642½ California Ave.....	Monday	8	7.50	No	No
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.						
1291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall.....	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1292	Huntington, L. I. N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8			
1293	Michigan City, Ind. ...	Garden Theater Bldg.....	2nd Wed.	8			
1294	Atlanta, Ga.	29½ Mariette St.....	Tuesday	9			
1295	Hornell, N. Y.....	129 Main St.....	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20 to 6.00	No	No
1296	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J. ..	Peoples' Bank Bldg.....	1-3 Wed.	8			
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Federation of Labor Hall..	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.	Ship Carpenters' Hall....	Tuesday	8			
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	J. B. Johnson Hall.....	Monday	8	6.50	No	No
1301	Morenci, Ariz.	Spanish-American Hall ...	13-29 e. m.	8			
1302	Rockwell Springs, N. Y.	Pearsalls' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
1303	Port Angeles, Wash. ...	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8			
1304	Raleigh, Ill.	Town Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	No
1305	Fall River, Mass.	42 2nd St.....	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1307	Evanston, Ill.	Wiking Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	Jones and Nesbit Bldg....	2-4 Thurs.	8			
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office.....	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1310	Rochester, N. Y.	580 St. Paul St.....	1-2 Thurs.	8 3-4	4.40 to 5.25	Yes	No
1311	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00 to 7.50	No	Part
1312	New Orleans, La.	305 St. Charles St.....	Friday	8			
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	Yes
1315	Colfax, Wash.	Moose Hall	Ev. 2 wks.	8			
1316	York, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	9	5.85	No	No
1317	Indiana Harbor, Ind. ..	Auditorium Lodge Hall...	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1318	Rantoul, Ill.....	Fowler Hall	1-3 Tues.	10			
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.....	314 S. 2nd St.....	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, Newf'dland..	Longshoremen's Hall	2nd Tues.	10	4.00	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8			
1322	Port Henry, N. Y.	C. Broughton's Residence..	1-3 Fri.	9		No	No
1323	Midland, Mich.	Woodmen of World Hall..	1-3 Mon.	10			
1324	E. St. Louis, Ill.....	Metropolitan Bldg.	Friday	8	4.40 to 7.00	No	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can..	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8			
1326	Ely, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.75 to 7.50	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8			
1328	DeLand, Fla.	Woodmen's Hall	Saturday	8			
1329	New Bern, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	4.50 to 6.50	No	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	7 Oak St.	Thursday	9	4.05	Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt.	Grand Army Block	4th Fri.	9			
1332	Minerva, O.	Woodmen's Hall	1st Fri.	9	5.40	No	No
1333	Newkirk, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1335	Seattle, Wash.	3422 Fremont Ave.	Monday	8	7.50	No	
1336	Millville, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8			
1337	Douglas, Ariz.	Rinia Bldg.		8 1-2			
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	Dufour Block	Saturday	8			
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Mon.	9-10			
1340	Ft. Collins, Colo.	Avery Block	Tuesday	8			
1341	York, Me.	Mechanics' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1443	Redlands, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	Eyrings' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1346	Witt, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1347	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	3.60 to 5.92	No	No
1348	Cincinnati, O.	1411 Walnut St.	1-3 Tues.	9	3.25	Yes	Yes
1349	Lenoir, N. C.	Dyshart Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	10 1-2			
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	437 High St.	Friday	9	4.05 to 5.40	Yes	No
1351	Portsmouth, N. H.	N. B. O. P. Hall	Friday	8			
1352	Pevely, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8			
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8			
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Elstons' Bank, 2nd Floor.	Friday	8	4.50	No	No
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	Yes
1357	Clinton, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall	1st Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1358	Tipton, Ia.	Woodmen's Hall	Monday	9	4.95	No	Yes
1359	Toledo, O.	Bronson Bldg., 3rd Floor.	Thursday	8			
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	St. Joseph Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1361	Westbrook, Me.	Forresters' Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.40 to 6.40	Yes	Yes
1362	Chester, Ill.	Singer Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.40	No	Yes
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	Trent Bldg.	Tuesday	8			
1364	Leominster, Mass.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	10		Yes	No
1365	Cleveland, O.	Arch Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.	9	2.25 to 3.60	No	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	Wicker Park Hall	Thursday	8	4.40 to 5.20	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	198 Smith St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	3 Mo.	No
1369	Weleetka, Okla.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah.	Smiths' Hall	Wed.	8			
1371	Rockdale, Tex.	Harris' Shop	Monday	8			
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	German Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1373	Flint, Mich.	409½ Saginaw St.	Wed.	9			
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keoughs' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1375	Lachine, Que., Can.	159 1st St., Dominion Pk.	1-3 Mon.	9	5.70	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1377	North Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1378	Dockton, Wash.	School House	Tuesday	8			
1379	Conway, Ark.	W. O. W.—I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	4.95	No	Yes
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Reath Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	S. of V. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1385	Bay City, Mich.	Central Trade Hall	Thursday	8			
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	9			
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Foys' Hall	Thursday	8			
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Handcock Hall	Friday	8			
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Thurs.	9			
1391	Reading, Mass.	Main and Haven Sts.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20 to 6.00	Yes	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Peoples' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1393	East Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8			
1394	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.		Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1395	Fremont, Neb.	Frahm Hall	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
1396	Golden, Colo.						
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.40	No	No
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8			
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	107 Trolly-way Venice	Friday	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	Geo. Hoerner's Hall	Monday	9-10	4.00 to 5.00	Yes	Part
1402	Merriton, Ont., Can.						
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.20	No	No
1404	Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ 2nd Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00		
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Davidson Bldg.	Saturday	8	4.50	No	No
1406	Louisville, Ky.	319 W. Jefferson St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1407	Perry, N. Y.	15 Short St.	L. Wed.	9			
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
1409	Forsyth, Mont.	Room in Kelly Saloon	1-3 Mon.	8			
1410	Cisco, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8			
1411	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1412	Drumright, Okla.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Van Orden Hotel	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1416	Montrose, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	9			
1417	Tonopah, Nev.	Carill Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1419	Johnstown, Pa.						
1420	Hastings on Hudson NY	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs	8	5.60	Yes	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	1585 Grove St.	1-L. Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1422	New York, N. Y.	Bulgers' Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1424	Elmhurst, Cal.	Redmen's Hall	Thursday	8			
1425	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	Tuesday	8	M. A'd.	Yes	
1426	Elyria, O.	Union Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1427	Lee, Mass.	Forresters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8			
1429	Haileyville, Okla.						
1430	Tarentum, Pa.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1431	El Reno, Okla.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	North Star Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1433	Fairbury, Neb.	McCloskey Hall	1-3 Wed.	8-10	4.00 to 5.00	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullins' Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall		8	4.40	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1437	Portsmouth, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
1438	Warren, O.	Union Saving & Trust Co.	Wed.	8			
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Bourgh Bldg.	Monday	8			
1440	Deadwood, S. D.	Firemen's Hall	4th Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1442	Augusta, Ga.						
1443	Englewood, N. J.	Park Hotel	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1444	Phoenixville, Pa.						
1445	Topeka, Kans.	413 Kansas Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1446	Albany, N. Y.	106 State St.	1st Thurs.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1447	Vero, Fla.		2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sat.	10			
1449	Lansing, Mich.	Building Trades Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1450	San Juan, P. R.	A. F. of L. Hall	15-30 e. mo.	8	2.50	No	No
1451	Monterey, Cal.	Building Trades Council Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00 to 7.00	Yes	
1452	Amesbury, Mass.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	189 Newark Ave.	2nd Sat.	8	4.31	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.			8	6.00	No	No
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.						
1456	New York, N. Y.	12 St. Mark's Pl.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.25	Yes	No
1457	Sidney, Neb.	I. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1458	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
1459	Westboro, Mass.	Hall South St.	2nd Fri.	8			
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	Maccobee Hall	Friday	9	4.05 to 6.85		
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	4.77	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall, Wood St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1464	Monroe, Mich.	Maccobee Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.95	No	No
1466	Fayetteville, N. C.	V. O. T. Hall	Tuesday	8			
1467	Nashville, Tenn.	411½ Union St.	Thursday	10	1.75 to 4.00	Yes	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1469	Northfield, Vt.	Bacon Block	1st Wed.	8	3.20	No	No
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
1471	Camden, Me.	Burd Block	Friday	8			
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Turn Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	E. 12th St. and Fruitvale Ave.	Thursday	8			
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fire Engine House	2nd Wed.	8			
1475	Anchorage, Alaska	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1476	Abilene, Kans.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	10			
1477	Middletown, O.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	9	5.85	Yes	No
1478	Arcata, Cal.	Potagese Hall	Thursday	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agrt
1479	Walpole, Mass.	Walpole Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1480	Boulder, Colo.	13th and Pine Sts.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1481	Colusa, Cal.	11th and Pearl Sts.	2-4 Wed.	8			
1482	New Orleans, La.	Pythian Temple	2-4 Wed.	10	2.50 to 3.50	Opt.	No
1483	Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.	Royal Arcanum Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Merriman Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	7.00	No	No
1485	La Porte, Ind.	Truesdell Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
1486	Austin, Minn.	Union Hall	Tuesday	10	6.00	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptiste	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1488	New Castle, Ind.						
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1491	Spring City, Pa.						
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	9			
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Midvale N. J.	2-4 Sat.	8-9	4.40	No	No
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
1495	Yoakum, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	3rd Tues.	8			
1496	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Eve. Wed.	8			
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	Arcanum Hall	4th Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1498	Ft. William, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	9			
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtel Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	Yes
1500	Astoria, Ore.	Rosenberg Hall	Friday	8			
1501	Bay City, Mich.	Central Labor Council	1-3 Fri.	10			
1502	Cloverport, Ky.						
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1504	Jeannette, Pa.	Banghman Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
1505	Berlin, N. H.	Morrin Block	1-3 Fri.	8	4.66	No	No
1506	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1507	Drummondv'e, Que., Can						
1508	Antigo, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	4.80	No	No
1509	Carthage, N. Y.	Grange Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1510	Perth, Ont., Can.	Ind. Home Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	10			
1511	Southampton, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1512	Middletown, Conn.	Mid. C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	No	No
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.	Metal Trade Hall	3rd Wed	9			
1514	Niles, O.	1 Mill St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Haslers' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1516	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Staff Bldg., Spring St.	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	Yes
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Woodmen's Hall	Wed.	9			
1519	Toledo, O.	421 St. Clair St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	62 Cannon St.	2-4 Wed.	9			
1521	Carbon Hill, Ala.	Miners' Hall	Wed.	8			
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. John's Hall	Saturday	9			
1523	Rockford, Ill.	Svea Hall, 7th St.	Friday	9	3.60 to 5.40	Yes	
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibeaux Hall	Tuesday	8			
1525	Princeton, Ill.	M. W. W. Hall, No. 40.	1st Thurs.	9			
1526	Denton, Tex.	Over Turner's Store	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	90 N. Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	1407 Market St.	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1529	Kansas City, Kans.	739 Minnesota St.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1530	Marlin, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8			
1531	Rockland, Mass.	Phoenix Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	Ila. Hall	Monday	8			
1533	Higbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8			
1534	Glade Spring, Va.	Glade Spring Hall	Tuesday	8			
1535	New Wilson, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8			
1536	Hamilton, Mont.	Justice Whaley's Office	1-3 Mon.	8			
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgills' Hall	Thursday	8			
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00 to 8.00	No	No
1539	San Marcos, Tex.	Greens' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1540	Portland, Ore.	Carpenters' Hall		8			
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Union Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1542	Puerta DeTierra, San Juan, P. R.	Federation Hall	Monday	8-9			
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	694 Washington St.	2nd Thurs.	8			
1544	St. John, N. B., Can.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	9			
1545	Fraserville, Que., Can.	Forresters' Hall		9	3.60	No	No
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	9	4.95	Yes	Yes
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
1548	Worland, Wyo.	School House	Tuesday	8			
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Engine House No. 1	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	No	Yes
1550	Braintree, Mass.	Holbrook Ave. and S. Braintree	2-4 Fri.	8			
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	Nies Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
1553	New Market, N. H.	Grange Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1554	Mulberry, Kans.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1555	Leadwood, Mo.	Miners' Union Hall	1st Mon.	8	3.65	No	No
1556	Jerseyville, Ill.	Modern Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
1557	Leominster, Mass.	Music Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.00	Yes	No
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can	697 Ontario St., Montreal, Que., Can.	Friday	8	4.80	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8			
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Wed.	9			
1561	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingartner Bldg.	2-L. Tues.	8-9	6.40 to 4.05	Yes	Yes
1563	Monessen, Pa.	Croation Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1565	Winston Salem, N. C.	Goler Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9			
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	6.16	Yes	Yes
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 S. 4th St.	Tuesday	10			
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Rose Bldg.	3rd Fri.	10			
1570	Marysville, Cal.	Trades Hall Bldg.	Monday	8			
1571	Ionia, Mich.	G. L. Pierce's Office	1-2 Thurs.	10			
1572	McGill, Nev.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.75	No	No
1573	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80 to 6.00	Yes	No
1574	Florence, S. C.	E. Miller's Residence	2-4 Fri.	10	6.00	No	No
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Purcell Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1577	Superior, Ariz.		1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Ryan Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
1579	Onset, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	L. Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbals' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.	9	5.40	No	No
1582	Cincinnati, O.	7th and Elm Sts.	Tuesday	8			
1583	Marblehead, Mass.	Salem, Mass.	Tuesday	8			
1584	Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1586	New Orleans, La.	Temperance Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kans.	405½ N. Main St.	Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Greenwell Hall	Monday	9			
1589	Arecibo, P. R.						
1590	Norris City, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Firemen's Hall	1st Sat.	10			
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhard Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	9			
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.						
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Saturday	8.40	4.60	Yes	Yes
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.60	Yes	Yes
1599	Albert Lea, Minn.	D. B. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.40	No	Yes
1600	Two Rivers, Wis.	Schroeders' Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	3.50	Yes	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	28 N. Main St.	1-L. Tues.	8			
1602	Cincinnati, O.	3600 Warsaw Ave.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Fri.	8			
1604	McMechen, W. Va.	Old School Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1605	Moscow, Ida.	National Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1606	New Orleans, La.	205 St. Charles St.	2-4 Thurs.	10	3.50	No	No
1607	Orillia, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1608	Scottsbluff, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Erspamers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	Bunnell Bldg.	Wed.	8			
1611	Elizabeth, N. C.	Cole St. Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	5.60	No	
1612	Moultrie, Ga.	124 Cass Ave.	Tuesday	8			
1613	York, N. J.	326 Bank St.	1-3 Fri.	8			
1614	Brevard, N. C.	Fraternity Bldg.	Thursday	9			
1615	Cleveland, O.	3629 Sackett Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1616	Nashua, N. H.	O'Donalda Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Part
1617	Roy, Mont.	O. E. F. Smith's Home	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8			
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9.15	4.00	No	No
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Mrak Hall	Wed.	8	6.60	No	No
1621	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	8			
1622	Trenton, Ont., Can.	Trades Bldg.	Friday	8	4.80	No	
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Workman Hall	Tuesday	9	5.40	No	No
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Yeomen's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.30	No	No
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1627	Mena, Ark.	Gore's Shop	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
1628	Paris, Ark.	Younker Bldg.	Wed.	8			
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Engineers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1631	Omaha, Neb.	Benso Auditorium	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Mission Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Casa Federation	Tuesday	9			
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60 to 6.80	Yes	No
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slavish Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Par
1637	La Junta, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	
1638	Elkhart, Ind.	Tyler Hotel	2-4 Tues.	8			
1639	Trenton, Mo.						
1640	E. Hampton, L. I., N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Newton Lane	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Ye

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1641	Chatham, Mass.	Society Hall	1st Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	501 Lincoln St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1643	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	Vbl.
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	16 S. 5th St.	Wed.	8			
1645	Hull, Mass.	H St., Bay Side Alleston Post Office	1-3 Wed.	8			
1646	Durango, Colo.	969 Main Ave.	Friday	8			
1647	Carson City, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1649	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Auditorium	2-4 Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9	4.50 to 5.40	Yes	No
1651	Midland, Ont., Can.	Sons of England Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1652	Hampton and Vic., N.H.		2-4 Tues.	8			
1653	Cambridge, Mass.	Cor. Davenport and Massachusetts Ave.	Tuesday	8		Yes	
1654	San Pedro, Cal.	Lalcus Temple	Wed.	8			
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1656	Atlanta, Ga.	29½ Marietta St.	Friday	9			
1657	Newport News, Va.	711 22nd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1658	Grove City, Pa.						
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Part
1660	Pittsfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9			
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8			
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9			
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Cor. King and Royal Sts.	Thursday	8			
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1667	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Friday	8			
1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	387 Washington St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1669	White Bear, Minn.	Gerkens' Hall	3rd Wed.	8			
1670	Ashland, Pa.	Kellers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1671	Boston, Mass.	19 Birder St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1673	Somersworth, N. H.						
1674	Brighton, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall		8	4.40	No	
1676	Caney, Kans.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8			
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8			
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.		1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1680	Little Rock, Ark.	9th and Broadway	2-4 Wed.	8			
1681	Norfolk, Va.	Cor. Berkley Ave. and 11th St.	1-3 Wed.	8 1-2	6.29 to 6.80	Yes	Yes
1682	Nampa, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8			
1683	Forest City, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Murray Hall	2-4 Tues.	10			
1685	Eau Gallie, Fla.	Alt. Eau Gallie and Melbourne	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8			
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Chandlers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	No	No
1688	Portersville, Cal.						
1689	West Berkeley, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1690	Evansville, Ind.	Webers' Hall	Friday	9.45	2.50	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Johnson and Cochran Carpenter Shop	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
1692	Covington, Ky.	Neidels' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1693	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	5th and G St., N. W.	Friday	8	4.65 to 6.00	No	Yes
1695	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybosset St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1696	Juncos, P. R.	Federation Hall		10			
1697	Rupert, Ida.	Fisher Bldg.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1698	Moncton, N. B., Can.	Maritime Press Hall	2-4 Mon.	9			
1699	Manchester, N. H.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Thursday	8			
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1701	Nashua, N. H.	High St.	1-3 Mon.	10	3.00	Yes	No
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	Moose Hall	Monday	8			
1703	Latonia, Ky.	Kellers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	Indiana and Atlantic Ave.	Monday	8			
1705	New York, N. Y.	242 E. 14th St.		8			
1706	Vernon, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8			
1707	Alexandria, Va.	National Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	
1708	White Riv. Valley, Wash						
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	5.85	No	Yes
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Grethels' Hall	1st Thurs.	8			
1711	Van Wert, O.	G. A. R. Hall	3rd Mon.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Wallace Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1713	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8 1-2	4.80	Yes	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Raabs' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1716	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	9			
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
1719	Portsmouth, Va.	609 High St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1720	Athens, O.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8			
1721	Lansford, Pa.	T. J. Hall's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	9			
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Labor Assembly Hall	Friday	8			
1724	Elizabethport, N. J.	111 1st St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1725	Daytona, Fla.	Beach St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1726	Quoque and Vic., N.Y.	Mechanics' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1727	North Chicago, Ill.	14th and Victoria Sts.		8			
1728	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Mon.	9 3-4			
1729	St. John, Que., Can.						
1730	Neodesha, Kans.	411 Main St.	Monday	8	5.50	No	No
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Fri.	8			
1732	Economy, Pa.	German Bene. Hall	2-3 Tues.	8			
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	Union St.	1-3 Fri.	8			
1734	Spartanburg, S. C.	Harris Theater Bldg.	Tuesday	10	5.00	Yes	No
1735	Pr. Rupert, B. C., Can.	Carpenters' Hall		8			
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	N. Langevin Hall	1-3 Sat.	10			
1737	Hardwick, Vt.						
1738	Milton, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1739	Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.						
1740	Butler, Mo.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
1741	Lake Placid, N. Y.						
1742	New Haven, Conn.	38 How. St.	2-4 Mon.	8			
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Journal Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.	Gagnon Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.60	No	No
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Cockrum Hall	Monday	8			
1746	Tyrone, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8-9	4.40 to 5.20	No	No
1747	Marietta, Ga.	108 Atlanta St.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1748	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	2-4 Tues.	9	5.58	Yes	Yes
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1750	Cleveland, O.	4412 Woodland Ave.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1751	Sanford, Fla.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40	No	Vbl.
1752	Norfolk, Va.	Vivian Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1753	Lockport, Ill.	Carter Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1754	Canton, Mass.	Pitcher Block	Friday	8			
1755	East Aurora, N. Y.						
1756	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.		6.00	Yes	Yes
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dom Polski's Hall	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1758	Dewey, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall		8			
1759	Whitehall, Mont.	Bordens' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1760	Pascagoula, Miss.	Woodmen's Hall	Thursday	8			
1761	Goldfield, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8			
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trade and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	No	No
1763	Baltimore, Md.	Redmen's Hall	Wed.	8	5.92	Yes	Yes
1764	Klamath Falls, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8			
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.95	No	Yes
1767	Logan, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.00	No	No
1769	Gillespie, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Frenzel Hall	2-4 Mon.	9			
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	First State Bank Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Hoffman Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.20 to 7.00	No	
1774	Taft, Cal.	City Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1775	Shawenegan Falls, Q. C.	City Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.95	No	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Eagles'—Woodmen's Hall.	Monday	8	6.40	No	Yes
1777	N. Vancouver, B C., Can	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.60	No	Yes
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.						
1780	Fairbury, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
1781	Oakland, Me.	Grange Hall	L. Thurs.	8			
1782	Newark, N. J.	Labor Institute	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Newton Hall	Monday	8			
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	8			
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Schlosser Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1786	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	Monday	8	4.44	Yes	Yes
1787	Cayey, P. R.						
1788	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1789	Duncan, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	Joe Fisher's Hall	Tuesday	8			
1791	Slidell, La.	Redmen's Hall	Thursday	8			
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8			
1793	Three Rivers, Q. C.	39-A Des Forges		8			
1794	Burlington, Vt.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8			
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	Over First National Bank	2-4 Fri.	9			
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commercial St.	Friday	8	4.40	No	No
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	Glen Rock	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1798	Harrisburg, Tex.	1210 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Douglas Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens' Band Room		9			
1801	New York, N. Y.	McGuires' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	No	Yes
1803	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.78	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	Fraternal Aid Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40	No	No
1805	Detroit, Mich.	111 E. Congress St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1806	Bowling Green, O.	M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
1807	Greybull, Wyo.						
1808	Wood River, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
1809	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
1810	Creston, Ia.	Eagles' Block, Room 9	1-3 Tues.	10			
1811	Monroe, La.	Old Masonic Temple	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1812	Liberal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	9	4.95	No	Yes
1814	Huntington, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9			
1815	Greenville, S. C.	Trades and Labor Hall	Wed.	10	4.00 to 6.00	No	No
1816	Durant, Okla.	3rd and Evergreen Sts.	Monday	8			
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs	8			
1818	Institute, W. Va.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00	No	
1819	Elma, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	10			
1821	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8			
1822	Little Rock, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9		No	No
1823	Tifton, Ga.	Boatright Bldg.	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
1824	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	Friday	9			
1825	Vinita, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1826	Brunswick, Ga.	Oscar Harris' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1827	Madill, Okla.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	5.60	No	No
1828	Bristow, Okla.	Carpenter Shop	2-4 Mon.	8			
1829	Ravenna, O.	I. O. O. F. Club Rooms	1-3 Tues.	9			
1830	Electra, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1831	Arctic, R. I.	Carson Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1833	Tampa, Fla.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1834	Detroit, Mich.	Cor. Grendy and Teombly Sts.	Friday	8			
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1836	Russellville, Ark.	N. M. W. of A. Hall	Monday	8	4.80 to 5.00	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
1838	St. Helens, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8		Yes	No
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	E. P. Ray Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8			
1840	Medford, Ore.	Smiths' Hall	1st Fri.	8			
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Betiz Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10			
1842	Scituate, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		No
1843	Gooding, Ida.	Union Hall	Saturday	8			
1844	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.88	Yes	No
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.						
1846	New Orleans, La.	305 St. Charles St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
1847	Savannah, Ga.	Cor. Broughton and Whittaker Sts.	2-4 Fri.	9	7.00	No	No
1848	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
1849	Hope, Ark.	Dyke Bldg.	Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Allens' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1851	Royalston, Ill.	Lithuanian Club Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1852	Gardner, Mass.	Barthels' Hall	2-4 Wed.	10			
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1854	Strawn, Tex.	Miners' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Howell Bldg.	Monday	8			
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mutual Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Amity Lodge Room	1-3 Fri.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1859	Waterloo, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	3rd Wed.	9	3.60	No	Yes
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Wed.	9			
1861	Burley, Ida.	Lyons and Johnson Shop.	Wed.	8	6.50	No	Yes
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	No	Vbl.
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	McConnell Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1864	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	L. Fri.	8			
1865	Bellville, Tex.	Thos. Wohnitzek's Shop.	1st Wed.	8			
1866	Hartford, Ark.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	5.60	Opt.	Yes
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60	Yes	No
1869	Manteca, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8			
1870	New York, N. Y.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarlaf Hall	1-3 Sat.	9			
1872	Hanover, Pa.	Buchen Bldg.	Monday	10	3.50	No	No
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	N. A. U. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.95	Yes	No
1874	Denver, Colo.	1914 Stout St.	1-3 Tues.	8			
1875	Miami, Okla.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1876	Millerton, N. Y.	Decker Bros. Office	1st Thurs.	9			
1877	Pawtucket R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Over Beavers' Shed	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
1879	Camden, N. J.	Broadway and Division St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Part
1880	Carthage, Mo.	219 E. 4th St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	437 High St.	Friday	S 2-3			
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Darnon Hall	Tuesday	9 1-2			
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9			
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8			
1885	Paris, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	5.50	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	202 N. 1st St.	Tuesday	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	City Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	9	5.40	No	No
1888	New York, N. Y.	Lafayette Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	Jindt Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	
1890	Carmel, Cal.	Manzanita Theater	L. Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1891	Brenham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8			
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Federation Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1893	Savannah, Ga.	512 E. Parkane St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
1894	Junction City, Kans.	128½ W. 8th St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Steele Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	9			
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	1-4 Tues.	8	4.33	Yes	No
1897	Toledo, O.	Swiss Hall	4th Wed.	8			
1898	Girard, Kans.	N. E. Cor. of Square	Monday	8			
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Firemen's Hall	Friday	8			
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Sparks' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1901	Weir, Kans.	Carpenter Shop	2nd Tues.	8			
1902	Cleveland, O.	Polish National Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1903	Sikeston, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
1904	Norfolk, Va.	1063 Church St.	Wed.	8			
1905	Kincaid, Ill.	Bulpett City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
1906	Chelyan, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8			
1907	Arkansas City, Kans.	109½ S. Summit St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1908	Baltimore, Md.	Wayerite Hall	Thursday	8			
1909	Albion, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	9	4.95	No	Yes
1910	Cloquet, Minn.	Stones' Hall	Friday	10	6.50	No	Part
1911	Fulton, Mo.	Southern Bank Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	No
1912	Sterling, Colo.	Masons' Hall	Tuesday	8			
1913	Vista Grande, Cal.						
1914	Stratford, Conn.	Academy Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8			
1915	Oneonta, N. Y.						
1916	Palatka, Fla.	113 1st St.	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.	Redmen's Hall	Tuesday	8			
1918	Thomasville, Ga.						
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	K. O. L. Hall	1st Thurs.	10			
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1921	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	Bank Bldg., Main and Fulton Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	2-4 Fri.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Friday	8	6.00		No
1924	Pasco, Wash.	Molers' Hall	1st Wed.	8			
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Over Central Bank	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
1926	Chanute, Kans.	Laphanes' Hall	1st Fri.	8			
1927	Atlanta, Ga.	204 Auburn Ave.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1928	Roseville, Cal.						
1929	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., W.	2nd Sat.	9	6.30	No	
1930	Portsmouth, R. I.	Eureka Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	
1931	North Wilkesboro, N. C.	Deposee Bank, Room 2	1-3 Fri.	8			
1932	Windsor Locks, Conn.						
1933	Greenport, L. I., N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Fri.	8			
1934	Savannah, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1935	Deming, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1937	Slidell, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.45	No	No
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1939	Calexico, Cal.	Blackman Hall	Tuesday	8			
1940	Toledo, O.	Swiss Hall	2-4 Tues.	9			
1941	Gurabo, P. R.	Plaza Hall		12			
1942	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Cor. 3rd and Church Sts.	Tuesday	9-12			
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1944	Thomaston, Me.	McDonalds' Hall	Thursday	8			
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1946	London, Ont., Can.	St. Georges' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1947	Thomasville, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50	No	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8			
1950	Evanston, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1951	West Palm Beach, Fla.						
1952	Carmi, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	No
1953	Portland and Vic., Me.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
1955	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50 to 6.00	Part	No
1956	Peterboro, N. H.		1st Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1957	Rocky Ford, Colo.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1958	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple, Room 306.	2-4 Fri.	9			
1959	Florence, Ala.	116½ W. Mobile St.	Monday	8	6.00 to 7.20	Yes	Yes
1960	Algiers, La.	320 Bermuda St., New Orleans, La.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	Yes
1961	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	Casina Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1962	Oelwein, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
1963	Livermore Falls, Me.	Union Hall, Depot St.	1-3 Tues.	8		No	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Light and Traction Co., 3rd Floor	Monday	9	6.00	No	Vbl.
1965	Lander, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
1966	Algiers, La.	Renekys' Hall	1st Sun.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1967	Santurce, S. J., P. R.	Social Club	15th o. m.	8	2.50	No	No
1968	Oberlin, O.	G. A. R. Hall	3rd Mon.	8	6.00	No	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1969	Beamsville and Grimsby, Ont., Can.	Beamsville and Grimsby	2-4 Thurs.	9		Yes	No
1970	Aberdeen, S. D.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10			
1971	Lynn, Mass.	62 Munroe St.	Wed.	9			
1972	Jacksonville, Fla.	Cor. Cedar and North Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	8-11			
1973	Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.	Band Room	2-4 Tues.	8	5.50	Yes	
1974	Marine City, Mich.	Auditorium	2-4 Wed.	8			
1975	Graham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8			
1976	Astoria and Vic., Ore.	2nd and Astor Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8			
1977	Rome, Ga.						
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	348 Elk St.	Tuesday	8			
1979	Columbia, S. C.	1109½ Washington St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1980	Atchison Kans.	Carpenter Labor Temple	Tuesday	8			
1981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8			
1982	Portsmouth, N. H.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	3 Mo.	Yes
1983	Defiance, O.	Sheet Metal Workers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1984	Magna, Utah	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	5.25	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	Bacon and Oakland Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8 3-4	5.10	Yes	Yes
1986	Nashville, Tenn.	219½ N. 4th Ave.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8			
1988	Lamar, Colo.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1989	Logan, Ill.	Village Hall	1-2 Tues.	9			
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	10			
1991	Everett, Wash.	2922 Rockefeller Ave.	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
1992	Dickinson, N. D.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1993	Picher, Okla.	Eichman's Concrete Wks.	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
1994	New Ulm, Minn.	Shells' Hall	1st Sat.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1995	Wiliamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	10	2.00 to 3.50	Yes	No
1996	Madisonville, La.	N. F. B. A. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	3 Mo.	No
1997	Madisonville, La.	Sons of Labor Hall	1-L. Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1998	Wolf Point, Mont.						
1999	Fredricktown, Mo.	City Hall	Friday	9	4.05	No	No
2000	Bath, Me.						
2001	Albany & Decatur, Ala.	Owls' Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	No	Part
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	418 Court St.	Wed.	9-10			
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	4.50 to 4.90	Yes	No
2004	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
2005	East Boothbay, Me.	Maccabee Hall	Wed.	8			
2006	Columbia and Vic., S.C.	1005 Washington St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00 to 6.00	No	No
2007	Moore Haven, Fla.						
2008	Ponca City, Okla.						
2009	Biloxi, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8			
2010	Roland, Ia.	Rossmerson Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	9			
2011	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
2012	Midland, Ont., Can.	S. Q. E. Lodge Room	1-3 Wed.	10			
2013	Mackay, Ida.						
2014	Ranger, Tex.	St. Ranger	Friday	8			
2015	Omaha, Neb.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
2016	Eastland, Tex.	Woodmen's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2017	Seattle and Vic., Wash.	110 W. Main St.		8			
2018	Broken Bow, Okla.	Woodmen's Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
2019	Chandler, Okla.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
2020	Laredo, Tex.	1118 S. Augustine Ave.	Monday	8			
2021	Ashland, O.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
2022	Lowell, Mass.	233 Central St.	2-4 Tues.	8		Yes	No
2023	Toledo, O.	Mitchell Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.92 to 6.40	Yes	Yes
2024	Lusk, Wyo.	Hose House	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
2025	Belen, N. M.						
2026	Beaumont, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8			
2027	Fulton, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	No	Yes
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	5.85	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.						
2030	Portland, and Vic., Ore.	229 Worcester Bldg.	Monday	8			
2031	Savannah, Ga.	Masonic Hall, W. Broad St	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50 to 6.00	Yes	No
2032	Heavener, Okla.	Burns' Hall	Wed.	9			
2033	Ville-Lauzon, Que., Can.		Tuesday	9			Yes
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	A. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
2035	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1-3-5 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	M. B. A. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.						
2038	Bloomington, Ind.						
2039	Noank, Conn.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8			
2040	San Pedro & Wil'g't, Cal						
2041	Manistique, Mich.	Moose Hall	Friday	10			
2042	Morehead & Vic., N. C.	C. B. H. Hall	Thursday	10	4.00 to 6.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2043	Mobile, Ala.		1-3 Mon.	9	3.60 to 5.50	3 Mo.	No
2044	Cherokee, Ia.	G. A. R. Hall	Wed.	10	7.00	No	No
2045	North Little Rock, Ark.	Hoods' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
2046	Bay Point, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
2047	West New York, N. J.	591 17th St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.90	No	No
2048	Niagara on the Lake, Ont., Can.	City Hall	L. Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
2050	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	9	4.95		
2051	New Orleans, La.	Pythian Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	4.80	No	No
2052	Houston, Tex.	910½ Preston Ave.	Thursday	8	6.40	3 Mo.	No
2053	Brush, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
2054	Cle. Elum, Wash.	Independent Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.60	No	No
2055	Olympia, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
2056	Aberdeen, Wash.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	116½ S. Elson St.	Monday	8	5.00	No	Yes
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	Bakers' Hall		9			
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trade Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	No	No
2061	Port Coquitlane, B. C., Can.	Agricultural Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.60		
2062	Port Townsend, Wash.						
2063	Morgan City, La.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	3 Mo.	Part
2064	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.70	Yes	No
2065	Tacoma, Wash.	Building Trades Temple	Thursday	8	5.20	No	Vbl.
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2067	Richmond, Ind.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.25	Yes	No
2068	Keene, N. H.	K. of P. Hall	2-3 Fri.	9	4.50	No	No
2069	Platteville, Wis.		Tuesday	8			
2070	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	2-4 Fri.	8	2m	Yes	No
2071	Searcy, Ark.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	10	5.00	No	No
2072	Clinton, Ia.	Labor Temple	Wed.	10			
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	5 Mo.	No
2074	Vermillion, O.	K. O. T. M. Hall	1st Sat.	9	4.70		
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Washington National Bk.	Monday	8	6.70	No	Yes
2076	Covington, Okla.	Schafers' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00		
2077	New Albany, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	10	3.70	No	No
2078	Jacksonville, Fla.	North Cedar St.	Monday				
2079	Fayetteville, N. C.		Friday	8			
2080	Greenville, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	4.70 to 5.85	No	No
2081	Morgan City, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2082	Brandow, Man., Can.	Strand Block	1-3 Sat.				
2083	Toledo, O.	Machinists' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
2084	Columbus, O.	34½ E. Rich St.	Tuesday	9	4.50 to 5.40	Yes	No
2085	Exeter, N. H.						
2086	Franklin, Ind.						
2087	Cincinnati, O.						
2088	San Pedro, Cal.	Masonic Hall	M. e. o. wk.	8	7.52	Yes	No
2089	Carrier Mills, Ill.	Harris and Park Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.70	No	No
2090	New York, N. Y.	321 E. 73rd St.	Thursday	8			
2091	Pittsburg, Cal.						
2092	Creson, Pa.	Council Chamber	2-4 Fri.	9 1-2	6.65	No	No
2093	Vancouver, Wash.	202 Washington St.	Friday	8	6.88	Yes	Yes
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.						
2095	Walters, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2096	Kitchner, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	10			
2097	Louisville, Ky.						
2098	Montreal, Que., Can.						
2099	Philipsburg, Mont.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00 to 7.00	No	No
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
2101	Westpoint, Va.		Saturday				
2103	Chicago, Ill.	815 W. North Ave.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.25	Yes	Yes
2104	Chicago, Ill.	Halstead and Harrison Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8			
2105	Nashville, Tenn.						
2106	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
2107	Nashua, N. H.	O' Donnell Hall	1-3 Tues.	10		Yes	Yes
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	Maccabee Hall	Friday	9 10	3.60 to 4.95	Yes	Part
2109	Alto, Tex.			8			
2110	Memphis, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	9			
2111	Aransas Pass, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.				
2112	West St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Boy Hall	Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2113	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	10			
2114	Napa, Cal.	Little Masonic Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
2115	Lafayette, La.	205 R. R. Ave.	1-3 Sat.	9			
2116	De Leon, Tex.	City Hall	Friday	8			
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	10	6.00	No	Yes
2118	Timiskanuing, Que., Can						
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
2120	Chicago, Ill.	5159 Ashland Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	3.44	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2121	Kingston, N. Y.	14 Henry St.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.90	No	No
2122	Memphis, Tenn.						
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	Miller Bldg., Room 6	1-3 Mon.	9	6.00	No	No
2124	New Bern, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10	4.00 to 6.00	No	No
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	Mathens' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2126	Norwalk, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	3.00 to 6.00	No	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Gingrich Hall	Wed.	8			
2128	Sullivan, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9	4.50	No	Yes
2129	Panama Canal Zone	R. C. Society Hall	2-Tu L. S.	8	1.84	No	No
2130	Hespeler, Ont., Can.	Barmen Block	1-3 Wed.	9	2.88	Yes	No
2131	Oklahoma City, Okla.	220½ N. Robinson St.	Thursday				
2132	Providence, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	3rd Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	
2133	Brooklyn, N. Y.	54 President St.		8			
2134	Mesa, Ariz.	Commercial Club	1-3 Tues.	8			
2135	Weed, Cal.						
2136	Washington C. H., O.	F. O. E. Hall	Wed.	8			
2137	St. Agathe, Que., Can.						
2138	Renfrew, Ont., Can.						
2139	Jamestown, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall					
2140	Columbia, Tenn.	Woodmen's Hall	Saturday				
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	Min. 3.44	Yes	Yes
2142	Wynona, Okla.	School House	Thursday	8	7.00	No	
2143	Glendale, Ariz.		Thursday	8			
2144	Bogalusa, La.						
2145	Bogalusa, La.	Starns' Hall	1-3 Sun.	8			
2146	Charlotte, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	10	5.00	Yes	No
2147	Beggs, Okla.			8			
2148	Cheboygan, Mich.						
2149	Meaford, Ont., Can.	McCarrolls' Hall		9			
2150	Paxton, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	10	4.50	Yes	No
2151	Sarnia, Ont., Can.						
2152	Grand Rapids, Wis.	Wood Co. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	10	1.60 to 3.85	No	No
2153	Suffolk, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
2154	Cushing, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	No	No
2155	San Pedro, Cal.						
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	913 College St.	Thursday	9	4.50	No	No
2157	Spartanburg, S. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
2158	Leechburg and Vic., Pa.	Gothic Hall	Monday	8 9	4.80 to 6.00	No	No
2159	Hattiesburg, Miss.	613 Mobile St.	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
2160	Dartmouth, N. S., Can.	U. P. C. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8-9	5.00	Part	Part
2161	Athens, N. Y.		Wed.	9			
2162	Jerome and Vic., Ida.						
2163	Montreal, Que., Can.						
2165	Wilmington, Mass.		1-3 Thurs.	8			
2166	Westfield, N. Y.	Moose Hall	Friday	9	6.30	3 Mo.	Vbl.
2167	Aylmer, Ont., Can.						
2168	Chandler, Ariz.						
2169	San Antonia, Tex.						
2170	Caddo, Tex.						
2171	Lamberts' Point, Norfolk, Va.						
2172	East Point, Ga.						
2173	Bridgehampton, N. Y.						
2174	Greenville, S. C.						
2175	Newport, Tenn.						
2176	Harlan, Ky.						
2177	Terrell, Tex.						
2178	Amite, La.						
2179	Amite, La.						
2180	Paoli, Ind.						
2181	Corwallis, Ore.						
2182	Kenora, Ont., Can.						
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can.						
2184	Woodstock, Ont., Can.						
2185	Lynn Haven, Fla.						
2186	Rock Island and Vic., Ill.						
2187	Bristol, Tenn.-Va.						
2188	Osterville, Mass.						
2189	St. Therese, Que., Can.						
2190	Harlingen, Tex.						
2191	Las Animas, Colo.						
2192	Bemidji, Minn.						
2193	Sheboygan, Wis.						
2194	Stevens Point, Wis.						
2195	New London, Conn.						
2196	Sumter, S. C.						
2197	Mattituck and Vic., L. I., N. Y.						
2198	Milton, Pa.						

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2199	Columbus, N. M.						
2200	Marfa, Tex.						
2201	Mt. Dennis, Ont., Can.						
2202	Price, Utah						
2203	Bogalusa, La.						
2204	Manville, Wyo.						
2500	Akron, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
2501	Boston, Mass.	Paine Mem. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
2502	Boston, Mass.	Paine Mem. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
2503	Boston, Mass.	Dudley St. Opera House	E. 2 wk., F.	8	8.00		
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.	722 Main St.	1-3 Sat.	8			
2505	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Washington St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2506	Englewood, Ill.	Cavanaughs' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
2507	Evanston, Ill.	620 Davis St.	1-3 Fri.	8			
2508	Cleveland, O.	919 Huron Rd.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
2509	Cleveland, O.	93rd and Kinsman Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
2510	Cleveland, O.	307 W. Superior Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8			
2511	Cleveland, O.	2858 W. 25th St.	2-4 Fri.	8			
2513	Detroit, Mich.						
2515	Jersey City, N. J.						
2516	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8			
2518	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	ev. o. M.	8			
2519	Newark, N. J.	48 Williams St.	Wed.	8			
2522	New Rochelle, N. Y.						
2532	Berkeley, Cal.	878 53rd St.	Friday	8			
2533	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	2-4 Tues.	8			
2535	Paterson, N. J.						
2537	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2539	Philadelphia, Pa.	Butler St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2541	Pittsburgh, Pa.	McGeagh Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8			
2543	Portland, Ore.	Goodnough Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.88	Yes	Yes
2544	Providence, R. I.						
2548	Rochester, N. Y.	Manachor Hall	Alt. Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2549	Sacremento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2550	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8			
2552	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8			
2553	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple, Room 3	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	
2554	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Alt. Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2555	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
2556	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple					
2557	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
2558	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Alt. Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	
2559	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8			
2560	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds' Hall		8			
2561	New York, N. Y.	100 W. 24th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.25	Yes	Yes
2563	Washington, D. C.	425 G St., N. W.	1-3 Tues.	8			
2564	White Plains, N. Y.						
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	24 N. Broadway	Wed.	8			
2566	Bayonne, N. J.						
2602	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
2603	Burlington, Ont., Can.	Colton and Lorimer's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	5.40	Yes	No
2604	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave.	Alt. Mon.	9			
2605	Central Park, B. C., Can	2572 Moumouth Ave.	1st Fri.	8			
2607	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
2610	Ft. William, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.95 to 6.30	Yes	No
2611	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9			
2612	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Bricklayers' Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
2615	London, Ont., Can.	St. Georges' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
2617	Montreal, Que., Can.	182 E. St. Catherine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2624	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can						
2625	North Bay, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
2628	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	St. Georges' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9			
2630	Preston, Ont. Can.						
2632	St. Catherines, Ont. Can	65 St. Paul St.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
2639	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
2641	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
2642	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	No
2643	Toronto Ont., Can.	Cumberland Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
2644	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Playters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
2647	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	3.00	Yes	No
2651	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
2654	Whitby, Ont., Can.						
2655	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Fri.	9			
2658	Saskatoon, Sask.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	10			
2659	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Browns' Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

The Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. went into session in Atlantic City, N. J., on June 9, 1919.

The delegates whose names are attached to this report represented the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Addresses of welcome were made by the Mayor of the city, the Governor of the state and by the President of the State Federation of Labor. Brother Arthur Quinn, a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and for several years the Second General Vice-President of our organization.

According to Secretary Morrison's report, the A. F. of L. consists of 51 Departments, 111 National and International Unions, 46 State Federations, 816 City Central Bodies, 572 Local Department Councils, 884 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 33,852 Local Unions, with a total membership of 3,260,068.

The number of unions represented at the Convention, the delegates present and their voting power is herewith given.

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
102	National and International	312	31,829
31	States	31	31
144	Central	144	144
86	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	85	152
4	Fraternal Organizations	5	3
367		577	32,159

The receipts and expenses of the A. F. of L., showing balance on hand, follows:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand April 30, 1918 ($165,320.98) Cash Balance		$125,320.98
Per capita tax	$358.817.96	
American Federationist	138,388.39	
Defense fund for local trade and Federal labor unions:		
Per capita tax from Locals $39,136.19		
Refund of strike benefits 172.00		
Refund on loan for A. F. of L. Building 15,000.00		
	54,308.19	
Initiation fees	36,953.98	
One-cent assessment	26,108.86	
Supplies	20,485.41	
Premium on bonds of Officers of unions bonded through the A. F. of L.	9,626.78	
Interest on funds on deposit and from United States Liberty Bonds	4,600.97	
Disbanded and suspended unions and fees for charters not issues	3,745.22	
Reinstatement fees	1,651.81	
		$654,687.57
Total receipts		$780,008.55

EXPENSES

General expense		$373.017.01
American Federationist		122.557.25
One-cent assessment		26,108.86
Defense fund:		
Strike benefits to local trade and Federal labor unions	$7,636.00	
Refund of overpayment of per capita tax	18.50	
		7,654.50
Premiums on bonds of Officers of affiliated unions		8,067.33
Refund of initiation fees		113.44
Paid to trustees for A. F. of L. Building Fund		50,000.00
Total expense		$587,518.39
Cash balance on hand April 30, 1919		$192,490.16

Under the caption:

THE SHORTER WORK DAY

The Executive Council reported as follows:

In view of the several resolutions of the St. Paul Convention with the subject of the eight-hour day and the directions of the convention that the Executive Council should continue its work along the line of the shorter work day activities, we feel it necessary to make further reference to the subject, for there is nothing in which Labor is more vitally interested than in fewer hours of daily toil whereby are afforded leisure for rest and recuperation and opportunity for the things that make life worth living.

In the statistical section of this report record is made of those organizations which have been successful during the year in establishing the shorter workday. In every way within its power the A. F. of L. through its Executive Officers and Organizers has assisted the organizations that have made the struggle for the shorter workday.

There is nothing spectacular in such work. It is the steady onward progress day by day. Particularly in the textile industry has progress been made. Many of the workers of that trade now enjoy the forty-four-hour week. Other organizations have conducted vigorous and fruitful campaigns for the eight-hour day or the forty-four-hour week.

Few other years have shown a more satisfactory progress in the reduction of the length of the workday than the year just closed. It is significant that the practical value of the shorter workday was shown most emphatically during that period of the nation's life when the utmost in production was required to satisfy the demands of war.

The satisfactory results, not only in health and comfort and the general well-being for the workers, but in volume of production as well were demonstrated during the war beyond all question. The rapid trend toward the general establishment of the shorter workday developed during the war must not be allowed to wane during the period of reconstruction.

JURISDICTION OVER SHIPYARD LABORERS

By Resolution No. 2, the attention of the St. Paul Convention was directed to the controversy existing between the several National and International Unions as to jurisdiction over shipyard laborers. Several conferences were held between the representatives involved. Finally an agreement was reached between five of the contending organizations as follows:

> At the conference held on Resolution No. 2, at the American Federation of Labor Headquarters today, May 8, 1919, in accordance with the instructions of

the St. Paul Convention of the A. F. of L., it is agreed by the undersigned representatives of the respective organizations that, as between themselves, they agree that all rigging in shipyards, equipment and installation plants and yards in the construction and repairing of ships shall belong to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association, except such rigging necessary for the Sheet Metal Workers and the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders to do in connection with the erection and handling of their work; that the helpers and apprentices come under the jurisdiction of the various trades; that the wood fasteners come under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and that all laborers come under the jurisdiction of the International Hodcariers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

(Signed)

T. M. GUERIN,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
D. D'ALESSANDRO,
International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.
JOHN J. HYNES,
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
CHAS. J. McGOWAN,
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.
P. J. MORRIN,
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The foregoing agreement reached between the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was approved by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and a copy ordered sent to the signatories.

Later, we decided as follows:

Having in view the agreement reached by T. M. Guerin, for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; D. D'Alessondro, for the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; John J. Hynes, for the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; Chas. J. MacGowan, for the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, and P. J. Morrin, for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' on May 8, 1919, to which the Executive Council gave its endorsement as between the parties participating in the conference to reach an agreement, the Executive Council recognizes the same as between the parties thereto and that therefore it is not binding upon any organization not a party thereto, nor shall it be construed as taking away from any organization jurisdiction over any work properly belonging thereto, and specifically calls attention to the loading and unloading of teams or automobiles, which is sometimes miscalled rigging, jurisdiction over which belongs to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

The representatives of the Longshoremen dissents from the above agreement stating that their organization was in favor of an international charter being issued to the Fasteners, Riggers and Laborers; or in favor of the Fasteners, Riggers and Laborers being turned over in a body intact to any National or International Organization that might be agreed upon.

T. V. O'CONNOR,
International Longshoremen's Association.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and reported on as follows:

Your committee endorses the agreement entered into by the interested parties and the action of the Executive Council thereon. The report of the committee was adopted after a thorough discussion of the matter in all its phases.

Other matters of particular interest and importance to us in the report follows. Showing to the committee referred to and the final action thereon.

MACHINISTS—CARPENTERS

There is nothing which has developed in this case since our report to the St. Paul Convention so far as we are concerned. The representatives of the two organizations have not conferred as to the questions at issue between them.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades and reported on as follows:

There is nothing which has developed in this case since our report to the St. Paul Convention so far as we are advised. The representatives of the two organizations have not conferred as to the questions at issue between them.

On the above section of the Executive Council's report, your committee recommends that the Executive Council and President of the Building Trades Department continue their efforts to assist the officers of the two organizations to arrive at an adjustment of this controversy.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

CARPENTERS—SHEET METAL WORKERS

The last Convention recommended that the contending parties have an early conference and attempt to adjust their difficulties.

It has been reported to us by President Donlin of the Building Trades Department that the subject matter is still in the hands of the Presidents of the two contending organizations for further consideration and effort at adjustment.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades and reported on as follows:

Upon that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption, your committee reports as follows:

The subject matter is still in the hands of the Presidents of the two contending organizations for further consideration, with prospects at this time very favorable for an adjustment.

Committee recommends that more time be given.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The Building Trades Department also introduced the following Resolution:

Resolution No. 138.—By Delegates John Donlin, William L. Hutcheson and John J. Hynes.

WHEREAS, The so-called Baker-Gompers agreement consummated on June 19, 1917, was intended as a war measure only; and

WHEREAS, The period in which it was expected to serve has passed, also the institution that functioned in its affairs has automatically dissolved; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will consider the aforesaid agreement null, void and in every way canceled on or before July 1, 1919.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions, and was concurred in by both the committee and the Convention.

In accordance with the instructions of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, the following Resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 140.—By Delegates John Donlin, Operative Plasterers' International Association; William L. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; John J. Hynes, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes claim for their membership jurisdiction over the construction, repair and alteration of all buildings owned by railroads; and

WHEREAS, Said Brotherhood in the past not only has done much of this work, but insists upon doing such building work in the future; and

WHEREAS, Several conferences held between said International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and International Unions of the Building Trades

Department of the A. F. of L. availed nothing in the way of an adjustment or understanding; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor revoke the charter of said International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades and recommitted to Adjustment Committee, and reported on as follows:

After hearing this case at great length, your committee is convinced that the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers have within their membership workers who properly belong to the affiliated building trades and other International Unions referred to in the Resolution, and feel that while in agreement with the facts as stated in the Resolution, the organization affected should be given an opportunity to comply with the recommendation.

We, therefore, recommend that the Convention direct the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers to cease encroaching on the jurisdiction lines of other affiliated organizations, and to transfer to the respective International Unions all those members now within their organization who properly come under the jurisdiction of other International Unions, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to see that this is done within a reasonable time, and in the event that the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers fail to comply with same, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby empowered to suspend the Charter of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers until such time as they comply with this decision.

The report of the committee was adopted.

THE MOONEY CASE AND THE GENERAL STRIKE

Resolution No. 188.—By Delegates Edgar S. Hurley, Alameda, Cal., Central Labor Council; C. F. Grow, International Association of Machinists; William Shoenberg, Machinists; H. W. Brown, International Association of Machinists; Julius Dentelbaum, Detroit Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul, reiterated its sentiment in favor of new trials for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and instructed the Executive Officers to forward our request to the President of the United States and to the Governor of California; and

WHEREAS, Since our last Convention the Governor of California has commuted Mooney's death sentence to life imprisonment, an act which in itself is strong evidence that Mooney has been a victim of perjury as claimed by the defense; and

WHEREAS, The demand for a new trial has found supporters in the Trial Judge, the Attorney General, the President's Federal Mediation Commission, the Secretary of Labor, the President of the United States and millions of workers throughout the country, but still new trials are denied the defense; and

WHEREAS, The delegates to this Convention are firmly convinced that a great injustice has been done to Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention authorize and direct the incoming Executive Council to appoint a special committee whose duty it shall be to proceed to Washington D. C., after the adjournment of this Convention and lay the entire Mooney case before the Federal authorities with the request that they find some legal way either by Federal investigation or otherwise, to right this wrong; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed and empowered to request the International Unions affiliated with this Federation to submit to their membership a referendum vote for a 24-hour general protest strike immediately after Labor Day in the event that Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings shall be definitely denied a new and fair trial.

Referred to Committee on Resolution and reported on as follows:

In connection with the case of Thomas J. Mooney, Resolution No. 188 has been introduced calling upon the Convention to take steps, through the officials of affiliated organizations, for the taking of a referendum vote of the membership they represent, upon the question of a general strike on Labor Day, should a new trial be refused him before that date. In connection with this proposition, your committee is forced to give consideration to the effort which has been made by the International Workers' Defense League to take a referendum vote of the membership of the American Trade Union Movement upon the question of a general strike on July 4th of this year.

With reference to the provisions of the Resolution, it is essential first of all to indicate that the National and International Unions comprising the American Federation of Labor were guaranteed full autonomy when they affiliated with this organization. That is to say, they were assured of their unquestioned authority to make such laws for their self-government as their desires, wisdom and experience indicated. Upon the specific question of strikes, and the rules and regulations governing the taking of referendum votes upon any question, each affiliated organization is governed by the laws which its membership have enacted for their self-government.

Neither the American Federation of Labor nor any of its affiliated organizations have the right to interfere with the operation and application of the laws of any of the National or International Unions. Such interference would usurp their right of self-government and would immediately destroy the voluntary character of membership in the American Federation of Labor.

The membership of affiliated organizations have been informed of the action of the Convention called by the International Workers' Defense League, which was held in Chicago on ....., which proposed a general strike on July 4, 1919, if Thomas J. Mooney was not given a new trial before that date. This membership, through the laws which they have created for their self-government in their respective organizations have had at their disposal the methods by which they could express themselves upon the question.

This convention has no power nor authority, neither can it assume the authority to direct the taking of a referendum vote of the membership of affiliated organixations upon any question; it may recommend but it cannot instruct.

Upon the subject of the attempt which has beeen made to take a referendum vote upon the question of a general strike on July 4, 1919, your committeee gathers from the official published statements of those responsible for the attempt, that they were impelled to assume authority to issue a call for a referendum vote of the trade union membership of the United States and Canada, because they had taken exception to the attitude of the accredited trade union Executive Officers of affiliated organizations.

The Executive Officers of affiliated organizations are not answerable to the American Federation of Labor for whatever attitude they may have assumed upon the subject under consideration; they are not answerable to any of the affiliated organizations; they are not answerable to any other bodies or organizations unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor; they are answerable to the membership of their respective organizations only.

The incident of an outside body irresponsible to the trade union movement assuming to usurp the function of the Executive Officials of affiliated organizations is one which cannot be ignored in connection with the subject under consideration. In this instance, the general strike was advocated not to save a human life but for the stated purpose of securing a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney before July 4, 1919.

General strikes for other purposes have been advocated during the year by individuals and bodies outside of the trade union movement, equally irresponsible to the

American Federation of Labor. If bodies unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor are to assume the functions of polling the membership of the American trade union movement upon any question of their choosing the machinery through which the trade union movement functions would be seriously injured, if not destroyed. If outsiders can force a vote of the membership and assume authority superior to that created by the organizations themselves for their administration, practical methods must cease to function. Irresponsible groups of men or individuals, who were not even trade unionists would have it within their power to destroy the effectiveness of trade union discipline, tear down the structure which trade unionists have built up and create a condition of chaos. The orderly, systematic methods which the workers of America have adopted to protect their welfare and advance their interests as wage earners would be set aside, our organizations would become a rich field for exploitation by all those who believed it to be to their personal advantage. Those who are opposed to trade unionism and who attack its policies and methods would take full advantage of this opportunity of utilizing this method as propaganda for their own programs, policies and sentiments. Unquestionably, adventurers would promptly seek the opportunity offered. The machinery of the trade union movement must remain in the full and unquestioned control of the membership which comprises it. Our movement cannot afford to tolerate the attempt of any outside individual or group to use its machinery for the purpose of securing or endeavoring to secure the sentiments or opinion of its membership upon any question.

Your committee, therefore, recommends that this Convention express its emphatic disapproval of the efforts which have been made by a body irresponsible to the American Federation of Labor to poll the vote of the membership of affiliated organizations.

Your committee is of the opinion that an attempted general strike would seriously injure the effort to secure a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and accomplish such harm to his interests.

The committee would be remiss in its duties if it failed to call attention to the fact that representatives of the International Workers' Defense League who are its agents soliciting funds for T. J. Mooney's defense are doing him an incalculable injury and also creating internal disturbances within the trade union movement through their continuous attacks, unjust criticisms and misrepresentations of the American Federation of Labor, its Officials and the Officials of affiliated organizations.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 210.—By Delegate Harry L. Spencer, of the Texas State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, There are thousands of skilled mechanics and laborers engaged in the construction and repair of wooden ships in the United States; and

WHEREAS, In order that matters of vital interest concerning those employed in wooden ship building and repairing may be given adequate attention, it is deemed advisable that a department covering all these workers be created; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Texas State Federation be instructed to have this matter brought before the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by its duly elected delegate, urging the creation of a department for those employed in the construction and repairs of wooden ships; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the creation of this department shall in nowise affect other trades departments of the A. F. of L. already in existence.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report.

Your committee believes that the subject of this Resolution is one for consideration by the International Unions directly interested, and in order that this subject may be called to their attention, we recommend reference of this Resolution to the Executive Council for this purpose.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Delegate McGowan, Boiler Makers: I would like to ascertain what organization the committee has in mind with reference to the matter of creating a department for those employed in the construction and repair of wooden ships.

Secretary Woll: The Resolution does not indicate what particular organizations are mentioned. The committee recommends that it be referred to the organizations that are, or might be, interested.

Delegate McGowan: The International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers wishes to be placed on record as asking to be notified when that conference is to be held.

Secretary Woll: We do not recommend a conference; we merely recommend that this Resolution be called to the attention of the International Unions directly interested.

Under the caption:

LABOR'S POLITICAL POLICY

The Committee on Executive Council's Report reported as follows:

Your committee having considered this subject, presents the following for your consideration:

No one will gainsay or deny the importance of political action on the part of wage earners in their constant struggle to right the wrongs and to secure to the workers a full and equal opportunity to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Differences arise not on the principle of political action, but to the extent to which economic trade union determinism should be supplemented by political parliamentarism and the methods and procedure by which the political power and influence of the wage earners should be manifested.

As indicated in the report of the Executive Council the American Federation of Labor has not attempted to interfere with the attitude or inclination of any of its affiliated International Unions either to encourage, limit, restrict or prohibit their membership in this field of endeavor though it has counselled and advised that procedures which would permit of the full development and uninterrupted advantages of economic trade union determinism. In that counsel and advice it has been followed by nearly all, if not all, of the International trade unions. Recognizing the necessity for legislative redress in more general affairs they have designed their rules and regulations to encourage the workers in the exercise of their political suffrage so as to favor helpful legislation and promote to public office and authority aspirants who are known to be friendly and helpful to labor regardless of their political affiliations.

The wisdom of this attitude and procedure is well demonstrated by many efficient and proficient economic trade union organizations which now dominate in our industrial life.

Insofar as Central Labor Unions are concerned, equal freedom is allowed and the same counsel and advice is extended, though the activities of these federated bodies are further restricted in that they are prevented from invading the rights and prerogatives and from disregarding the guarantees to the complete autonomy accorded to all affiliated unions.

Considered from this point of view, the relations attitudes and activities of the many organizations comprising the American Federation of Labor cannot be interfered with without subjecting ourselves to the dangerous and harmful consequences which necessarily and logically follow the sweeping aside of the rights, privileges and guarantees of our associated organizations.

That there is room for improvement in the efficient exercise of the political power of the wage earners is freely admitted. The dangers of exercising this power from a purely partisan political standpoint is convincingly portrayed in the report of the Executive Council. With the increasing tendency to place employes in public and semi-public utilities under public and governmental control there is an increasing need of more closely solidifying the forces of labor in all their varied manifestations.

and in such a manner as not to interfere with the workers' freedom or choice and freedom of action. To render ineffective or to hamper in any degree or to lessen the importance and value of trade union economic determinism merely to attain possession of political authority to place into dominance political parliamentarism will not have been a gain but a loss to the advancement of the workers to a fuller, a freer, a better and a nobler life.

For these reasons and for those contained in the Executive Council's Report, as well as for the reasons set forth in the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, your committee recommends concurrence in the guidance of the Executive Council on this subject, and further recommends the continuance of the policies which have heretofore governed the political activities of the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON JURISDICTION OVER CONSTRUCTION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE SHIPS

Delegate Hutcheson chairman of the committee, submitted the following:

Your committee finds, after hearing the representatives of all trades interested, that the construction of reinforced concrete ships is performed in the same manner as is the construction of reinforced concrete buildings. We therefore recommend that all construction work on reinforced concrete ships shall be performed by the trades having jurisdiction over the construction work on reinforced concrete buildings.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.
JOHN CARROLL,
GEORGE JONES,
P. J. MORRIN,
ADAM WILKINSON,
F. J. McNULTY, Secretary.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 3, Article XI, of the Constitution, was amended by adding thereto the following:

Local Unions shall be entitled to representation in Trades Assemblies or Central Labor Unions as follows: A union with less than 50 members, 1 delegate; a union with 50 members and less than 100, two delegates; a union with 100 members and less than 200, three delegates; a union with 200 members and less than 350, four delegates; a union with 350 members and less than 500, five delegates. Any union having 500 or more members shall be entitled to one additional delegate for each 500 members or major fraction thereof up to 5,000 members. A union having more than 5,000 members shall be entitled to one additional delegate for each 1,000 or major fraction thereof.

The section as amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or shall join such body if already in existence. Local Unions shall be entitled to representation in Trades Assemblies or Central Labor Unions as follows: A union with less than 50 members, one delegate; a union with 50 members and less than 100, two delegates; a union with 100 members and less than 200, three delegates; a union with 200 members and less than 350, four delegates; a union with 350 members and less than 500, five delegates. Any union having 500 or more members shall be entitled to one additional delegate for each 500 members or major fraction thereof up to 5,000 members; a union having more than 5,000 members shall be entitled to one additional delegate for each 1,000 of major fraction thereof."

Section 5, Article XI, was amended by inserting in the fifth line after the word "strike" the words "or to take a strike vote." Also by adding to the same Section

the following: "A violation of this law shall be sufficient cause for the Executive Council to suspend the Charter and expel the organization." The Section as amended to read:

Section 5. No Central Labor Union, or other Central Body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other Central Labor Body, on strike, or to take a strike vote, such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action. A violation of this law shall be sufficient cause for the Executive Council to revoke the Charter.

On account of the heavy expenses incurred by the A. F. of L., during the past year the per capita tax was raised ½c, making it now 1c per member per month.

All the Officers were elected with the exception of Vice-President Alpine, who resigned. Mathew Woll, President of the Photo Engravers, was elected to fill the vacancy.

President Hutcheson, of the Carpenters and President Hines, of the Sheet Metal Workers, were unanimously elected delegates to the British Trade Congress.

President Greggs, of the Soft Stone Cutters, was elected delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The selection of the city in which to hold the convention in 1920 was left to the Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
BOB WHITE,
J. A. ROSS,
P. H. McCARTHY,
E. W. VAN DUYN,
D. A. POST,
GEORGE LAKEY,
Delegates.

Child Labor Tax Law Is Not Understood

The child labor tax law, which was recently declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge Boyd, of the western district of North Carolina, is misunderstood by the public, says Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. This law, which was an amendment to the revenue act, provides for a 10 per cent tax on the profits of establishments employing child labor, regardless of whether these products are placed in interstate commerce or not. The Keating child labor law, which was also declared unconstitutional by Judge Boyd, and which was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, only applied to products of child labor placed in interstate commerce.

The confusion about the basis of the child labor tax law, according to Secretary Lovejoy, is because the age limit at which children can be employed is the same in both laws, which provides a 14-year age limit for work in factories, mills, canneries and manufacturing establishments; a 16-year age limit for employment in mines and quarries; an eight-hour day and no night work for children between 14 and 16.

Regarding the action that will be taken by the United States Supreme Court on Judge Boyd's latest decision (invalidating the child labor tax law), Secretary Lovejoy says:

"Unless the Supreme Court goes squarely back on its previous decisions it will not affirm Judge Boyd's decision of unconstitutionality. The fact that Congress sought to do by indirection what it could not do by direct prohibition has nothing to do with the case. Congress has in the past laid a prohibitive tax calculated to destroy the article taxed — notably in the case of colored oleomargarine, state bank notes and the manufacture of phosphorus matches.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1919

Ladies' Auxiliary an Object Lesson

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 15 of Portland, Ore., are to be congratulated on the successful showing they have made in their efforts towards organization. This Auxiliary Local was organized only nine months ago with a membership of fifteen and was the first organization of its kind on the Pacific Coast. It now has a roster of over sixty members, and of which they may well feel proud. In noting the success that these mothers, wives and daughters of our members have achieved, we would be remiss in our duty to ourselves and to our cause were we to fail to call the attention of our members to the object lesson shown in the growth of this Local, which has been brought about by the persistent and persevering qualities of its officers and members as organizers. At this day when the advanced feminist movement is fast becoming a fact and creating a new force in the ferment of American life — man may well look to his laurels and get busy or otherwise his epitaph will be written "has been."

The time is here — when we must buckle on the armour of persistent determination and go forth among our fellowman — not as the knights of old, with sword and lance set out to meet some pursuiant and gallant foeman — but, with the brain, the energy and convictions in union principles with which we are endowed, to make a good fight for all we are worth for the good of Organized Labor, always keeping in mind the fact that the principles for which we battle are equitable and just and will redound to our credit in the great cause of democracy.

* * *

Compromise Agreement Unique in Labor's History

One of the biggest strikes in the history of Organized Labor has just been brought to a successful conclusion through the untiring effort and co-operation of Mayor Andrew J. Peters, of Boston, Mass., and brother T. M. Guerin, member of our General Executive Board.

The strike of building trades, which affected some 30,000 members, which tied up all construction in Boston and vicinity for two months, was settled on a compromise basis unique in the history of Organized Labor throughout the country, and the agreement entered into by employers and employes in permanent settlement of differences is one of the most significant documents of the kind ever signed.

By the terms of the agreement all skilled mechanics will receive a wage of 90c an hour, irrespective of craft, until April 1, 1920, after which they will be paid $1 an hour until the agreement expires on December 31, 1920.

In speaking of the agreement, Mayor Peters, in part says:

"I have attended all of the conferences as they have been held from day to day, and I have been deeply impressed with the desire evidenced by both employers and employes to come to an agreement which would be not only satisfactory to both sides, but which would be in such form that the building trades industry would assume a stability never before known in Boston.

"This result has been achieved and I believe not only the parties to the agreement, but the public as a whole, are to

be congratulated. Lasting as it does for a period of at least 18 months it should and will give to the building industry an impetus that it has not had for years.

"The form of the agreement entered into by the labor unions and the Employers' Association is, I believe, unique in the history of the country and probably in labor circles throughout the world. While it will be of vast benefit to the public and the employers, I believe its greatest benefit will accrue to labor itself, for it points the way to a new method of bringing the various labor unions into closer bonds of co-operation and effectiveness.

"While the final compromise was the result of the plan suggested by me, the form of the agreement was originally submitted by T. M. Guerin, the International Officer of the Carpenters' Union, and he should receive the credit for being the originator of an instrument which I believe will be epoch-making in its influence on labor movements in this country.

"At this time I wish to publicly take this opportunity of thanking the representatives both of the unions and the Employers' Association, and particularly Mr. Parker F. Soule, President of the Employers' Association, and Mr. T. M. Guerin, who guided the labor group, who, by their untiring endeavor, succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory settlement, for I believe it was largely due to the skill and patience with which they handled every situation that Boston can today look forward to a prompt resumption of building on a large scale than it has witnessed for many years."

* * *

Why Hesitate?

Now that Germany has signed the peace treaty, the most disturbing uncertainty industry and commerce has had to contend with since the war began is eliminated.

Peace is a prerequisite for production of goods essential to social and individual welfare and comfort. Production is the foundation for prosperity. Without a reasonably generous measure of prosperity, peace is impossible.

In the matter of production we are in a better position than any other nation in the world. We have had four years of unprecedented prosperity; for the first time in our history we are the creditor nation of the world. Germany is prostrate financially. Russia is in chaos, Italy is in financial and industrial distress. European neutrals profoundly disturbed by the war are confronted with stubborn obstacles in augmenting production. England's position, while it does not show the loss of territory and the wrecking of production facilities obtaining in France, is in its peculiar way, as disadvantageous to early resumption of peace production. Japan, of all the greater nations, more nearly approximates the United States, but still falls far short of the altogether favorable position of the latter.

The exigences of war forced upon us unprecedented trade. American prosperity most importantly is effected by the industrial and financial conditions in the foreign countries which have, during the war, been our customers. On the signing of the armistice there was no more determined lack in the United States than that of homes and industrial structures. Both are essential to the production commensurate with the world's peace needs. These make up the "preparedness" for peace. We must have them before we can have the prosperity of continued and augmented foreign trade. Prosperity depends on maintaining and extending production. The primal necessity is construction, the structural facilities for labor and for laboring. Why hesitate?

* * *

The Question Answered

We note that some discussion took place at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, held at Newark, O., last April, relative as to the status of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Some contended that it was a fraternal organization, while others said it was a business one. In order to set this matter at rest, and for the better understanding of our members in the future, we would say: we are neither a fraternal or a business organization. But taken collectively in its broadest sense, are both fraternal and business. From the fraternal standpoint we seek to cement the ties of brotherhood and bind lighter the bonds of the workers toward the betterment of their conditions, mentally and socially, and to give them a better understanding and knowledge to protect their interests so that they will permanently benefit and thrive from the fruits

of their toil. From a business standpoint we of necessity have to have the wherewithal to accomplish that end, to do that contributions are a necessary requisite, conditions, of course, regulating the amounts to be paid regularly into the General Treasury. It in turn pays out this money in death and disability claims and in the protection of members on strikes and lockouts.

It is more than a fraternal organization, because it does not confine itself to any accident, sickness or death benefits, but goes farther and lends itself to the protection of its members from whatever cause they may have a grievance in connection with the trade by which they earn their wage. It is not a business organization, because it does not seek to capitalize its earnings and exploit dividends to the exclusion of only a few. It is a voluntary unincorporated Protective Association for the wage worker. In the September issue of our Journal will appear an article by Geo. W. Perkins, under the caption, "Valuable Features of Trade Unions." The article should set at rest for all time what our organization is and what it seeks to do.

* * *

The Reason for High Prices

High prices continue without "the slightest reason under the sun," A. W. Douglas of St. Louis, chief statistician of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the representatives of a thousand American trade organizations in the convention held at St. Louis. He added that there had been already some decline, and declared that the law of supply and demand should be given freedom of operation, and, if so, the decline would continue until a normal level was reached.

Then, in touching on transportation and its effect on business, he brought the delegates to their feet in a burst of applause when he declared that the "unfortunate state to which transportation has fallen under Government control, is a splendid example of incompetence and extravagance."

In speaking before the national councillors of the chamber, which took up a score of American business problems to be submitted to the general convention, Mr. Douglas pointed to the Government estimate of nine hundred million bushels of winter wheat, declared there would be more grain available for export than ourships could move, and added that there is more live stock in the country than ever before.

* * *

What Does it Mean to You?

"Two hundred homes needed in Defiance at once" is a big box head in a Defiance, O., newspaper. Backing up the head is proof the homes are needed. Defiance, O., is going to expand industrially. Between five and six hundred more mechanics are necessary there. Multiply Defiance by a large number and you have the up-to-the-day condition in American cities. New York or Chicago are simply big Defiances. Our national stores, which have been drained, must be filled. Industry is alive to the fact. Construction must be done, and it is being done. The opportunity for someone is open. The consensus of opinion is go ahead.

* * *

Plan To Establish a Department of Education

It is claimed that the reconstruction program of the Republicans in the next Congress will include a plan to establish a Department of Education under a Secretary who will be in the President's Cabinet, making the membership of that circle eleven instead of ten as now. A bill,, requested and approved after months of study by the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and the American Federation of Labor, will be introduced by Representative Horace Mann Towner of Iowa, who is slated to be Chairman of the next Committee on Education. It would appropriate $100,000,000 for educational work and $500,000 for administrative purposes.

* * *

Lumber Demand and Supply

The lumber industry is now being called upon to extend its most vigorous efforts to take care of the daily increasing demand throughout the entire country. The production of southern pine has been below normal for several months, and while improvement is being shown, production is still only 75 to 78 per cent of normal. The stocks in the hands of the southern pine mills are low and badly broken. This condition, as a general rule applies to the stocks in the hands of the retail dealers in the consuming territories.

New Business 20 Per Cent in Excess of Production

New business placed during the past thirty days has been about 20 per cent in excess of production notwithstanding the fact that lumber manufacturing plants are producing all the lumber possible.

Practically no lumber has yet been shipped to Europe, but buyers are ready to place their orders as soon as tonnage can be had.

Conditions indicate that the export and domestic demand for the next two or three years will be in excess of the supply. If this proves to be the case it is likely that prices will advance.

* * *

Start Something

Is there anything the matter with this country? Is there any doubt that these United States has a big commercial future before it? Is there any question that it has the men, the money, the materials and opportunity to remain the world leader in business and industry? Does anyone think that the future American business will be brightened by stagnation? Does anyone think European business men are sitting idle during these important days, waiting for something to happen? Our boys when they were "over there" did not wait—they started something and they finished it. Organized labor helped to put them there and kept them there to the finish. Now is the time for organized labor to reap its reward. Start something, and start it now—and keep it going.

* * *

Organized Labor Does Not Exist on Sufferance

Misguided employers who are connected with the union busters' alliance are beginning to understand that the rampant attitude of the adventurers retained by them as promoters is not lessening the desire on the part of the working people to unite for protection and advancement. It would be very comfortable, indeed, to many if they were permitted to avail themselves of all modern improvements and in addition have sole right to the advantage of organization. They seem to imagine that unions exist only on sufferance of employers, and that all they have to do is to say the word in order to have them destroyed.

Nothing is conceded in this world; everything must be won, and every step forward the workers have made has been opposed by some, including the right of free assembly and free speech.

Some of these employers may sigh for a return of a state of things when a word from the master was sufficient warrant to cast a workman into prison. They may prefer the peace of absolute monarchy to the comparative turmoil of a republic. But such conditions have their reaction. France had her revolution, caused by oppression. Russia is having sad experience today, all because the people will struggle for progress in that way if rational means of giving expression is suppressed. The reason unions exist and thrive in the face of powerful fanatical opposition is because they are right.

* * *

Death of Mrs. P. J. McGuire

It was with a feeling of deep regret that we learned of the death of Mrs. P. J. McGuire, at her home in Camden, N. J., July 27. Mrs. McGuire was the wife of the late P. J. McGuire, founder of our Order and its first General Secretary-Treasurer, in which capacity he served from the birth of our organization to July, 1901. Mrs. McGuire was his devoted helpmate throughout all the struggles and hardships in which he was called upon to contend; and they were many. There will always be a kind and loving spot in our hearts for the man who dared to be a union man when others hung back. When we think of the good he done, the things he accomplished for our organization, which today stands a lasting monument and a tribute, to his memory; we cannot forget, nor overlook the fact, the devoted wife and loving mother, that helped and assisted him; who stood by him in his hour of travail and need — whose faith and hope, love and mercy, never faltered. To her children who are left behind in their affliction, we can only extend our heartfelt sympathy in their loss of a loving mother and a noble woman.

All the other radical measures that had for their object the changing of the present policy and principles of the A. F. of L. met with a sweeping defeat. The Convention sustained its past political policy of supporting its friends and defeating its enemies, irrespective of party affiliations.

Official Information

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
526 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered in June

Bloomington, Ind. (Millmen.)
Toledo, O. (Millmen.)
Cleveland, O. (Boxmakers-Sawyers.)
Pine Plaine, N. Y. (R. R. Carpenters.)
St. Theresa, Que., Can. (F. M. F. I.)
Stevens Point, Wis. (F. M. F. I.)
New London, Conn. (Ship Carpenters and Shipwrights.)
Sheboygan, Wis. (F. M. F. I.)
Mattitusk and Vicinity, N. Y.
Columbus, Ga. (Colored.)
Mattituck and Vicinity, N. Y.
Homing, Okla.
Moultrice, Ga.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Burlington, Colo.
Franklin, Ind.
Harligan, Tex.
Columbus, N. M.
Las Animas, Colo.
Bemidji, Minn.
Sunter, S. C.
Milton, Pa.
Marfa, Tex.
Rome, Ga.

Total, 24 Local Unions.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery. Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" **MUST ASK for SECOND-CLASS MAIL** at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

Information Wanted

Roderick J. McDonald, last heard of in Santa Barbara, Cal. He is 65 years of age, 5 feet, 6 inches tall, weighs about 140 pounds; sandy complexion, hair gray. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Mrs. Minnie D. McDonald, Box 451, Picton, N. S., Can.

* * *

Edward Heard, member of Local Union No. 19, last heard from at Battle Creek, Mich. He is 40 years of age; height, 5 feet, 7 inches; weight, 150 pounds, and fair complexion. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing L. Jenks, 335 4th Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Stick to your W. S. S. and your money will stick to you.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36552	John W. Slingsby	158	1	9	Fractured skull	$ 50.00
36553	Jennie H. Boom	241	16	7	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
36554	Henry H. Kline	322	3	3	Cardiac dilitation	150.00
36555	Alphonso Schurmann	366	24	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
36556	Louisa Parente	401	1	3	Influenza	25.00
36557	Ora M. Schooley	428	2	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
36558	Cilisty R. Dumas	458	18	3	Bright's disease	75.00
36559	Arthur O. Hamilton	483	17	3	Cancer	300.00
36560	Josephine Schlick	486	1	8	Septicemia	25.00
36561	Bernard McGrearty	514	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
36562	Ernest H. Soady	617	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
36563	William Miller	759	6	1	Myocarditis	300.00
36564	Elizabeth Kazimer	768	2	8	Pneumonia	50.00
36565	Edward Watson	833	4	11	Pneumonia	200.00
36566	Margaret M. Coughlin	879	5	5	Influenza	75.00
36567	Mary A. Wright	1879	1	4	Influenza	25.00
36568	Clyde C. Huxley (Dis.)	4	2	3	Accidental	100.00
36569	Benjamin F. Maskey	11	6	9	Murdered	300.00
36570	Josephine Grace	4	1	9	Convulsions	25.00
36571	Rosa Tucker	14	3	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
36572	Henry Breed	22	2	0	Hemorrhage	100.00
36573	Robert Peterson	22	4	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
36574	Thomas F. Hurley	26	5	8	Influenza	300.00
36575	Antony Major	31	12	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
36576	James H. Barron	33	17	0	Suicide	300.00
36577	Owen B. Spurlock	41	2	6	Tuberculosis	100.00
36578	John Harper	43	9	0	Endocarditis	300.00
36579	Martha S. Wood	103	16	0	Heart trouble	75.00
36580	Isabelle Pilotti	115	1	9	Tuberculosis	25.00
36581	Aug. F. Meier (Dis.)	129	9	0	Accidental	400.00
36582	Sarah C. Cole	151	28	4	Apoplexy	75.00
36583	Joseph Mariani	177	1	9	Accidental	50.00
36584	Alexander Ferrier	177	6	7	*Killed in action	300.00
36585	Minnie May Nickey	191	1	2	Apoplexy	25.00
36586	David Arthur Methews	200	5	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
36587	John W. Bandy	208	19	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
36588	W. H. Wilson	226	11	2	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
36589	Frank Novack	261	1	10	Fractured skull	50.00
36590	Carlo Nodorozny	282	5	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
36591	Charles Ens	306	5	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
36592	Lyman L. Davison	426	24	5	Infected gall bladder	300.00
36593	Grant Goodwin	428	5	8	Influenza	300.00
36594	Caroline P. Romine	429	19	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
36595	James J. Daly	522	32	6	Nephritis	300.00
36596	William Lazer	539	11	0	Fractured skull	300.00
36597	Robert Sergott	539	24	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
36598	Raffaele D. Monteneyro	539	5	7	Accidental	75.00
36599	Alice A. Martin	574	14	6	Cancer	75.00
36600	Goff Pope	577	14	3	Pneumonia	300.00
36601	Reuben H. Seabury	624	15	0	Pneumonia	300.00
36602	Harry Fuchs (Dis.)	664	12	0	Accidental	400.00
36603	John Griffith	667	18	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
36604	John A. Lund	759	7	4	Myocarditis	300.00
36605	John C. Hart	764	1	5	Uremia	50.00
36606	John Michelson	791	9	2	Appendicitis	300.00
36607	Lewis Anderson	791	8	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
36608	Mary Wagner	808	3	5	Acute dilitation	75.00
36609	Frank B. Marshall	846	2	3	*Died at sea	100.00
36610	Kate A. Barnett	953	1	1	Influenza	25.00
36611	Fred Johnson	1070	8	0	Appendicitis	300.00
36612	Walter A. Johansen	1083	4	5	Pneumonia	200.00
36613	Robert Moorehead	1142	1	4	Killed	50.00
36614	John Krisch	1154	11	8	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
36615	John Sbick	1187	2	9	Influenza	100.00
36616	Edward T. Monroe (Dis.)	1207	3	8	Accidental	200.00
36617	David A. Purdy	1273	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
36618	Edward Burdge	1327	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
36619	Rosanna Laflamme	1372	2	11	Nephritis	50.00
36620	Priestly S. Compton	1561	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
36621	Millie A. Reese	1687	6	1	Bronchitis	75.00
36622	Elizabeth Wieberg	1753	16	5	Uremia	75.00
36623	Albert C. Mumper	1872	1	9	Heart disease	50.00
36624	Peter Abrahamson	1948	2	9	Kidney trouble	100.00
36625	Louis Aspelmeier	10	11	7	Nephritis	300.00
36626	Anna L. Lambert	31	5	5	Tuberculosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36627	Nathaniel Ladson	52	18	1	Hemorrhage	300.00
36628	Harry Cupit	87	13	5	Cancer	125.00
36629	Frederick Salois	111	8	7	Locomotar ataxia	75.00
36630	Richard H. Coxen (Dis.)	132	15	2	Accidental	400.00
36631	Alice Lavasseur	134	12	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
36632	Benjamin D. Tripp	171	5	10	Accidental	75.00
36633	Walter B. Lauer	171	3	9	Pneumonia	150.00
36634	Emma Buthercit	284	10	0	Growth of uterus	75.00
36635	Samuel B. Sayles	301	17	6	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
36636	Dennis Meehan	366	27	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
36637	Letta B. Fry	352	3	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
36638	James Stewart (Dis.)	416	13	6	Accidental	400.00
36639	Agnes Peterson	421	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
36640	James S. Brunson	652	12	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
36641	Effie Beers	611	18	3	Nephritis	75.00
36642	Victoria C. Beede	683	17	6	Anemia	75.00
36643	Edwin J. Stubbs (Dis.)	791	6	10	Accidental	400.00
36644	Mary Saarinen	808	4	10	Uremia	75.00
36645	Gordon Simpson	938	16	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
36646	Wm. A. Wicks (Dis.)	943	14	4	Accidental	400.00
36647	Wm. H. Sandt	1436	16	1	Paralysis	300.00
36648	Francois Levesque	1116	4	9	Tuberculosis	200.00
36649	Julia Gharst	1559	14	4	Influenza	75.00
36650	Ben. Troy	1750	4	4	Pneumonia	200.00
36651	John J. Hayes	26	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
36652	Frances Hodous	54	15	10	appendicitis	75.00
36653	Leonard Shellstrom	62	17	9	Cancer	300.00
36654	Herman Ziemans	63	19	5	Apoplexy	300.00
36655	William Woglam	76	38	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
36656	Pearl A. Coats	105	4	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
36657	Harry H. Lewis	107	19	10	Gastritis	300.00
36658	Clinton L. Reed	210	21	7	Apoplexy	300.00
36659	Elvina Festa	218	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
36660	Christina M. Erickson	361	20	9	Cancer	75.00
36661	Cecil F. Wilson	375	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
36662	Lucina P. Broadwell	481	5	3	Murdered	75.00
36663	Barbara Schubert	808	16	2	Apoplexy	75.00
36664	Martin Shull	829	13	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
36665	James R. Hinton	864	14	0	Cancer	125.00
36666	Hilma Larsen	1167	2	1	Diabetes	50.00
36667	Theresa Engren	1525	15	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
36668	Louis Jacque	1896	6	1	Fractured skull	300.00
36669	Jasper J. Newell	1	8	1	Endocarditis	300.00
36670	Charles R. Shney	104	3	7	Influenza	150.00
36671	Joseph M. Tiffany	110	11	9	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
36672	Walter G. Cook	213	4	7	Pneumonia	200.00
36673	Susanna Bouthillet	408	13	0	Nephritis	75.00
36674	Nettie L. Miller	437	8	1	Paralysis	75.00
36675	Philman Hargraves	753	10	11	Cancer	75.00
36676	John Trescott	809	1	1	Endocarditis	50.00
36677	Wm. M. Dixon	116	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
36678	Gus. R. Gasporovic	985	5	0	Accidental	300.00
36679	Katherine L. O'Hare	1083	9	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
36680	Anna Unger	1107	15	1	Apoplexy	75.00
36681	Nicholas Schneider	1164	10	1	Nephritis	300.00
36682	Elizabeth Klinkler	1528	17	6	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
36683	Andrew Johnson	1905	2	5	Accidental	100.00
36684	Norman F. White	18	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
36685	August Froeming	80	16	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
36686	Fred C. Wheeler (Dis.)	146	9	4	Accidental	400.00
36687	Jacob Palcic	105	6	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
36688	Wesley W. Whitlock	204	5	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
36689	Eugene R. Gurnee	278	5	1	Sarcoma	300.00
36690	Anna Rolfsen	350	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
36691	Otto Graibsch	586	4	2	Poisoning	157.00
36692	Anna R. Wolfe	713	4	11	Nephritis	75.00
36693	Reynold Koff	875	3	0	Heart disease	150.00
36694	Anton Miller	1184	2	5	Influenza	25.00
36695	Chas. W. Shibla (Dis.)	1327	6	2	Accidental	400.00
36696	Albert Hogan	1513	6	1	Influenza	300.00
36697	Anna M. Kramer	1784	13	3	Sarcoma	75.00
36698	Mary Ann Buckingham	18	1	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
36699	Joseph F. Ziegler	37	17	1	Paralysis	300.00
36700	Mary Thompson	43	4	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
36701	Hedwig Koliver	58	25	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
36702	Ohlin H. Wright	101	29	0	Nephritis	300.00
36703	Edward Prestley	101	5	2	Heart disease	300.00
36704	Wm. C. Crecy	132	11	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
36705	Geo. O. Huestis	146	1	10	Accidental	50.00
36706	Frank J. Miller	100	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
36707	Geo. F. Dickinson	181	6	2	Anemia	300.00
36708	Joseph Elliott	299	13	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
36709	Peter Miller	306	22	4	Suicide	300.00
36710	Elmer Smoyer	322	9	1	Heat prostration	300.00
36711	Cecile B. Watkins	331	1	11	Tuberculosis	25.00
36712	Laura Eakley	638	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
36713	Elfred Savard	683	16	0	Nephritis	125.00
36714	Florence Drouin	730	4	9	Bright's disease	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36715	Archil Samson	1305	9	3	Cancer	300.00
36716	Peter Brunell	1372	2	8	Tuberculosis	25.00
36717	Harry H. Stevenson	1667	6	2	Influenza	75.00
36718	Jacob Wetzel	2090	23	3	Influenza	300.00
36719	Katherina Cejka	2090	6	10	Phlisis pulmonalis	75.00
36720	Harry Scarff	11	22	2	Endocarditis	300.00
36721	David A. Boggess	11	2	6	Heart disease	100.00
36722	Peter James Lydeard	42	19	5	Myocarditis	300.00
36723	Carl G. Peterson	77	13	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
36724	Llyssis G. Steenbergen	75	15	7	Heart disease	300.00
36725	Sophia Hiscock	76	37	3	Chronic arthritis	75.00
36726	Mary Biermaas	122	34	1	Nephritis	75.00
36727	Sarah Nolan	132	16	2	Gall stones	75.00
36728	Arthur L. Powell	208	14	10	Heart trouble	300.00
36729	John Patrella	366	9	10	Carcinoma	300.00
36730	Ella A. Craig	541	17	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
36731	Harold R. Hanson	1110	5	1	Influenza	300.00
36732	Amos Fair Lasher (Dis.)	1129	5	8	Accidental	300.00
36733	Roxie May Neese	1228	2	7	Influenza	50.00
36734	C. Frank Mercer	1339	1	6	Cancer	50.00
36735	Elisha G. Belt	1355	2	11	Accidental	25.00
36736	Placide Labine	1665	23	9	Appendicitis	300.00
36737	Wm. L. Cockmon	1716	18	6	Drowning	300.00
36738	Isabella L. Smallenberg	1803	2	6	Appendicitis	50.00
36739	Ida Hochne	1958	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
36740	Albert Warnock	22	4	3	Accidental	300.00
36741	Charles A. Colton (Dis.)	43	16	3	Accidental	400.00
36742	Sarah M. Boylan	682	8	8	Suicide	75.00
36743	Florence H. Hunt	972	11	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
36744	John Rautianien	1307	11	7	Influenza	300.00
36745	Helen Harshala	1786	11	10	Surgical shock	75.00
36746	Rosina Guinti	10	16	10	Pneumonia	75.00
36747	Harquis W. Sherburne	30	11	10	Heart disease	125.00
36748	Johanna Modrow	80	13	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
36749	Charles Manshauft	80	6	8	Cancer	300.00
36750	Emelia Kohler	87	10	10	Myocarditis	75.00
36751	Herman Renner	148	11	8	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
36752	Hannah Griffin	186	10	4	Pelvic cellulitis	75.00
36753	Marcus J. Sprigel	239	19	7	Strangulation	300.00
36754	Annie C. Simpson	246	9	11	Diabetes	75.00
36755	Jos. A. DeHart	349	18	0	Endocarditis	125.00
36756	Mary Pazit	547	4	8	Influenza	75.00
36757	Elva Berson	547	3	1	Pneumonia	75.00
36758	Orien Eck	705	18	4	Heart disease	300.00
36759	Robert V. Noble	921	14	2	Pneumonia	125.00
36760	Peter E. Erickson	1417	17	10	Influenza	300.00
36761	Arthur Nordstrom	1456	1	2	Hysato sirrhosis	50.00
36762	Delphe Desclos	1616	4	8	Pneumonia	200.00
36763	Frederick A. Hasselback	101	10	6	Heart failure	300.00
36764	Arthur Woodhouse	122	12	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
36765	Emma D. Lachapelle	134	1	8	Dyptheria	25.00
36766	James H. Cunning	165	5	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
36767	Frank S. Williams	388	12	1	Heart disease	300.00
36788	Charles Doerr	419	13	6	Appendicitis	300.00
36769	Cummings Burleson	468	5	1	Bladder trouble	75.00
36770	Clara Dickstein	539	2	9	Tuberculosis	100.00
36771	Frank Wosienewsky	539	4	6	Endocarditis	200.00
36772	Martha Smith	576	19	0	Burned	75.00
36773	John C. Brown	907	7	3	Accidental	300.00
36774	Marguerite E. Hatton	1412	3	10	Cancer	75.00
36775	Anton T. Kaiser	1426	8	7	Heart disease	300.00
36776	John Bingham	1596	1	3	Heart disease	50.00
36777	John Morrisey	1922	1	3	Arteria sclerosis	125.00
36778	Alice Kimball	125	7	0	Menengitis	75.00
36779	John W. Bramberg (Dis.)	88	18	3	Accidental	400.00
36780	Edward S. Taylor	177	2	7	Tuberculosis	100.00
36781	William McLean (Dis.)	257	22	7	Accidental	400.00
36782	Florence Goetschins	265	16	0	Cholilithiasis	75.00
36783	Mildred Kilvington	322	5	9	Menengitis	75.00
36784	George Remaly	414	5	11	Acute dilitation	300.00
36785	Catherine A. Murphy	488	13	11	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
36786	Frederick Sandoos	488	23	3	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
36787	Hiram F. Grover	595	13	5	Tuberculosis	125.00
36788	Frank T. Place	535	16	7	Accidental	300.00
36789	Paul Gleason	943	2	10	Gunshot wound	100.00
36790	Paul Lieberman	1211	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
36791	W. J. Quarles	1228	2	7	Hemorrhage	100.00
36792	Oscar Storz	1281	2	1	Pneumonia	25.00
36793	Geo. N. Reid	1503	8	7	Apoplexy	75.00
36794	Jacob Schmidt	1693	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
36795	Victoria Zazaites	1724	1	0	Influenza	25.00
36796	Rudolph Holosy	1784	6	8	Dilitation	300.00
36797	Mattie Fox	1893	9	7	Cancer	75.00
36798	Elizabeth D. Weinrich	35	14	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
36799	Carlton S. Obenauer	56	2	4	Scarlet fever	100.00
36800	Lucy Veale	129	13	10	Cardiac dilitation	75.00
36801	Sarah O'Neil	246	22	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
36802	Charles Hanmore	301	16	7	Apoplexy	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36803	Wm. A. Beckwith	483	19	11	Cancer	300.00
36804	Donald Martin	585	19	11	Strangulation	300.00
36805	Minnie L. Cooper	753	1	6	Influenza	25.00
36806	Georgianna Fortier	877	14	2	Myocarditis	75.00
36807	Mary E. Rourke	877	17	8	Hernia	75.00
36808	Henry E. Rogers	1319	16	5	Cancer	300.00
36809	Frank Arsenault	1288	2	2	Tuberculosis	100.00
36810	Philomena Gallagher	1743	1	3	Influenza	25.00
36811	Henry W. McIntire	1743	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
36812	Geo. W. Hulme	8	4	0	Pyelitis	200.00
36813	Charles E. Peartree	78	18	2	General paralysis	300.00
36814	Robert Dickie	8	19	3	Carcinoma	300.00
36815	Minnie M. Walter	122	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
36816	Edward Decker	139	17	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
36817	Charles Armstrong	141	23	2	Carcinoma	300.00
36818	Peter Groenhof	256	7	8	Influenza	300.00
36819	George Ed. Stewart	273	13	4	Nephritis	125.00
36820	Rozalia Stefanski	341	11	5	Dilitation	75.00
36821	Antonina Gocel	341	1	7	Bronchitis	25.00
36822	Anna Brown	374	12	9	Erysipilus	75.00
36823	Lillian La Vallie	532	2	2	Influenza	50.00
36824	Susie E. Steele	532	1	10	Apoplexy	25.00
36825	Max New	1051	18	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
36826	Hannah Bergstrom	1184	15	0	Nephritis	75.00
36827	Arthur Guiel	1350	1	4	Peritonitis	50.00
36828	Lucy Groth	1367	6	1	Endocarditis	75.00
36829	Eva Stone	1367	5	5	Influenza	75.00
36830	Hattie T. Gilbert	1700	5	6	Influenza	75.00
36831	Thomas Mittel	1784	9	10	Nephritis	300.00
36832	Joe. D. Sutton	1865	2	2	Gunshot wound	100.00

*In U. S. Service. Total $47,457.00

148	Full beneficial claims	$33,897.00
22	Semi-beneficial claims	5,300.00
96	Wife claims	6,255.00
14	Disability claims	2,005.00
280		$47,457.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JUNE, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3688	Francisco C. Velez	1696	2	9	Not filed within six months	$ .....
3689	Mrs. Charles Lesch	264	13	0	Three months in arrears	.....
3690	H. Guy Mercer	1339	0	0	Not filed within six months	.....
3691	Chester A. Tidd	79	1	4	Not filed within six months	.....
3692	Ignazia Castorina	539	4	1	Not filed within six months	75.00
3693	Harry Powell	129	0	0	Not one year a member	.....
3694	Emma R. Moriani	800	2	7	Three months in arrears	50.00
3695	Jeannette K. Woodside	483	6	8	Three months in arrears	75.00
3696	Mabel Eller	1399	5	0	.....	.....
3697	Rebecca Schrader	1511	2	0	Semi, not entitled to donation	25.00
3698	Charlie Bias	302	1	9	Three months in arrears	50.00
3999	Viola Hart	1075	11	4	Three months in arrears	75.00
3701	Joseph Young	1786	2	7	Three months in arrears	25.00
3702	John Mattievich	322	2	5	Not filed within six months	100.00
3704	Arni Johnson	343	1	10	Not two years a member	25.00
3705	Marina R. Turner	1595	9	3	Semi, not entitled to donation	.....
3706	William Otto	1096	0	0	Not one year a member	.....
3707	Minnie Kreisher	492	1	2	Three months in arrears	25.00
3708	Charlotte Lawford	617	2	4	Three months in arrears	50.00
3709	Lyyly Nylander	1568	2	0	Three months in arrears	50.00
3710	Julia Porchet	1978	5	10	Semi, not entitled to donation	.....

Labor and the World

The labor program which the Conference of Peace has adopted as a part of the treaty of peace constitutes one of the most important achievements of the new day in which the interests of labor are to be systematically and intelligently safeguarded and promoted. Amidst the multitude of other interests this great step forward is apt to be overlooked, and yet no other single thing that has been done will help more to stabilize conditions of labor throughout the world and ultimately relieve the unhappy conditions which in too many places have prevailed. Personally, I regard this as one of the most gratifying achievements of the conference.—President Wilson, in a Cable to Secretary Tumulty.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Little strokes fell great oaks." Every Thrift Stamp brings nearer a War Savings Stamp.

Casual Comment

Talk unionism, think unionism and preach unionism wherever you are and don't forget for a minute that we are out for the 500,000 mark, but that's not our limit, it's only a starter.

* * *

Labor is learning from the masters, but let us hope it will never stoop to using its power as unfairly and unscrupulously as the masters have done.

* * *

In all the recent years of effort to keep up production, keep down costs, promote efficiency, and produce dividends, the greatest inefficiency has been shown in ignoring the human side of the question.

* * *

One of the greatest causes for industrial unrest and upheavals comes from the failure to recognize the "front end" of the great machine of production and commerce.

* * *

Organized Labor has challenged the claim that present wage rates are responsible for the high cost of living. This claim is one of the pet stock defenses of "profiteers."

* * *

Labor no longer supinely submits to oppressive conditions. No matter how patient and tolerant the workers have been in the past, the day of submission to existence wages and unsafe and unsanitary surroundings, to the tyranny of the petty boss clothed with a little brief authority, has gone.

* * *

If the present laws against crime are inadequate they should be strengthened. But the time has not come when the American people will willingly assent to the retrenchment of the rights of free speech and lawful discussion.

* * *

In national safety it is not necessary to magnify into crimes all the reckless words, spoken and written, of irresponsible agitators hunting notoriety.

* * *

Persons who preach the overthrow of the Government by force, who advocate violence and teach armed revolution, must be dealt with as individuals.

Congressman Blanton of Texa through his attacks on President Gon pers and his fight against the appropria tion for the United States Employmer Service, is receiving publicity that som newspapers accord to real statesmen.

* * *

Some employers think the countin room is the throbbing heart of all th business life; that the financial featur is paramount and that the paying c dividends is the chief end of life. S strong is their impression that every thing must subserve. This short-sight edness has led in thousands of instance to thwarting the very end sought, to th untold suffering of the workers and th wreck of the fortunes of investors.

* * *

The darkest hours come just befor the dawn. The future has been dar enough in Ireland for the past fou years, but the gleam that now appear may well presage the sunrise. Strangel enough, and yet most logically, it come from Ulster.

* * *

It is a strange anomaly that the mag nificent system of legal procedure tha during the ages has been built up fo the protection of the weak and helples is an easily distorted into an instrumen for destroying the very persons whon it is designed to preserve.

* * *

All the predictions that the radical would be able to muster a force whic would control much of the legislation a the A. F. of L. Convention proved false which goes to show that workmen i general have no sympathy with the ul tra-radical movement that has its in spiration in a disloyal foreign element.

* * *

The question about which there wa some apprehension as to disturbing th Convention and possibly in causing split or serious discord failed to produc more than a ripple during the sessions.

* * *

The League of Nations was sustaine by a vote that must have sent consterna tion to its opponents; and the "One Bi Union" idea found its grave already dug its epitaph written — no notice, how ever, was given as to when or where th obsequies would be held.

Trade Notes

L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill.—Our new wage scale went into effect April 1st without any trouble. All contractors paying the 70c an hour. Otis Level, R. S.

* * *

Lawrence District Council, Lawrence, Mass.—We wish to notify you that we have settled our strike upon the decision of the umpire appointed by the Arbitration Committee, which was 77c an hour, good for one year. Jos. Labelle, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1398, Washington, Ia.—This is to advise that our demands have been granted by the contractors and we are now getting 60c per hour. Albert Simpson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 603, Itchia, N. Y.—I am pleased to inform you that our movement for better wages met with success. F. C. Thompson, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 940, Sandusky, O.—This Local extends the greatest thanks to you for your assistance in their demands for higher wages, as they received more than they asked for with the assistance of Brother Huber. G. A. Kapahnke, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Cal.—This is to inform you we are now getting our new scale of 87½c an hour, which went into effect June 15th. W. C. Daily, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 771.—The movement raising our scale from $5 to $6 per day went into effect without any trouble. H. G. Walker, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex.—I have been instructed to inform you that the Fort Bliss job has been straightened up in a satisfactory manner, and we are now getting our established scale of $7 per day. S. M. Hyten, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.—Our trade movement was a success and we got our scale raised from 50c to 75c an hour. J. M. Olsen, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.—This is to inform you that we were successful in our movement for a raise in our scale to $7 per day. Jas. Parr, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 825, Willimantic, Conn.—This is to notify you that we have reached a satisfactory agreement. Outside men to receive $27 and inside men, $26 for 44 and 50 hours respectively. Louis Paten, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa.—Our trade movement was a success, after a strike of three weeks, and we won all we asked for—62½c an hour and 8 hours per day. J. P. Shropp, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1220, Port Huron, Mich.—This is to inform you of our success in our trade movement and we are now getting 80c an hour. J. M. Bastedo, R. S.

Due Book Lost

The Due Book of Brother W. H. Keener, of Local Union No. 1637, address Ft. Lyons, Colo. Paid up for June with Clearance Card made out was taken from his mail box at Ft. Lyons.

All Financial Secretaries watch for same. M. R. Warner, F. S., Local Union No. 1637.

Roofing Information Free

There has just been published an interesting booklet on roofing and other specialities, by the Barrett Manufacturing Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, which will be mailed free of charge to any Carpenter upon request. They also publish for free distribution among Carpenters, which can be had upon request, the following booklets:

"Four in One Roofing."
"Everlastic Tylike Shingles."
"Everlastic Rubber Roofing."
"Everlastic Slate Surface Roofing."

The information contained in those booklets will be very useful to all Carpenters interested in this kind of work.

Craft Problems

Planing a Home for Wall Board

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

(Continued From Last Month.)

If a person is going to build a home and instead of making the usual muss that is made with plastering and is finished entirely with wall board, it is necessary to not only plan the entire ceilings, but each and every side wall as well, this should all be done before the house is started, for as I have said before in my articles, it is very necessary to have every studding in the proper place to receive the joints and panels for each wall of each room. A little carelessness in setting any of them in the wrong place would naturally disfigure the wall for all time to come, have everything harmonize and the rooms will always stand pleasing to the eye, but if the walls are not matched up in the beginning with the setting of the studding and if they are set without the proper care, it will be almost impossible to complete the job in a satisfactory manner.

Now, in my illustration, I have tried more to illustrate the plan of ceilings than I have tried to plan a house, though I think you will agree with me that with slight changes a very cosy little house would be the result. Now, I did not intend in any way to make this ideal, it was only intended as suggestive, to give one an idea to work from. There is a general plan to lay out that will give general working ideas of ceilings. Change them to suit the occasion and individual.

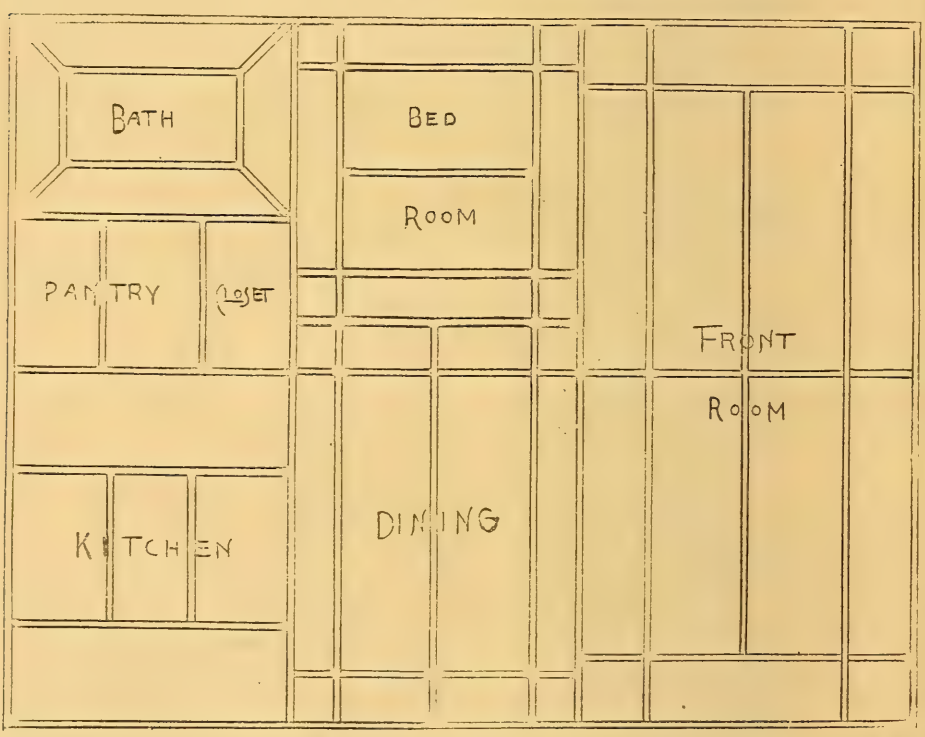

Fig. 1

Remember, that after you plan your

house and get it to suit you, it will be necessary to plan each and every ceiling before you set the joists, as they must be in the proper place just as much, if not more necessary, than the studding.

Some might think at first that to plan an entire house and the setting of each studding and joist would be a big job. But I think that any real mechanic that has an occasion to build a home with wall board, will in the end not only find it is not as big a job as it at first looked.

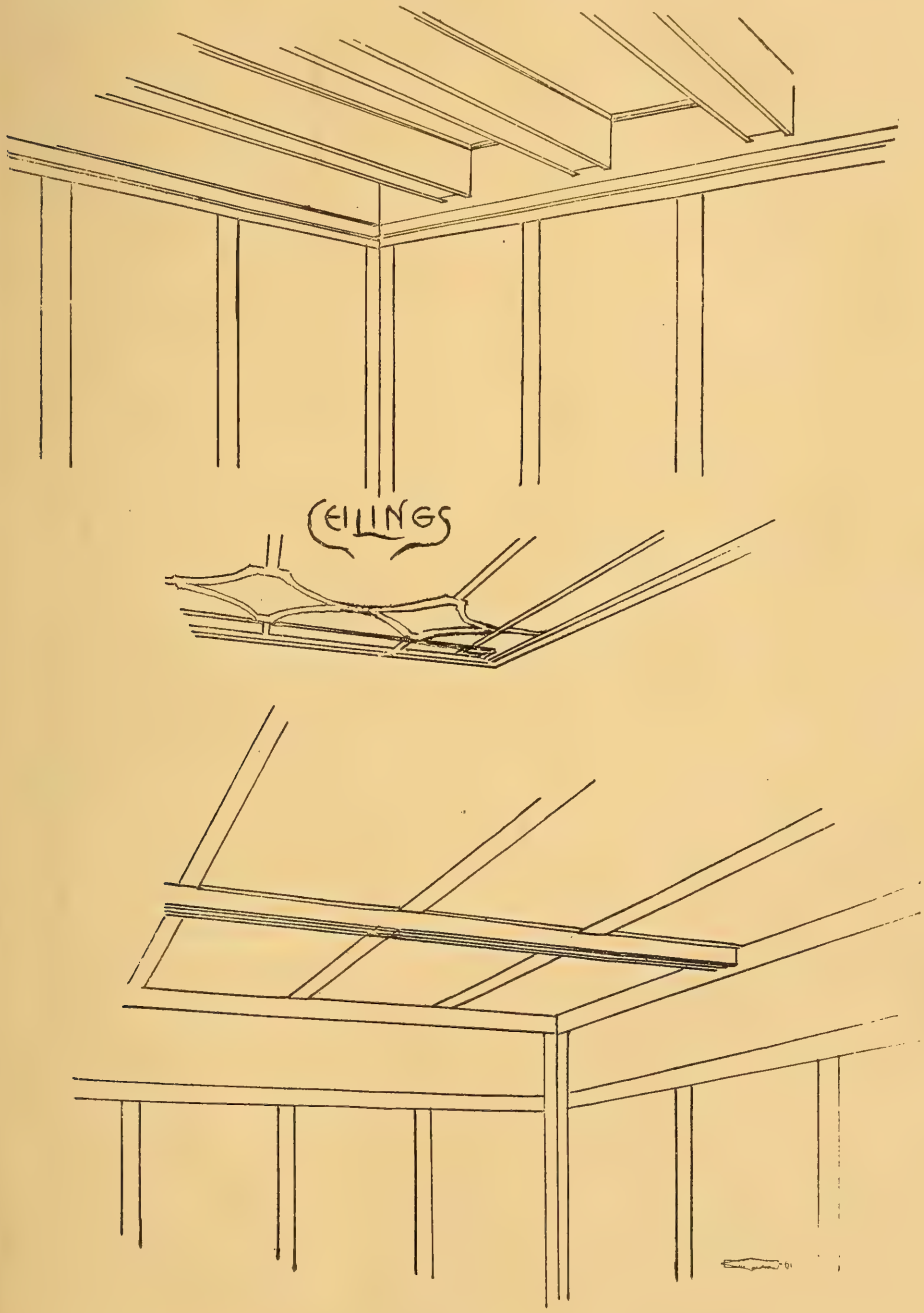

Fig. 2

but it is really a very pleasing and interesting job all the way through, and when one gets used to it, I think they will find it just about as easy to find their centers and lay off each room and get each wall to balance up just as nicely and just as easy as to commence at one end and lay off to the other end, regardless of balance or anything else. In fact, all through life I think one would find it just about as easy to make things balance up as it is to go ahead without any particular thought of where one is to land, in fact it always seems to me that the ones that think out the beginning always are the ones that have the happy home.

Where a house is lined on the inside, as many are, there would be no figuring on the studding there, for the wall board joints could be made anywhere on the lining, but if such was the case one would not want to forget the partition walls.

To anyone that is planing a home I can only say plan it well, give not only good thought in the start, but all the way through build it right, for if you are going to live there all your life and intend to live right, it will be the best place on earth to you, therefore you cannot get it too good.

While I have taken the subject of ceiling, I have illustrated, as you will notice, side wall as well, though the center one I have only shown the ceiling alone, thinking if I showed much side wall it would blend them too much together, but I think, as they are, you can easily see the three complete designs in practically the one illustration. Now, I will admit, that center is as one might say, only suggestive, some might say that is not practical, but to anyone that thinks so, or thinks it is not artistic, I only wish they could go into the big General Store in Buffalo, where there is one of the largest and finest ceilings of that kind that I ever saw. In the crude form that I have it, it does not show up very well, but really it is such a fine design that I have no doubt but those that are the most interested in wall board have seen it somewhere, for it is a design, when well done, will do to repeat. The top one is a real beam ceiling which, as we all know, is a real job and has been repeated millions of times, and will do to repeat millions more. Build a room just like it almost anywhere and it will always be satisfactory. The bottom one is of the cheaper order and is almost back to the old style plain strips, simply covering the cracks, but to break up the monotony a bit of real beam is thrown in, and that with the level panel below, I think you will all agree with me, makes a very pleasing room, and it too, is of a design that will do to use in more places than one.

I throw these three all into one so you can see them all at a glance. They are all good, practical ceilings, as well as good walls, in fact either of them will give one a room that is fit for most any place. If one is really hunting designs, I trust by a close study of all of them, most any artistic mechanic will be able to work out a pleasing design. Learn all you can from other designs and be as original as you can, and I feel sure success will crown your efforts. The mechanic that can work out pleasing designs for all the old cracked plastered ceilings of stores and dwellings of this country, surely will have some wall board jobs.

I have no doubt but practically every carpenter can call to his mind some very prominent room that he has seen time and time again, all cracked and disfigured, possibly a bit of the ceiling has already fell, but there it stands, year after year. Should he or some one else happen to fix it up in first-class shape, even with a design no better than the ones I have illustrated, the change would be so great that one could hardly believe their eyes, and no doubt they would wonder how in the world they had let it go so long.

"A stitch in time saves nine" and the carpenter that happens to have a bundle of wall board on hand at all times, is saving in more ways than one can realize, for there is actually no end to the uses it can be applied to instantly, easily and artistically, without litter, fuss or trouble.

Carpenters Wanted

We are pleased to insert the following notice received from Local Union No. 1751 of Sandford, Fla. "Our town is in need of a few good house carpenters." Address W. W. Van Ness, F. S., Sandford, Fla.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Every little makes a mickle." Sixteen "Thrifties make a W. S. S.

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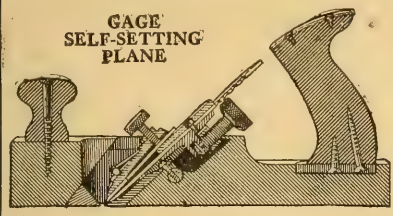

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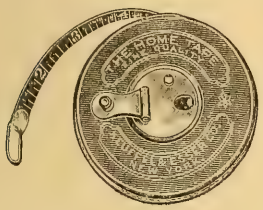

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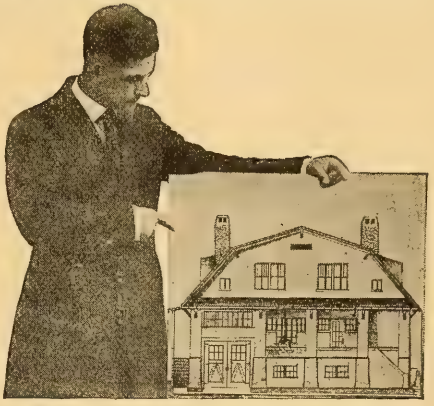

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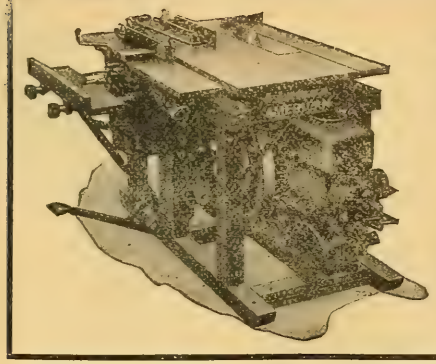

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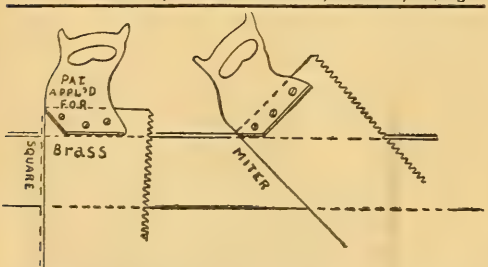

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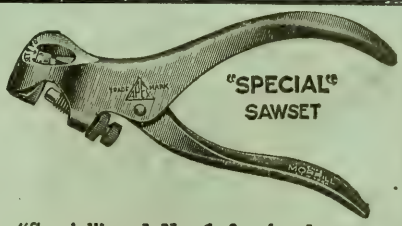

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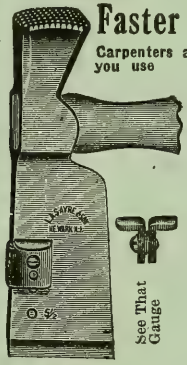

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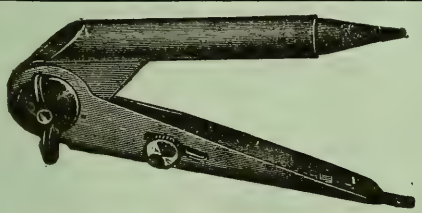

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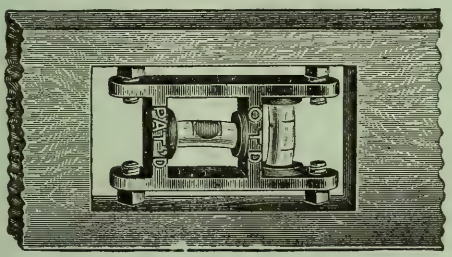

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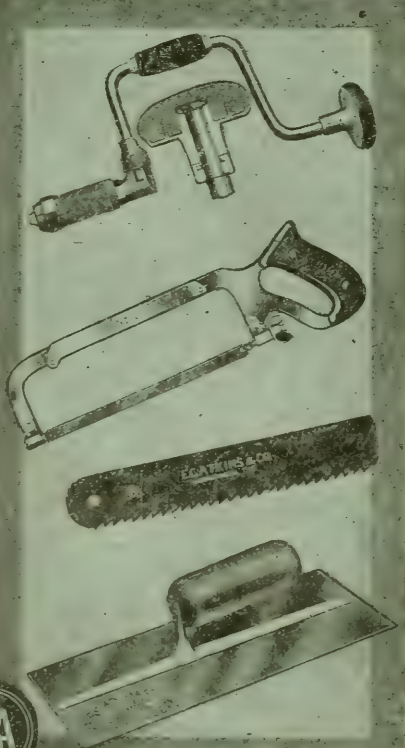

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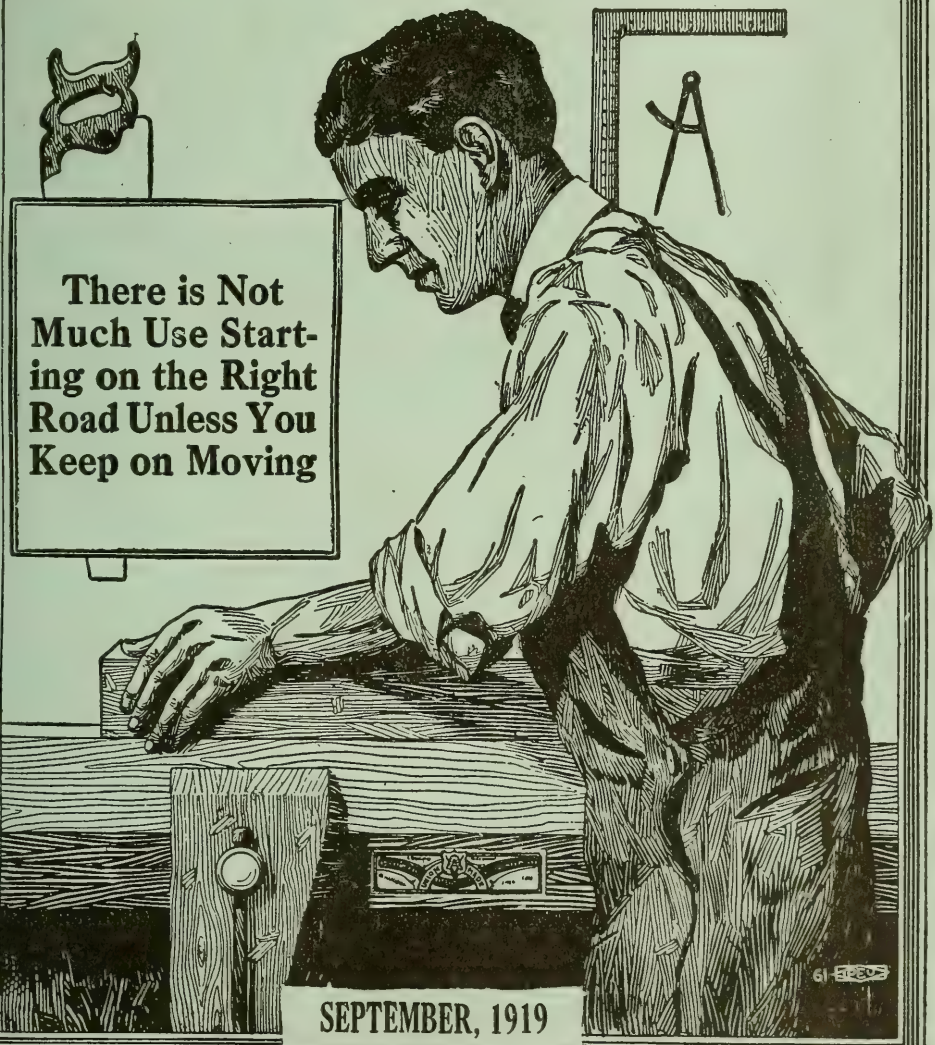
The Carpenter



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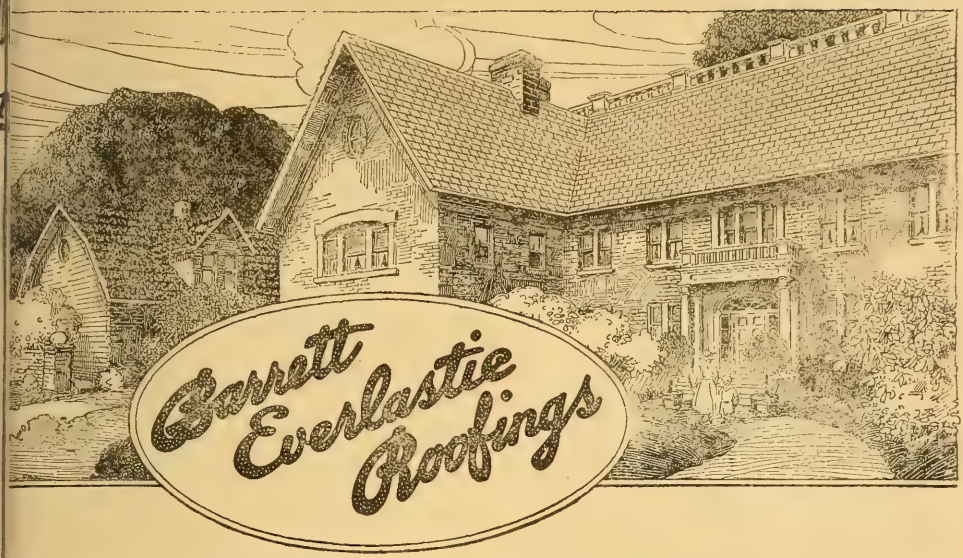

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Everlastic Multi-Shingles come in strips of four, saving time, labor and nails. They are beautifully surfaced with real crushed slate in soft natural art-shades of red or green and make a fitting roof for the finest residence.

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Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing—the most popular roofing of this type, now in use on thousands of buildings in all parts of the world. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. The greatest value in "Rubber" roofing. Rolls 36 inches wide. Nails and cement in each roll.

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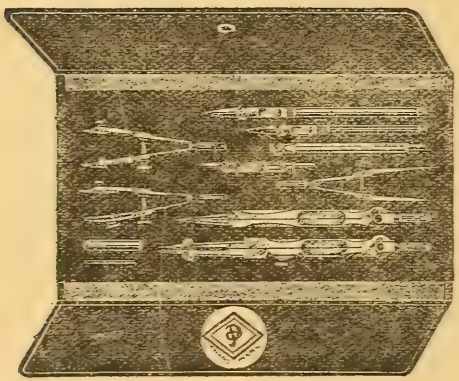
Enclosed find 75c in ..... for which please send me one Peelle Leakproof Oiler. It is agreed that the full amount will be refunded upon return of the oiler if for any reason I am dissatisfied after a five day trial. Yours truly,

Name .....

Address .....

Manufactured and Guaranteed by THE PEELLE COMPANY Brooklyn, N. Y.



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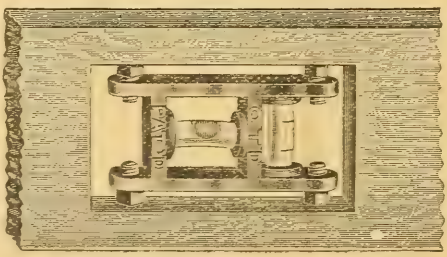

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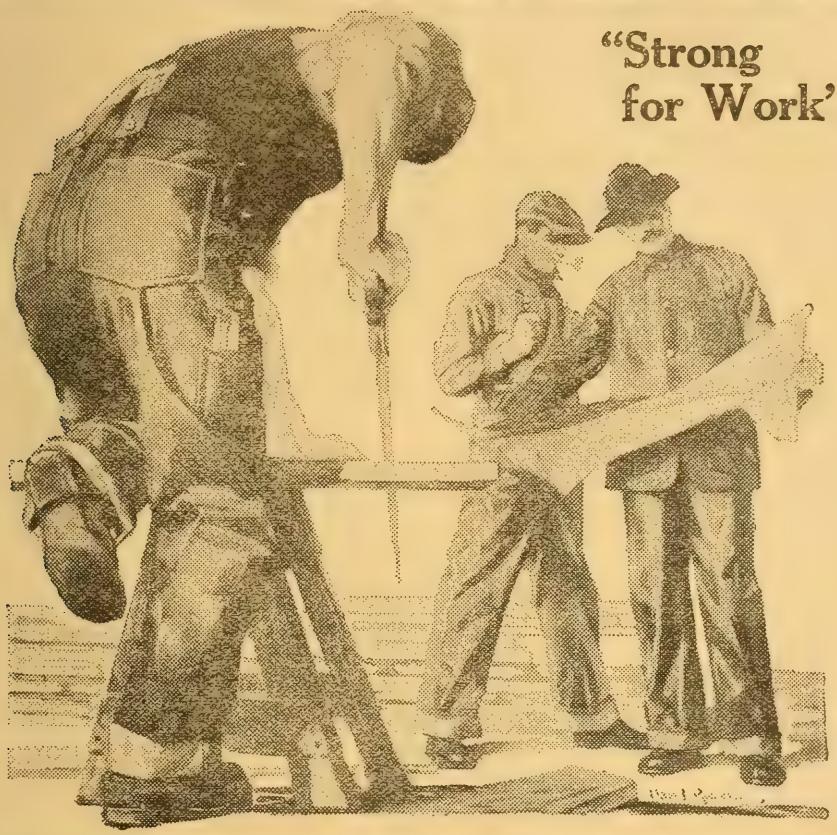

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You'll know pretty quick why carpenters and other big-job-workers who buy Blue Buckles once, buy them again and again!

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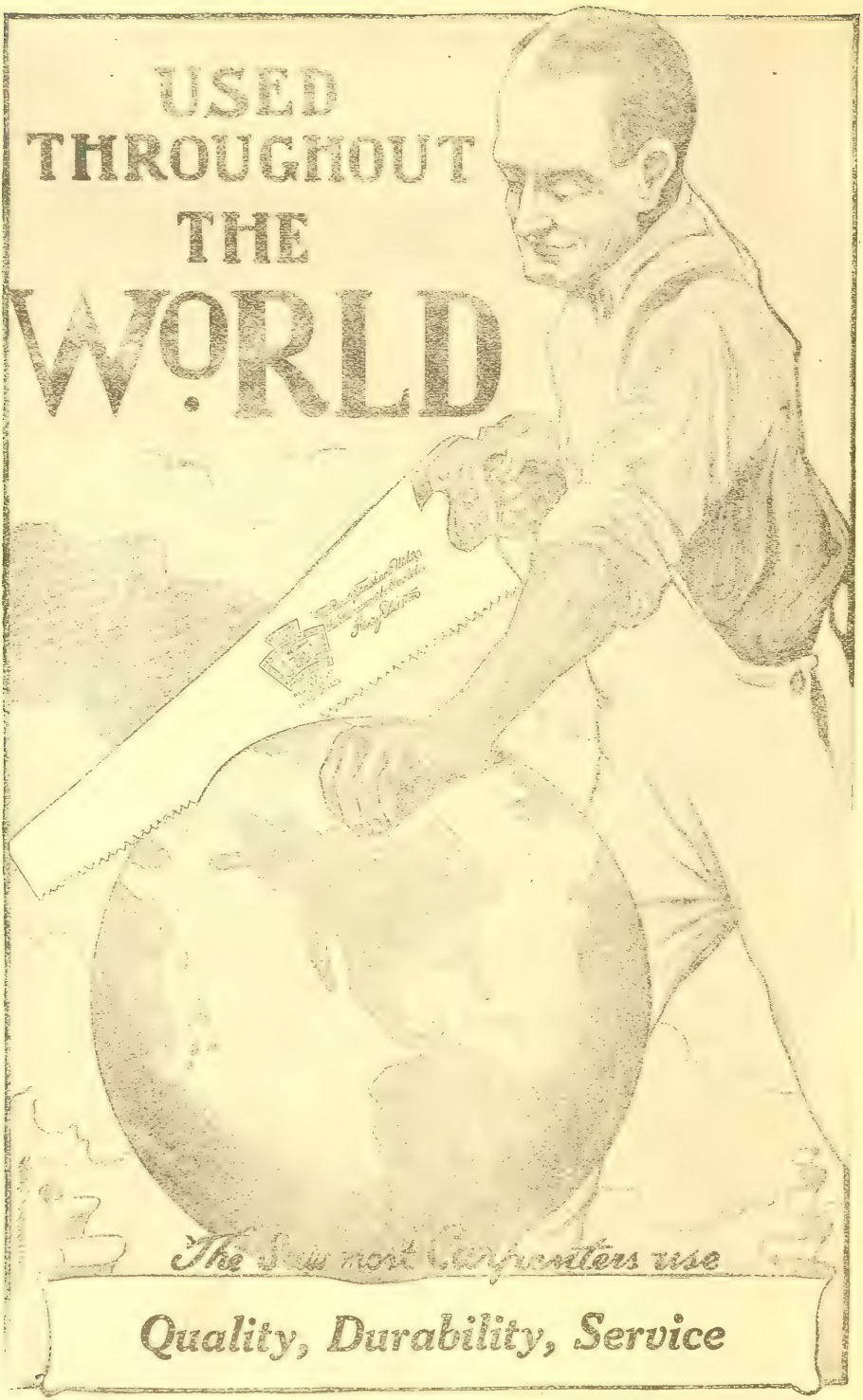

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XXXIX—No. 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1919 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

Labor

I've builded your ships and your railroads,
I've worked in your factories and mines,
I've builded the roads you ride on,
I've crushed the ripe grape for your wines.

I've worked late at night on your garments,
I've gathered the grain for your bread,
I've built the fine house that you live in,
I've printed the books you have read.

I've linked two great oceans together,
I've spanned your rivers with steel,
I've built your towering skyscrapers,
And also your automobiles.

Wherever there's progress you'll find me.
Without me the world could not live,
And yet you would seek to destroy me,
With the meager pittance you give.

I am master of field and of factory,
I am mighty and you are but few,
No longer I'll bow in submission;
I am Labor and ask for my due.

—By Budd McKillips.

THE ORIGIN OF LABOR DAY

(Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor gives the following historical facts relative to the origin of Labor Day.)

THE American Labor Day was inaugurated by a parade in New York City by the men of labor, before any law was put on the statue books of the United States or of any of the states affecting Labor Day. The man whose brain that thought for Labor Day was generated was one of those who helped to found the American Federation of Labor, the founder an organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the late P. J. McGuire. Writing for the "American Federationist" in 1902, Mr. McGuire has this to say:

"Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this country, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

"More than all, the thought, the conception, yea, the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people, men active in uplifting their fellows and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

"On May 8, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit du corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or a festival in some grove, the proceeds of the same to be divided on this semi-cooperative plan.

"It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil an military spirit. But none representative of the industrial spirit — the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

"The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City, on September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed today in every city of the land. The plan was next indorsed by the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city and from town to town. City Councils and State Legislatures took it up and made it a legal holiday, until finally, June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday by act of Congress.

"The initial action taken setting apart one day in the year on which to review the activities and beneficial influence of Organized Labor occurred at the afternoon meeting of the third day of the Fourth Annual Session of the Federation, October 9, 1884, the Convention being held in Schloesser's Hall, Chicago, Ill. The resolution creating Labor Day was introduced in the Convention by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly and was as follows:

" 'Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality.' "

"W. J. Hammond, representing the International Typographical Union from New Orleans, La., was President of this Convention. The accredited delegates to this Convention numbered only 26.

"The Federation held its Annual Convention at Columbus, O., December 8-12, 1886. At this session the officers reported the following:

" 'At the fourth session of the Federtion, held in 1884, a resolution was dopted making the first Monday in Sepember of each year labor's national holday, and recommending its observance y wage workers generally throughout he country. This met with a response hat exceeded the most sanguine expecations. In our great manufacturing and listributing centers thousands of workngmen marched in procession and parlcipated in the festivities of the picnic rounds, where the most skilled mehanics and workers in professions and aborers united in a common celebration, xchanging friendly fraternal greetings while they listened to the champions of abor discussing the economic and polical question of the day. The good ffects of this are so well understood that e recommend its more general observnce still, until it shall be as uncomion for a man to work on that day as n Independence Day."

Later the American labor movement emanded, at the hands of Congress and f the Legislature of our various states, hat the first Monday in September hould be made a legal holiday and be nown as Labor Day, and if there were oliticians who had any connection with he creation of Labor Day as a legal oliday it was the politicians, who ielded to the demand of Organized Laor.

"In order that there be no misunderanding with reference to the action of ongress in enacting legislation upon his subject, it is well to state that the w passed by congress on June 28, 894, described above, as making Labor ay a national holiday, only provided hat Labor Day should be observed in the istrict of Columbia, as well as the then erritories.

"Nearly all of the states in the Union ow have statutes making the first Monay in September a legal holiday, thus bserving Labor Day.

In 1888 the American Federation of abor undertook to organize a movement n furtherance of the eight-hour work ay, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters nd Joiners made application to the Executive Council to be selected from the rganizations of labor of America to ake that demand, and that Organized abor of every industry should morally nd financially support that organizaon in making that fight. That declaration was made. The carpenters were chosen. There was to be an International Congress held in Paris in connection with the World's Exposition of that year, and it fell to my privilege to take the opportunity to write a letter to that Congress. That letter, carried jointly by the late Hugh McGregor and John F. O'Sullivan, to that Congress, asking that that Congress make some declaration of international sympathy with the American labor movement, and particularly that the carpenters in their general demand for an eight-hour day and a strike, that thought was given to European labor.

As a matter of fact, the thought originated here, was carried into effect here, and it may not be uninteresting to know this further fact: that in Germany and Austria and Italy and France — it isn't observed at all in Great Britain so far as I am able to observe — but in those countries I have mentioned, when they have a celebration of their Labor Day, May 1st, it is held either on Sunday or in the evening. They haven't the temerity or the strength or the independence to take the day for themselves.

"Labor Day was established in the various states in the order and on the dates named below:

Oregon, February 21, 1887; Colorado, March 15, 1887; New Jersey, April 8, 1887; New York, May 6, 1887; Massachusetts, May 11, 1887; Connecticut, March 20, 1889; Nebraska, March 29, 1889; Pennsylvania, April 25, 1889; Iowa, April 5, 1890; Ohio, April 28, 1890; Maine, February 10, 1891; Washington, February 24, 1891; Montana, March 4, 1891; Indiana, March 9, 1891; Kansas, March 4, 1891; Tennessee, March 11, 1891; New Hampshire, March 31, 1891; Illinois, June 17, 1891; Georgia, October 16, 1881; South Carolina, December 22, 1891; Virginia, February 5, 1892; Utah, February 23, 1892; Louisiana, July 7, 1892; Alabama, December 12, 1892; Texas, February 11, 1893; Delaware, February 14, 1893; California, March 23, 1893; Minnesota, April 18, 1893; Wisconsin, April 19, 1893; Florida, April 29, 1893; Rhode Island, May 26, 1896; District of Columbia and Territories, June 28, 1894; Missouri, April 9, 1895."

The institution of Labor Day in America is fixed, and the men of labor of America, as time goes on, will come nearer to American thought, American

spirit and American institutions than they will to the standards set or the standards followed by the peoples of other countries. We are going to carry our movement through to the fullest recognition of power and strength and dignity and influence, to carry the word o our movement, when expressed, to mea something more than mere mouthing and we will carry the strength and di nity of American labor with every de laration we make.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

SOME of the important matters dealt with by the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City, N. J., last June, are as follows:

"Indorsed the League of Nations.

"Demanded prohibition of immigration during the period of reconstruction.

"Demanded recognition of the Irish Republic.

"Demanded a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, but refused to indorse the proposed general 'strike.'

"Demanded the removal of Postmaster General Burleson because of his unfitness for the office and his antagonism to Organized Labor.

"Favored the withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

"Refused to indorse or recognize the Bolshevik Government in Russia.

"Condemned the 'One Big Union.'

"Approved the reconstruction program prepared by the Reconstruction Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

"Refused to change Labor Day from the first Monday in September to May 1.

"Recommended that the Executive Council do everything it could to assist in the organization of the workers in South and Central America.

"Authorized the sending of a delegation of the Federation to the International Trade Union Congress to be held in Amsterdam July 25, 1919.

"Authorized the sending of a delegation of the Federation to the Pan-American Federation of Labor, to be held in New York City, July 7, 1919.

"Declared opposition to compulsory military training.

"Demanded legislation to prevent monopoly of meats and other foodstuffs by the big packers.

"Declared in favor of a minimum wage for Federal employes and for a retirement system.

"Favored a separate Department Education in the Federal Government.

"Demanded the right of franchise f the people of the District of Columb and of the Canal Zone.

"Indorsed the work of the Unit States Public Health Service in fightin venereal diseases.

"Asked for higher wages for post employes.

"Pledged aid to the Government the Americanization of foreigners.

"Denounced all attempts to enact le islation to abridge or restrict the co stitutional rights of American citizens.

"Demanded repeal of the Espiona Law.

"Refused to demand release of priso ers who violated the Espionage Law.

"Urged continuation of the sale Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamp

"Denounced profiteering.

"Decided on a vigorous and well-c dered campaign to organize the worke in the iron and steel industry.

"Declared against the formation of labor political party.

"Urged Congress to enact laws to e able returned soldiers to acquire pub lands.

"Criticised Congress for failure to su port Department of Labor.

"Decided to co-operate with the wor ers of Japan in their efforts to organi

"Declared in favor of the short workday.

"Adopted an elaborate and progressi policy on education.

"Favored the repeal of the daylig saving law.

"Enacted a law to prevent Central L bor Unions or State Bodies from calli a strike or taking a strike vote of t membership of international organi tions.

"Authorized the Executive Council grant charters to orgainzations of c policemen.

"Condemned the Post Office Department's policy of conducting speed and efficiency tests among the employes.

"Authorized the Executive Council to give particular attention to organization work, especially among the colored workers.

"Authorized the Executive Council to select the city in which the next Convention shall be held."

AUTOCRACY'S LAST STAND

(By Stanley Gibson.)

AUTOCRACY is taking its last stand in the trenches of our industrial system. After all the war lords and monarchs have been overthrown, democracy will have to meet and reckon with those who are determined to exercise autocratic economic power. Recently many leaders of business have been asserting absolute soverignty, insisting that workers shall have nothing to say about the conditions under which they work. Even the efficiency engineers indicate that labor must take the conditions which their wisdom decides to be best; that it needs no voice in determining the standards by which it will produce. The assertion of the right of a few men to dictate the terms of work for many others accompanies the concentration of business management and of wealth in a few hands. This is already accomplished in several of the great industries. It is a question whether one class shall control the destiny of another. But it is also a question whether one class shall control all the rest. For if a small group of men can get their hands upon the sources of wealth, if they can control the money power of the United States, they are masters of the nation.

Some of the people constantly talk about wage slavery. Is it a mere empty phrase? When men bought and owned other men and in return for their labor gave them shelter and substinence, that was slavery. Of course, the owners dictated the conditions under which the other men should work and, if necessary, enforced their orders by the overseer's whip. That was chattel slavery. If by the wage system men are compelled to work under conditions to which they do not consent; if in return for their labor they get not food, shelter and clothes, but wages which often will not provide those things; if these conditions are enforced to the profit of others not by the slave driver's whip, but by the fear of hunger and unemployment, sometimes created and always taken advantage of by those who profit by them, is not this the essence of slavery? Most people have to work under compulsion, under the necessity of getting food and of caring for the family. But if some people can control, direct, and profit by the labor of others, without their consent, that is a form of slavery.

The assertion of despotic power has always spread rebellion, the claim of superior privilege has ever bred revolt. The spirit of man always answers in defiance those who attempt to rule him. Just as despotism and aristocracy have always spread strife in the world of government, so does it bring the same revolt in the world of work. This is the reason there will be no cessation of industrial unrest until the principles of democracy are extended to the world of industry. Among the four major causes of industrial strife it puts denial of democratic control. The men who have been given a share in the control of the Government will not be content to have no voice in the conditions under which they work, which in times of peace affect the welfare of themselves and of their families more vitally than the conduct of the Government. "No taxation without representation" is being changed to "no production without representation." The demand for industrial democracy is the cry of millions of workers the world around. It is the unconquerable determination of American citizens.

Those well-meaning people who think that the demands of the workers are to be satisfied by better conditions are destined to a rude awakening. The world-wide industrial unrest is not simply the rumbling of empty stomachs, it is the stirring of the soul of man. It is another universal awakening of the human spirit. It can be seen and heard in far off China and Japan where the workers, who for ages have been subordinates, are beginning to organize and to make themselves felt in the control of industry and in the policies of the Govern-

ment. When political democracy is accomplished the world around, industrial democracy will receive a great impetus. The workman is neither a machine nor a commodity. He is a collaborator with capital. He must be given an effective voice in determining jointly with the employer the conditions under which he works. Individual capacity, industry and ambition must receive encouragement and recognition. The worker must receive a wage which not only permits him to keep body and soul together, but to lay something aside, to take care of his wife and children, to have his share of the comforts, joys and recreations of life and be encouraged in the practice and obtain the rewards of thrift. Thrift is the way to progress and the way to progress is not to pull everybody down to a common level of mediocrity, but to stimulate individual effort, and strive to raise the general level of well-being and opportunity.

It is not material success which should be abolished; it is poverty and justified discontent which should be abolished.

It is not by the spoilation of some, but by creating larger assets and broader opportunity for all, that national well-being can and must be enhanced.

WHY THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR OPPOSED IMMIGRATION

ASKED to explain why the American Federation of Labor, at its recent Atlantic City Convention, had voted to exclude immigration for four years, Samuel Gompers, President, spoke as follows before the Second Annual Convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor at the Hotel Continental, New York.

"In the report of the Committee on Resolutions you requested that the delegates from the American Federation of Labor to this Convention should give some of the reasons why the American Federation of Labor adopted the resolution regarding immigration. My associates have requested that I should make the explanation.

"First let me say that the people of the United States and particularly the working people, are placed in a position to which there is no comparison in any other country. In no other country on the face of the globe has there been such a volume of immigration from other countries as to the United States.

"From the time when the Civil War was ended and chattel slavery abolished, immigration from all parts of the world increased to a very large extent. It is estimated that we have now in the United States about 108,000,000 people. Immigration for the past thirty years, up to 1914, became so great that it was a real menace to the standards and conditions of the people of our country. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1914, there was an immigration into the United States of more than one and one-quarter millions of people. This immigration was not natural or normal from the various countries — of the people who desired to come into the United States.

"There was a combination among the corporations and trusts with the shipping companies, who sent their agents through every country where they could reach people, to have them come here under contract, written or implied, for the purpose of giving their service and labor for a specified period of time. The contracts which these trusts and corporations — the industrial trusts and corporations — had with these workmen was of such a character that the workmen, at least for a long period of years, were actually slaves to the corporations and trusts, their masters.

"Any man who observed the vessels coming into the ports of the United States and particularly those of New York and Boston, could see the thousands of poor men and women, particularly the men, stepping off the ships and onto the docks and could find them herded onto the trains and shot into the factories and the industrial plants — the steel plants and iron plants and the stockyards and all the other industrial establishments.

"We have been trying for years to organize the men in the packing industries. We have had some little measure of success. For years and years and principally within these recent years, we have made an effort to organize the workers in the iron and steel industries. And after the expenditure of thousands of dollars, after the expenditure of years of effort in the iron and steel industries,

in which there are more than a million and a half men employed, we have only been able to organize about 100,000 and that has been accomplished within this past year.

"The people have been kept in bondage. They have been permitted to have their own language newspapers, which the companies have subsidized and paid for, to abuse and attack the American labor movement and its officers and in order that they shall not join the American labor movement, but should hate it and keep away from it. Since the war, 1914, there has been comparatively little immigration into the United States.

"Now comes the time of peace and we had taken four million out of the ranks of industry and labor and put them into the camps and onto the battlefields of Europe. These men have been brought back to the number of two and one-half millions. And there are about a half million yet to come back.

"I want to ask every man and woman here to consult their own minds and their own consciences and ask themselves whether they would not say that our first duty is to find jobs and work for the men who were willing to give up their lives in order to make this country secure and give the peoples of the allied countries the opportunity to live their own lives! The first duty we owe is to see to it that in these trying hours of peace we shall so re-arrange and readjust our affairs that the American workingmen shall have the right to a job before any one whom they want to come here from another country!

"For the first time in the history of the whole world the American labor movement, in 1907, took the position that it will not submit to having wages reduced, hours of labor increased, or the standards lowered. We declared and adopted as a watchword a slogan at that time which has been kept up faithfully and adhered to all through, that we would rather resist and lose than not to resist at all. And for the first time in the history of America at least, we went through a panic without a reduction of wages or the lowering of the standards of the working people. I would not want any man to believe, at least so far as I am concerned, that I want to build a Chinese wall around the United States. I want the fullest and freest opportunity for men and women, of their own volition, of their own desire, to move freely around this earth on the soil of any nation of the world.

"If the workers of all countries were well organized and had established standards of life and labor commensurate or nearly commensurate with the life and standards established here, there could and would be no objection. The doors would be thrown open and the hand of welcome and fraternity extended to all who come of their own volition.

"If I had the right to determine the conditions upon which immigration into the United States might be legally afforded, I would say that any man or woman, workman or workwoman, who came with a good clean union card of good standing membership in the union — I would be perfectly willing to say: 'Come into America; because you are in the fight for the right and for standards and for life!' But you cannot do that; not under the law. You cannot establish that as a condition precedent to entrance into the United States. And so far as my feeling in the matter is concerned, I say that the man who is selfish and ignorant enough to fail or refuse to join the union of his trade, wherever he may live, is not a man about whom it is necessary so much to concern ourselves.

"I may say this in addition, that I would not give my endorsement to any measure which refused to recognize the right of asylum for political refugees from other countries. The American labor movement — and I have been proud to help in that work — has always stood for the right of asylum in the United States for political offenders. That is true of Mexican refugees, Russian refugees, Irish refugees, Polish refugees and only a few short days ago we went to the front for the Hindoos, who are political refugees now in the United States, protesting against their deportation to India. And so we will continue; the American Federation of Labor will not prove false to the highest concept of the best ideals which can be formed in the minds of men and women.

"You need have no fear nor need have any apprehension as to the attitude of American labor. We ring true. We are four-square. We will go the limit for labor, for justice, for right and for freedom and we will do our share for all the workers in all countries."

THE ONE BIG UNION

THE "Edmonton Alberta, Can., Free Press" asks One Big Union advocates if they believe their Constitution will be swallowed by so-called "pure and simple" trade unionists.

The "Free Press" is the official newspaper of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council. It shows that the One Big Unions favor the building of a machine unequalled by the tightest trade union machine evolved from the wildest fancy of One Big Union orators.

Under the One Big Union Constitution, Conventions will be held every six months despite the criticism that trade unionists hold too many Conventions.

"Think of delegates," says the "Free Press," "attending Convention every six months for the purpose of electing officers. It is a joke. Such intelligence is offered 'pure and simple minded' trade unionists."

The Constitution provides that the General Executive Board shall fill vacancies occurring on said Board by choosing representatives from the same industrial division.

"This," says the "Free Press," "is a beauty. It is complete autocracy. It would work thusly: Johnson, who is not prepared to turn loose all he holds and ignore the dictates of his own conscience is removed by the machine in the district or Central Council. The Executive Board appoints their friend Jones.

"It is claimed that there is a complete recall system. The local unit may withdraw credentials of any officer, and should recall instituted by the local unit be warranted, the credentials shall be revoked and a request made that the Executive Board immediately fill the vacancy.

"The placing and keeping of this power in the hands of the select five is made complete."

The Constitution further provides that if a union fails to secure the sanction of the General Executive Board and orders a strike, it does so on its own responsibility. The "Free Press" says:

"Well, seeing there are no strike funds to meet such emergencies, whose responsibilitiy could it be?"

Despite the mass of generalities about "democracy," the One Big Union Constitution gives officials power that no trade unionist would dare advocate. This is shown in strikes where the Central Labor Council or District Board may refer same to the General Executive Board if it is "considered of sufficient importance to the workers." If the strikers' plead for aid is denied they may ask the General Executive Board to act, and then, if this Board considers the matter of "sufficient importance" it shall call on the subordinate Boards to again consider the matter, and if said Boards then favor a strike "the General Executive Board shall be empowered to call a strike of all affiliated bodies."

Nowhere in the Constitution is it provided that the rank and file shall have a direct vote in the calling of strikes — they must listen to speeches about the future while their officials decide whether wage and other movements of these workers is of "sufficient importance" to attract their attention.

The Constitution is a perfect illustration of rulership from the top with this cheap attempt at autocracy camouflaged by attacks on the bona fide trade union movement.

VALUABLE FEATURES OF TRADE UNIONS

(By George W. Perkins.)

THERE is no law limiting the scope of trade unions; neither is there any artificial barrier to check the usefulness, growth and development. The functions and beneficence are as broad as the universe and as protective as human ingenuity can devise. With growing intelligence and the elimination of narrow selfishness, the trade unions can fulfill a mission overshadowing the best and noblest traits of human endeavor and character in the world's progress.

The scope of the trade unions is developing with the growth of organization on a permanent basis; the keystones to the arch of permanency are the protective and benevolent features. What we need is a wider scope, rising above petty selfishness and the apprehension of timid minds. A more perfect organization of

labor on a trade union basis is the most stupendous work of modern times; it has no parallel in history. Prejudice, ignorance, selfishness and cowardice are some of the obstacles in the path of progress, which have to be removed.

The scope of a trade union as constituted at present embraces many valuable features:

It is a Protective Organization. It raises wages and prevents reductions; it equalizes wages for equal work performed; it endeavors to secure a living to all. It establishes a minimum wage for common work; it restricts cut-throat and unfair competition.

It is a Fraternal Association. It sympathizes with the sick and afflicted and the unemployed by the payment of stipulated benefits; in cases of special distress the help extended is of a substantial nature.

It is an Insurance Society. The cooperative insurance in cases of death and total disability is superior and less costly than the rates charged by the ordinary insurance company, with a class of high-salaried officials and agents, absorbing excessive premiums. It is mutual, safe and economical.

It is a Savings Bank. The trade union enables the workers with limited means and not over-burdened with thrift and the habit of saving for a rainy day, to deposit weekly small sums of money in the shape of dues and assessments, which are returned to him when most needed — when sick, out of work, traveling, etc. The deposits being scattered over a large territory make them absolutely safe; the amount lost by the failure of a few banks does not exceed a fraction of 1 per cent. The deposits draw interest for the benefit of all members.

It is a Legislative Body. It plans, adopts and amends a Constitution and Local By-Laws without any interference and advice from outside parties. Mistakes can be rectified speedily whenever necessary. There is no conflict of interests to any appreciable extent; local differences can be adjusted in the interest of the general welfare, viewed from a broad standpoint.

It is a Direct Legislation League. The initiative and referendum, which are the cardinal features in the structure of the constitution, enables a small number of unions to propose amendments and substitutes. They are submitted to a referendum vote, with or without any discussion, as the case may be, and approved or rejected. This form of legislation is simple, direct and effective.

It is a School on Economics. The Manchester School of Political Economy, from Adam Smith to the present day, has evolved a school of doctrine and critics of all shades and colors; it has evolved a system of speculative philosophy not based on concrete cases and facts. Numerous books have been issued on the functions of capital, the value of labor, the rate of wages and profits, the laws of supply and demand, of exchange, finance, etc. The trade union has, in the attempt to improve the condition of the worker, exposed these economic fallacies. It is developing a new school, which is pure and simple, and based on facts and scientific investigation.

It is a Debating Club. The business of the union, be it of a routine character or of a more complicated nature, involving questions of vital import, requires discussion and deliberation. Points of order are raised which require careful decision; the motions under debate are amended and substituted. Parliamentary skill is brought into play; the natural abilities of the members as debators and parliamentarians are developed by constant practice. The progress made in this direction in the course of years is of vital influence in the affairs of the nation.

It is a Trial Court. The rules of the union require, for the management of its affairs, the enforcement of discipline and odedience to the laws enacted by the majority. Punishment as a deterrent, in the shape of fines, suspension and expulsion from membership, form a part of the laws. The right of trial and defense is accorded to every member, with the privilege of appeal from one court to another, reaching a final decision in the highest court by a referendum vote of the members.

It is an Industrial Democracy. The object of the trade union is primarily industrial. It aims to elevate the economic conditions which affect the welfare of the workers upon a higher standard of usefulness and efficiency. The ideal is equity based on a full measure of justice, compatible with the general welfare. From these objects it cannot depart, without destroying the foundation upon which its structure is reared.

THE ONE BIG UNION IDEA TRIED BEFORE AND FOUND WANTING

THE One Big Union idea is old, say officers of the Australian Workers' Union in a manifesto against the One Big Union, imported from the United States.

The manifesto states that about 80 years ago this movement started in France and a crusade began on syndicalist lines. "It ran its course of madness, direct action and sabotage and died."

"In our own time, in 1905, the I. W. W. was formed in America. Then followed the same madness, direct action, sabotage, dissension, disruption and destruction of the trade union movement.

"A campaign of slander and abuse of union officials was continuously kept going. It did not seek to build, but to disrupt and destroy unions. Disastrous strikes and disorganizations followed. In their whole history only one temporary success of any note was gained.

"Then the propagators of distrust and suspicion fell out among themselves and two organizations, each claiming to be the 'simon pure' I. W. W., was formed.

"In Australia at the present time there are two One Big Unions, the W. I. I. U. (Workers' International Industrial Union) and the W. I. U. (Workers' Industrial Union of Australia.)

"Already those two bodies are at cross purposes. Shall American history repeat itself here?"

The manifesto concludes:

"The Australian Workers' Union's Constitution is sufficiently elastic to meet the needs and circumstances of the numerous callings and industries embraced within its fold. The Constitution is the gradual work of 30 years of experienced, practical toilers, and is molded to meet the needs of the members of the day. The Constitution can be amended at will in any direction that circumstances demand and when experience demonstrates the value of the change.

"We urge our members to apply their energies to further improvement of the Constitution, build up and keep on building and avoid the pitfalls of the propagators of the policy of dissension, disruption and destruction."

SAFETY FOR THE CARPENTER IN BUILDING TRADES

(By J. Albert Robinson.)

IN the construction of wooden frame buildings, such as residences, barns, and other buildings where the plates are not more than 20 feet above the foundation, it is customary to use a light pole scaffold with 2x4 in. poles for uprights. These should be free from dangerous knots and be straight grained. The cross-pieces should be 1x6 in. The outer end to be well nailed to the upright. The inner end is to be supported by a block of at least 2x6 in. cross section and 2 feet long, in which a notch 1x8 in. has been cut at one corner. This block should be nailed on the side of the building on top of the sheeting and preferably against a stud. The cross-piece rests in the notch and is nailed to the block. The block must be securely nailed to the building in order to carry the weight of the platform and workmen. The uprights should have a secure footing arranged, so there will be no danger of settling or shifting.

There are many important details in the erection and use of suitable scaffolding to insure safety, which should be understood by all carpenters. Shingling offers several problems in safety. As an instance, after the first few courses of shingles are put on from the scaffold, it is necessary to use brackets to support the footholds or staging. These brackets often have points which stick into the roof to prevent slipping. It is much safer to use ropes passing over the ridge pole of the building. If ropes are used, one must take care to see that they are strongly fastened to the brackets and to the building.

There is a growing recognition of the importance of safety and hygiene in connection with the industrial life of the nation. The employers are giving much attention to the needs of safety regulations and precautions as a matter of economy which, in a majority of cases, they originally demanded. Building construction operations, however, have been far less seriously considered, yet the accident toll in this important and necessary branch of labor has been very high.

Accidents are assuming a very important bearing on the cost of building operations, as the states are enforcing workmen's compensation laws. Compensation on liability insurance is adding from 3c to 25c per hour to the wages paid. In fact the average of the rate in one of our large cities on 36 building operations adds over 6c per hour to the wages paid.

In building construction the safety features as far as the workmen are concerned, have been less carefully considered because of the temporary nature of the work. The construction of a building is not in a shop, but on the spot where the building is to stand. Any safety features for the benefit of the workmen are temporary and have received less thought than the more permanent safety features in shops and factories. There is a strong temptation to consider scaffolding of minor importance; hoists for material are often only temporary and not sufficiently guarded; temporary floors are frequently made of poor material and not properly erected.

The workman whose habits are fixed is inclined to look on safety devices and regulations as reflections on his ability to take care of himself. The young workman should be taught to work with proper safeguards, to observe safety precautions and so form his habits that he will, as far as possible, eliminate danger to himself and others.

PART PLAYED BY CARPENTERS IN ESTABLISHING A WAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

(By Geo. H. Hamilton.)

IN his address at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, held at Newark, O., Mr. Hamilton said in part:

"I doubt whether there are many of you who realize the important part that the Carpenters and Joiners played in the establishment of our wages in the United States. Let us consider briefly some historic points that will show, if you do not already know them, that what I have said is the truth. We might go back to the time of the children of Israel, in Egypt, and find that there were Carpenters there; there were builders at least because they required homes just the same as we do. But we will go back a little later, to 1793, when the cornerstone of the capitol at Washington was laid; work immediately began, and by Carpenters or builders who worked from sun up until sun down, and received the magnificent wage of 50c a day. In 1812 when the capitol was destroyed and re-built, the men received a raise in wages. They were not American laborers, we might think; in a number of cases they were deported from their native land for possibly some less or political crime, and deported to the Virginas; they built or re-built the capitol, and received from 65c to 85c per day. That thing went along until 1802. Already in the minds of the American workmen, who have been educated first by the fact that the little ship that left the shores of England landed on the granite shores of Massachusetts, brought with them large quantities of the seeds of liberty. Then in 1802 the sailors who had been working for $10 a month, decided that $14 looked better to them than $10; immediately, some of the boys believed in organization and got together; and, as it is funny—they went out and hired a band—brass instruments and reed instruments of those days, and started a strike. So the first strike of which there is any record in America was in 1802 — a musical strike if you please. They started by passing the shipyards; they got the other boys to join in, and started on marching from one place to the other. And then what happened? Why, the masters of finance, the employers, the corporations, immediately began to get so tired about this sort of thing—the idea of men trying to demand more than they wanted to pay, called on the constabulary of New York and they got together and as the strikers with their bands turned the corner, they were fallen upon by brass knuckles and beaten into submission, the strikes broken and the leaders locked up in jail.

"I am one of you; I have been a National Officer of the United States and Canada. Since my first affiliation with labor, I have had the interests of my fellow-workers at heart. Now then, I have been backed into a corner by men who do not understand or who will not, possibly I had better say, understand the great unitarian of unionism, and I

have said, 'Well, how can you blame us — we started with our hearts right — with music — all hearts turned to the greatest of all arts — music; and we were met with maces and brass knuckles.' Those who have no interest in labor can always be found on the outside to bring about a discredit of labor.

"Now then, in 1832. Get this: Thirty years after this strike, the Carpenters, the Painters and the Masons — Master Carpenters, Master Painters, if you please, to see the vision; they saw the handwriting on the wall; no longer did the American mechanic stand for sixteen hours at labor but they began debating all over the East, particularly in Boston, as to the benefit of a 10-hour day; strikes took place, the Carpenters met and passed Resolutions against these long hours of labor. Governor Fort, Dr. George Fort, a man known by his profession, knew whereof he spoke, said that "Constant and unremitting toil leads to moral and physical debasement.' The leaders of those times took up that statement, and they met and talked it over, and today the great leaders of labor use the expression — that "Constant and remitting toil leads to moral and physical debasement,' and you brothers know it as well as Dr. Ford did. Just imagine in those times — when those old combatants of yours started the battle for a better day and increase in wages. Did you know that in 1833 the select of Newberryport, Mass., had the audacity to meet and pass a law whereby a Carpenter under no consideration should receive more than $1.33 per day, and stipulated within that law 'that the duties should begin with the rising sun and end with the setting of the sun'; that in 1833 you demanded 10 hours a day, and at least three hours in which to eat your meals before you went to work? Under no conditions; no. You led the mill operators of Baltimore and other places to rise up and hold meetings, and you objected to going to work at 4:30 in the morning and quitting when the sun had gone down, over the western horizon. They sat in their meetings, and discussed with the manufacturers that the people spoke of 'a morning and evening,' but no where in Scripture did they find a statement that there should be two evenings and one morning. Therefore, they decided that it was not only oppressive to establish in 24 hours, two evenings, but that it was also un-Scriptural. Now they helped you along, and you helped them along; and then came the 10-hour day, and by the efforts of the Carpenters in those days, Martin Van Buren decided that there should be a 10-hour day established in the Navy Yards at Washington.

The first case of compensation ever having been made to a workman by a corporation or a firm, is recorded in one history of the people of the United States — that in 1700, Richard Hollingsworth, the owner of a shipyard in the East, was compelled by the court to pay ten pounds sterling to the widow of a man who was killed by tackle on a derrick dropping on his head. In 1912 I worked on the Workman's Compensation with Harry Thomas; I was in mining camps and was met by the light of the coal-oil lamp and candle, and we talked, and it was established by one policy but no party — by giving the best that is in us. The lawyers think so much of organizing, that they form a bar. Some of them make a mistake in getting into the wrong bar many times; and they also go to the Legislature and fix their fees, think of that. Then we have the Medical Society; the doctors get together, and they fiix, through their Medical Society, the fees that they will charge. Now they object to our word, 'Union.' There is an 'Association'; there is a 'Bar', and yet look at the great difference. The doctor, if he calls at your place and guesses what is wrong with you and gives you some medicine and makes a mistake, why, the undertaker covers the mistake. If the lawyer whom you employ, and the judge before whom you appear, make a mistake, and, without any fear of being arrested for contempt of court, I say the instances are many in which both lawyers and judges make mistakes — then lo, and behold, the arms of the penitentiary cover their mistakes; then, if you boys grab up a saw and a piece of wood in order to make a joining, and you leave a crack — that is a mistake; and the boss over the job, does he cover your mistake? Not with putty — he makes you do it right or you get the 'can'. That is the injustice of this life. It is such things as these that cause everything that is best in man to protest against these things.

If you can't save the first dollar, you can't save the last. Invest every pay day in W. S. S.

AMERICAN LABOR AND BRITISH LABOR

(By Frank Dilmot.)

THE crowded period of work by the delegates of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City was a landmark in social affairs, not only because of the wide range and importance of the questions under discussion, but also because the many and varied decisions showed the settled mood and tendency of labor in the intensified problems of life which America in common with the rest of the world has to face as the result of the war. America is to be the principal supply depot of the world from now on. The functioning of the American labor movement may well mean food and clothes and shelter, and, more than that, the protection of people at home and abroad from the scourge of war. The people of Europe as well as the people of America are watching the judgments and the actions of American labor.

As one who has been intimately associated with the labor movement in Britain, I have observed the proceedings at Atlantic City with deep interest. Many lessons were to be derived from it. It seems to me that the outstanding feature of a comparison between the present position and present aims of American labor on the one side and British labor on the other is to be found in two main general observations: first, that with some resemblances there are wide variations between the British and American methods, and, second, that there is a dramatic identity in the main purpose of the two movements. Those who take views may be disappointed at the different ways in which the Britishers and Americans set about accomplishing their objects. As a matter of fact the variations in the presence of different conditions are a sign of wisdom. It is the unity of spirit and general desire and intention that promises so much for the future. One has to remember that the French, for example, depart from both British and American methods. You cannot put countries into a mold. Light wines with dinner are a common feature in France, we English wear thick underclothing, Americans insist that their drinking water be iced.

What are the common impulses which, as demonstrated at Atlantic City, dominate both the British and American movements? Here are some of the common features.

The decision not to be identified with any of the existing political parties as such, together with the steadfast determination to raise wages, to lower hours of labor, and to improve conditions toward a balancing point where ordinary manual effort on the one side and mental initiation and genius on the other receive their due proportion of the good things of the earth without exploitation on one side or the other. An example of this is to be found in the ammounced intention of the American Convention for a nation-wide effort for a six-hour day. At the same time there comes news from England that labor has virtually converted the nation to agreement with the nationalization of the coal mines there.

A bedrock patriotism untouched by jingoism or spread-eagleism, with the firm intention of maintaining the honor, integrity, and liberty of the people as a whole. Both in England and America this attitude of mind goes with a rigid resolve for peace and against war, in so far as the causes which have produced war in the past, for example, militarism and secret diplomacy, have been responsible for hostilities between countries.

Ruthless opposition to the unbalanced extremists who by Bolshevistic notions might defeat the very purposes to which the labor movement in both countries are committed. The labor movement in England has consistently trampled underfoot the slightest indication of violent revolutionary principles, and the American Convention took steps to eliminate from its makeup not merely individuals, but organizations that showed what it called unhealthy tendencies, namely, tendencies in the direction of the I. W. W.

These are some of the main directions, and really they are root principles, in which the two labor movements are as one. There are necessarily wide variations in methods arising from various inevitable causes, one being the continental scope of America as compared with the compact and comparatively small geographical extent of Britain; another being the extraordinary diversity of conditions in America in which, when all is said and done, there is so much greater

opportunity for individual effort and individual progress in the material sense than in the old country; and still another being the organized maturity of the British labor movement, with its weapons of swift and effective action in the political and industrial field. Here are some of the variations.

The American labor movement refuses to form a political party as such, whereas an integral and very powerful part of the British labor movement consists of its political section with its numerous members of Parliament and its several members of the Cabinet. The American labor movement as evidenced in the Convention seems to incline to a wider field of theoretic effort than the British labor movement, which is concerning itself more and more with the practical issues of the moment.

The labor movement of America has up to the present thrown up fewer commanding personalities in public life than the British labor movement, which is the natural result of the varying sections of development in the two countries.

There are two matters in which the proceedings of the Convention at Atlantic City gave evidence on the one hand of similarity, and on the other of variation, compared with the British labor movement. Its decision on prohibition might have been passed by the Trades Union Congress in London, so alike in motive are the two bodies in this respect. On the other hand, the motion that virtually indorsed Ireland's plea for secession from the British Empire is something that the British labor movement would turn down with an overwhelming vote. One may be permitted to hazard the opinion that if a full unbiased presentation of the facts relating to England and Ireland in recent years could have been in possession of all the delegates some modification of their resolution would have resulted.

The diversities in conditions and the corresponding diversities in individual mood and national feeling seem to me to make it highly improbable, perhaps impossible, that there should ever be a simultaneous strike with a common motive of the American and British labor movements. I see, however, in the proceedings of the Atlantic City Convention a wide range of vision identical in spirit with that of the labor movement in England; and this common feeling is undoubtedly going to have its effect in the rebuilding of the war shattered world.

RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS FOR VIOLATION OF THE ESPIONAGE LAW

THE Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor considered resolutions demanding the release of prisoners who had violated the Espionage Law. As this is a very important matter, we feel we should supply our readers with further information thereon.

The committee to whom it was referred, reported as follows:

That this Convention express its insistent demand that immediately following the signing of the Peace Treaty all laws in any way limiting or infringing upon the right of free speech, of a free press, and freedom of assembly which were enacted as war measures, shall be repealed. No recommendation is presented for a general pardon of all those who have been sentenced under the espionage act or in connection with industrial crimes. There are instances where commutation of sentences or pardons are warranted; there are undoubtedly many instances where the sentences imposed were fully justified.

This report brought forth much discussion, some of which we herewith quote:

Delegate Weaver of the Musicians, said:

"In my humble opinion it takes a great deal of hardihood to introduce resolutions of that character at this time, and a great deal more hardihood to defend them, because no matter how guileless the impulse which inspired them, I say to you that in the high court of public opinion they are going to be interpreted as an insult to every man who wore the uniform of a United States soldier. Out our way we feel pretty deeply upon this subject, because so many of the stars upon our service flags have turned to gold.

"Just a few days ago, in the city of Des Moines, Ia., we received back the remnants of the 168th Regiment, the Iowa unit of the unconquered and unconquerable Rainbow Division. I use

the word 'remnants' advisedly, because out of that little company 742 are sleeping today where the June-time poppies bloom and where the European stars radiate them the benediction of everlasting peace. On Memorial Day I was called to Fort Des Moines Hospital where there are nearly 200 boys with shattered lives, some minus arms, some legs; 200 from whose eyes the light of reason has forever fled, and in that wonderful company the thing that touched the very depths of my nature was the wonderful cheerfulness of the company. There was not one word of fault-finding, not one word of bitterness.

"When these boys were suffering all the cruel tragedy of the war, when the best blood of America was mingling with the blood of other nations, I want to ask the authors of these resolutions where were the jail-birds for whom they are making such voluminous apologies at this hour? While German intrigue was poisoning the wells from Belgium to France these men who today are enjoying a merited incarceration were poisoning the minds of Americanism and doing everything in their power to hamper the eleventh-hour efforts this country was making to save itself.

"You talk about your constitutional rights! What was it that brought some of you people over here? While in the long night of European oppression hope deferred had made your hearts sick, across the temptestuous billows of the Atlantic you saw the purple flush of a new day, a day in which liberty was to have a broader, a richer, a sweeter and a holier glow than you had ever before known. And you came over here and you found that from the standpoint of liberty and freedom the half had not been told. But in an evil hour you began to place a misconstruction upon the term of American liberty; you got it into your benighted minds that liberty and license are synonymous terms, but they were not and they never will be in the history of the American nation.

"I hope in behalf of the sons of America who have given what Lincoln characterizes as 'the last full measure of devotion' that the action of this Convention will be endorsed by an avalanche of pro-American votes."

Delegate McCullough, of Typographical Union, in discussing the recommendation of the committee, said in part:

"Certain individuals, some of them citizens by accident, some of them citizens by choice, but a great many of them not citizens at all, living in our communities and enjoying all the benefits of citizenship, refuse to accept any of the responsibilities.

"They defied the law and in doing so, they defied the people of the United States. If they had been successful in their defiance of the law they would have been successful in breaking down the great purpose for which the people of the United States entered the war and to which they had pledged every man and every dollar and all the wealth of the country to succeed. And because these men were thwarted in their purpose, because they were made to suffer the penalty that was prescribed and which they voluntarily and insolently invited, we are now asked to recommend that they be pardoned — as what? As political prisoners? For treason! If they had committed the acts they committed in this country in any of the other nations engaged in that war they would not have faced the judge and jury, they would have faced a firing squad.

"What must the boys whom we see walking along the street with the red chevron on their arms think of those conscientious objectors who were given honorable discharges from the military service of the United States, with back pay, and restored to their full rights of citizenship? Oh, what a travesty on justice."

The report of the committee was concurred in by an overwhelming majority.

Gates Half Sole Rubber Company* at Cross Purposes With Union Labor

We learn from our representatives at Denver, Colo., that the Gates Half Sole Rubber Company are erecting five new buildings in that city and are not employing union labor. Although they have been repeatedly requested by the building trades to do so. In view of this fact we would not recommend our members who are users of tires to patronize this firm: until such time as the misunderstanding now existing between them and the building trades is amicably adjusted.

Thrift in time saves the mind — of worry about debt. Buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

United Brotherhood Carpenters
District Council New York City.
General President
William L. Hutcheson
Whereas, Our General President, by his resourceful ability turned the
Resolved, That we, the members of the New York District Council
suitably engrossed, OUR SINCERE THANKS for his noble work in our behalf

TRIBUTE TO OUR GENERAL PRESIDENT

The accompanying picture is a facsimile in miniature of the engrossed resolutions adopted by the New York District Council in honor of our General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, in token of their esteem for his untiring and persistent effort in their behalf, both defensive and offensive, during the trying period of their lockout beginning December 9, 1918. It will be remembered that at this time the Building Trades Employers' Association declared a lockout against the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters who were in their employ. This action was taken notwithstanding the fact that many of the members were working on the various operations of the firms of the Association for $5.50 a day.

Editorial

HE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
HE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

blished on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
dianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD O
RPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

51

NDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1919

Democracy's Danger

When will those in power learn the sson of history that suppression initably leads to violence? The crushg out of the civil liberties, the repression of discussions and of public opinion dangerous in a democracy. It is rough the force of public opinion that ils must be remedied, and justice made e corner-stone of the Republic.

At this time various members of Conress are preparing a new Espionage ct. It is freedom of thought, they say, hich encourages revolution. People ho think this way do not consider hether a Government that cannot be reserved with freedom of thought is tually worth preserving. The cause r this peace-time Espionage Law, a astic law; a law destroying the fundaental rights of man in America, is a sult of the notorious investigation by ie Overman Committee at the close of ie last session. The cry of Bolshevism ill be raised anew and every emotional ppeal will be made as justification for ie raid upon our traditional and constiitional liberties. Not satisfied with the ohibitive law already tacked to the onstitution, they would go farther and rsake our inborn and fundamental Americanism for the Prussianism which we have just helped to overthrow. The first duty of America is to attend to her lost liberties, and not add an additional burden to her people.

The world abroad is on the treshold of drastic social change; Congress may not know it, but American labor knows it. All that Congress thinks of in the industrial field is the menace of Bolshevism and the maintenance of the divine right of privilege. Its conception of the actual motive forces in its own country is both vague and unsound. It lives in a world of its own, a somewhat fictitious world, deriving its information from letters and contracts that tend to exaggerate the artificial and disparage the real. What hope for constructive legislation can rest with such a body? The only hope is that the industrial situation of the country has enough resilence to hold until economic change can be reflected in our political processes.

In the severity of its provisions the new Sedition Bill introduced by Senator King goes far beyond anything ever before dreamed of as necessary for the protection of the Government. It appears to be based not merely on facts that may have been discovered, but on fears that may have been excited in the minds of the Senators in the course of their rambling investigations.

Organized Labor is not envious of their wealthy and privileged neighbors; they are not geedy; they abhor violence, and they do not even want a revolutionary overturn of the social order to which they are accustomed and whose improvement they desire. But they have grown inexpressibly weary of systematic profiteering and exaction, organized under legal forms, weary of business and finance so arranged as to insure profits for the privileged few at the expense of the working many, weary of the utilization of the governmental scheme primarily to maintain such privilege. All this they have quitely determined to change. That spirit of change is not to be exercised by the suppression of freedom of thought or speech and it will go

a long way from securing the social peace it supposedly seeks to attain. It is to be banished only by doing justice. For all of the complexities of detail, the essentials of economic justice are simple, and during recent years the views of workers the world over regarding those essentials have been in process of rapid clarification.

The shock of the world war has displaced the sense of contented adjustment to things as they are, and compelled consideration of the forces and agencies responsible for their being; in active minds it has invited a pragmatic contemplation of how things may be and should be. The 'status quo ante' has been dispossessed of its appeal as a goal; it remains as a lesson — a guide or a caution, according to outlook. It has lost the fresh quality of a living ideal, as it reveals the worn and faded coloring of an irrevocable past. The true American mind accepts the machinery of systems and programs, in turn based upon theories and principles; but its optimism in their drastic demonstration that the secret inroads of a hostile spirit—like the so-called "Espionage Law" may undermine the substance and leave unsuspected the hollow shell of our much prated "American freedom." It is the part of wise men to turn, before it is too late, from the paths of repression, which have always issued on the precipice of violent revolution, and to walk in the ways of reconstruction in accordance with the laws of justice.

* * *

What Trade Unionism Means

Life's battle, we are told, is that contest in which we struggle and strive for those things which administer to our wants and satisfy our desires. In this contest some develop strength, courage, perseverance and all the best and most enobling traits of the human heart and mind; whilst others develop naught but selfishness and those ignoble traits that debase and degrade, and which not only make their possessor a wretched being, but also tend to increase the misery of all mankind, because the heartless selfishness of such individuals is ever urging them to ride on to success over the ruins of their fellow-men, if need be. Therefore we need an institution that will exert an uplifting influence on life. An institution that will teach men, in the industrial world, that the best success and greatest happiness of life does not lie in the dishonest accumulation of wealth, but in the effort to make others happy and lessen the burdens of mankind. Such an institution is Organized Labor. It teaches man that he is his brother's keeper, and that he is therefore bound to assist all men to get justice; it impresses upon him that honesty is not only the best policy, but that it is the imperative duty of all men to be honest, and it reminds those who have wealth, power, authority or influence that they will some day be called upon to render an account of their stewardship.

The trade union is, in short, the natural product of the present industrial system. No agitator or body of labor leaders is to be credited with the production of the labor movement. The cause of unionism is the instinct of self-preservation, which is most highly developed in intelligent and robust nations, but sadly lacking in those peoples who are buried, so to speak, in ignorance.

The trade union checks the tyranny of the despotic employer. It draws a line between fair play and oppression. It transforms the wage earners from human machines into human beings.

Even the financiers, who are worth millions of dollars, consider it necessary to organize to protect their interests. If organization is necessary for millionaires, how more is it for working men, who have no property and social standing?

Take away the trade union and you take away the only hope the average working man has of bettering his condition. It is therefore to the best interest of every member of our organization that he do everything in his power to impress these facts on those outside the fold so that they will come to realize that in union there is strength and only through Organized Labor can they hope to attain all that goes to make life worth the living.

* * *

To Our Well Wishers

Once in a while we get a letter criticizing some parts of our Journal and suggestions for the betterment of same. We, of course, appreciate the spirit and good will in which these communications are addressed and feel that they are intended to incite us to a greater effort in the cause we are doing our best to represent; however, we feel that these

selfsame well wishers would do the cause, and incidentally the Journal, more good were they to send in, from time to time, some original articles on the problems, both economic and social, that confront labor at this time. In this way we would be able to get the different opinions of our members before our readers and from the many comments we are sure to receive thereon, get some valuable information for the readers of our Journal.

* * *

A Calumny Answered

During the trying period of the late war, or to be more specific, in September, 1918, union labor was criticized in a scurrilous write-up in an advertising medium for Levey Bros. & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., known as "The Shield," a so-called magazine, published by that company. At the time this magazine made its appearance we had the misfortune of not receiving a copy, owing, no doubt, to the small circulation of same. But some of our well wishers have just supplied us with their spring issue and we hasten to reply. The article in question, which must have matured in a vindictive intellect, says: "The league of union labor had the insolence to state to the nation the terms under which its sincere co-operation might be counted upon in carrying on the war." Again it says: "Meanwhile the industries supporting our fighting forces are continually being hindered and harrassed by slackers and shirks, their production dwarfed by a misguided minority of laborers who demand exorbitant wages without giving an honest day's work and who are ready to betray their country for the sake of personal gain." It is a pity that the editor of that article was not gifted with a little foresight, for right after it made its appearance, come the words of our esteemed and worthy President, Woodrow Wilson, in his memorable address to Congress in which he says in part: "And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Througtout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part, and do it well. They can look any man in the face and say, we also strove to win, and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph."

Again we read from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which in part says: "In spite of the general bidding for skilled mechanics, the workmen in our Navy Yards, with surprisingly few exceptions, have remained loyal to the Department and have refused to leave their vitally necessary work in the yards for better positions elsewhere. Again he says: "Much of this satisfactory condition is due to the **loyal co-operation of the heads of the American Federation of Labor** with whom the Department has maintained the friendliest relations and whose wise and patriotic councils have done much to keep such workmen as were **members of labor organizations** keenly alive to a sense of their duty as American citizens." We, as members of Organized Labor, cannot help but to feel proud at such tributes, coming, unsolicited as it does, from those who controlled the destinies of nations, and in our pride we cannot help from sympathizing with those, who in their puerile way, sought to cast a reflection on us, as did the publishers of "The Shield."

* * *

Financial Secretaries Take Notice

Quite a number of claims are being received by the General Treasurer for death and disability donations that are outlawed by reason of the fact that same are not forwarded to the General Treasurer within the constitutional time limit. Financial Secretaries should, upon receipt of notice of a death or disability, immediately notify the General Treasurer's Department to avoid claim being disapproved for above reason.

Our General Executive Board has decided that Locals who fail to comply with the foregoing will be held responsible for claims that are outlawed for this cause.

Adopt for yourself the personal ideas of thrift — right saving and thoughtful spending. Include your country's financial welfare by using the National Thrift idea—War Savings Stamps. Think of yourself and your earning power as a national asset. There is no finer patriotism than this.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Second Quarter, Ending June 30, 1919

July 15, 1919.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greetings: The quarter which this report covers is a period of the year in which many trade movements of our Local Unions and District Councils for better conditions occur.

You will recall that at the last session of the Board there were many requests for sanction for better conditions that were considered.

We have endeavored to keep you posted as to the progress that has been made in reference to those trade movements by sending to you weekly statements.

It is gratifying to be able to inform you that the great majority of the movements were settled satisfactorily and favorably to our membership, without the necessity of having to cease work to enforce their demands.

There were several localities, however, where we failed to reach an amicable understanding with the employers, with the result that the undersigned had to sanction the stoppage of work by our membership. In these instances financial assistance was rendered our members and General Secretary Duffy will report to you the amount and details. With the exception of very few places, settlement was made that gave to our members the advance asked for.

During the month of June the undersigned, together with other members of the Brotherhood, attended the Building Trades Department and the A. F. of L. Conventions held in Atlantic City. These Conventions gave consideration to many matters of interest to the labor movement which in a measure affected our Brotherhood. Accounts will be given in the reports of the delegates, submitted to you at this session of the Board, in reference thereto.

Aside from that, while in attendance at the Conventions, in conjunction with other representatives of the Brotherhood,

conferences were held with the representatives of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and Theatrical Stage Employes in reference to jurisdictional controversies that have arisen between their organizations and our Brotherhood, and a tentative agreement was entered into with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Organization in reference to matters that have been in dispute with the understanding that it was not to become operative until approved by the General Executive Board of the two organizations and I am submitting with this report copy of agreement for your consideration, also copy of agreement as entered into with the Theatrical Stage Employes in reference to the lines of demarcation of work with that organization and our Brotherhood.

June 30th, being the end of the fiscal year of our Brotherhood, I herewith submit for your consideration and information detailed accounting of the Printing Plant of our organization.

The fourth year's operation of our Printing Plant has been equally as successful as its predecessors. Circulation of "The Carpenter" has increased from 254,000 a year ago to 275,000 at the present time and still increasing. During the period ending June 30, 1919, we have printed 147,483 Due Books, 93,523 Constitutions, 1,600 Ledgers and Day Books and all necessary supplies for the General Office. So great has the pressure become, that we have ordered an additional folding machine to care for our ever increasing needs. Receipts for supplies to Local Unions amounted to $3,709.78, an increase of $143.08 over last year.

Contrary to all expectations, the ending of the war, instead of bringing decreases in the price of material and labor, was followed by marked increases along both lines, a fact which renders consideration of our balance sheet the more gratifying.

The Financial Statement for the year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, is as follows:

RECEIPTS

"The Carpenter"	$ 97,264.25
General Office supplies	7,545.35
Supplies for sale to Local Unions	16,741.44
Orders for Local Unions	3,709.78
Waste paper, old metal, etc.	664.59
Total	$125,925.41

EXPENDITURES

Paper, ink etc.	$ 67,808.94
Pay roll	31,837.60
Postage on "The Carpenter"	7,334.23
Machinery and repairs	1,365.34
Rent	1,280.00
Total	$109,626.11

Net profit, $16,299.30.

Due to the fact that we have during the past year bought and installed new machinery, which has been included in our expenditures, we are not deducting anything for depreciation for the past year.

The various matters that were referred to me have been given attention and consideration and will be called to your notice during the meeting of the Board along with other matters of interest to the Brotherhood.

Assuring the members of the Board of my appreciation for their co-operation and assistance in conducting the affairs of the Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, for Quarter Ending June 30, 1919

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, Gen. Pres.,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith present my Second Quarterly Report as First General Vice-President for the period ending June 30, 1919.

Immediately following the adjournment of the last session of the General Executive Board I proceeded to New York City and conferred with committees from the New York and Vicinity District Council and the Marine Wood Workers' District Council of the Port of New York and Vicinity relative to a dispute as to which Council had jurisdiction over a certain class of work, which was at that time being done at the Terry & Tench Yard.

The result of my investigation showed that the dispute as to which Council had jurisdiction over the work in question was in reality a minor matter, but it had finally resolved itself into a situation whereby both Councils were apparently giving more attention to placing ob-

stacles in each other's way, which was proving detrimental to the membership of the district, and in the opinion of the undersigned a solution of the matter in dispute would be the consolidation of the two Councils.

As you are aware, I reported more fully on this matter to you in person upon my return to the General Office.

From New York City I proceeded to Newark, N. J., and conferred with Secretary McMullen on matters pertaining to organizing some non-union men employed in the mills in the jurisdiction of the Essex County District Council.

From Newark I proceeded to Elizabeth, N. J., where I conferred with committees from the District Council in that city and also the Middlesex County District Council as to which Council was entitled to jurisdiction over Colonia, N. J. This conference resulted in an agreement being arrived at satisfactory to both parties interested.

Upon my return to the General Office from that city I gave attention to correspondence that had accumulated during my absence.

My next visit was to Pittsburg, Pa., where I visited the office of the Koppers Co., and took up with Mr. Rust, Vice-President and General Manager of that company, the matter of unionizing their work at Buffalo, N. Y., and Sweedland, Pa., as well as pointing out to Mr. Rust the advantage his company would attain by entering an international agreement with our Brotherhood. Mr. Rust agreed to assign a representative of the Koppers Co., to Buffalo, N. Y., and Sweedland, Pa., to investigate the grievance complained of, as well as agreeing to consider the advisability of making an international agreement. The promises made by Mr. Rust were in a measure carried out. I regret, however, to be obliged to report to you that up to the present time favorable action on any of the matters taken up with the Koppers Co. have failed to materialize.

From Pittsburg I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., and called on Attorney Thompson to outline to him the course our organization desired to follow in that city in connection with some litigation then pending. This litigation was caused by the attitude of an independent union of Box Makers. While in Chicago, accompanied by General Organizer Lewis, I visited several of the box factories that were entitled to the use of the Label of our Brotherhood and instructed the shop stewards as to the proper course to follow relative to the use of same.

From Chicago I proceeded to Minneapolis, and St. Paul (the Twin Cities), where I met and conferred with a committee from our Twin Cities District Council relative to their proposed trade movement, which among other things, carried with it an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour. Later, accompanied by a committee from the District Council, we met a committee representing the Employers' Association. At this meeting the contractors offered an increase of 10c per hour, making a minimum scale of 70c. Due to the fact that the proposed increase was not commensurate with the increased cost of living, the committee from the District Council had no other alternative than to reject same, which resulted in our membership going on strike to enforce their original demands, and I am pleased to report that this strike was of short duration and a compromise settlement was reached, establishing the minimum scale at 75c per hour for these two cities.

From St. Louis I proceeded to Des Moines, Ia., where Local Union No. 106 in conjunction with all other building trades organizations, were on strike for improved conditions and to maintain the cardinal principles of the labor movement.

Upon my arrival in this city I met with representatives of the Bricklayers, Painters and Building Laborers' organizations and discussed with them the situation and the attitude of the employers towards a settlement. Later the representatives of the various trades visited the Governor of the state and laid before that official what eventually the present trouble would lead to if the building contractors continued to follow the arrogant attitude they had assumed. In my opinion the visit of the various labor representatives to the Governor was the means of giving considerable press publicity to the arrogant attitude of the Contractors' Association, and this helped materially to bring about a settlement, which took place a short time later, carrying with it improved working conditions and an increased wage scale.

While in Des Moines I addressed a meeting of Local Union No. 715, which consists of mill men, and advised them the proper course to follow out in obtaining better conditions in the mills.

From Des Moines I returned to the General Office and gave attention to general routine work and the correspondence that had accumulated during my absence.

My next visit was to Carlinville, Ill., at which city a dispute had arisen between Local Union No. 737 and the Illinois Lumber Co., relative to the time at which an alleged agreement was to expire. After a thorough investigation of this matter, during which neither side could produce a written copy of the agreement, and due to the further fact that our General Office had never approved of the supposed agreement, I was obliged to notify both parties to the dispute that no agreement existed between our Local Union and the Illinois Lumber Co., and that our Local Union was justified in suspending operations on the work of this company until such time as they agreed to pay the scale that was then established and being paid by all other employers at the time of my visit, which was 80c per hour.

My next visit was to Dallas, Tex., where I represented the General Office at the Convention of the Texas State Council, and I am pleased to report that the Convention was well attended and all delegates gave serious consideration to all matters that came before the Convention. Among other things, a resolution was adopted urging all Local Unions in the state to put forth their best efforts to secure a $7 per day minimum scale throughout the state.

On May 31st I again left the General Office and proceeded to Atlantic City, N. J., to attend the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor as one of the representatives of our Brotherhood. In conjunction with my colleagues to this Convention we have prepared a report on same for the General Executive Board.

After the adjournment of the Convention I visited New York City, Elizabeth and Newark, N. J., and Washington, D. C., on matters of interest to our Brotherhood.

I have also during the past quarter passed upon 253 sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, 219 of which came from Local Unions, 28 from District Councils, 5 from State Councils and 1 from a State Council of Ladies' Auxiliary Unions. We also have issued 4,125 transfer labels, 41 rubber stamps and 6 brass dies of the Label. Twenty-six firms were granted the use of the Label who prior to this time had not been entitled to the use of same. Two firms that had been using our Label on their products suspended business for unknown reasons. One firm was deprived of the use of our Label for failure to observe local conditions.

During the period covered by this report, charters for 20 new Mill Men's Local Unions were issued by the General Office.

Trusting this report meets with your approval, and with best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey, for Quarter Ending June 30, 1919

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, Gen. Pres.,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President for the months of April, May and June, composing the second quarter of 1919.

Pursuant to your instructions early in April, I visited Des Moines, Ia., in connection with a trade demand about to be put into effect in that city by our Local Union. This was a long drawn out contest, resulting favorably for our membership, who received 75c per hour until September 1, 1919, and 80c thereafter until 1921. Credit is due the officers and membership of the Local Union for the splendid effort put forth in obtaining these results.

After reviewing the situation at Des Moines I proceeded to Cedar Rapids, Ia., where I met our committee and with them visited a meeting of the contractors. The offer made by the contractors was not satisfactory and I was compelled to order our members out. The strike was of short duration and the men were successful in establishing the 75c scale.

I next visited Connelsville, Ind., where I spoke to a well attended meeting at the Opera House. I found a strong opposition to organization in that city, but am pleased to report we are making steady progress there.

I next proceeded to Cincinnati, O.,

where Local Union No. 1582 held their anniversary celebration and a splendid time was afforded all. This Local is active in support of the idea of consolidation and when we see 20 Local Unions and about 2,200 members in Cincinnati I had to lend support, as I believe the best interest of all would be served by fewer Local Unions in that city.

From Cincinnati I proceeded to Youngstown, O., where Local Union No. 171 celebrated their Thirty-third Anniversary and I take this opportunity to congratulate the membership on the splendid showing made, about 1,000 being present, and a most enjoyable evening spent. Several of the charter members were present. I might say in this connection that Local Union No. 171 was successful in their trade movement, securing 85c per hour after a short struggle. Where such concerted action prevails success is bound to crown their efforts.

I stopped off at Cleveland, O., and held a conference with Secretary Weaver of the District Council in connection with the trade movement in that city. They were successful in establishing a scale of 90c per hour.

I then proceeded to Cincinnati, where Local Union No. 628 celebrated their Twenty-ninth Anniversary and also held a welcome home coming to their members who had been in the United States Service. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the officers and members are to be congratulated on the splendid spirit displayed.

I then proceeded to Shelbyville, Ind., where a large meeting had been arranged at the Opera House in that city, and this being a new Local Union, they were in need of advice. I am glad to say they are making a splendid success and I look for good progress from this locality.

I then proceeded to Atlantic City, N. J., to attend the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The joint report of our delegates will be submitted, so I will not repeat here.

The remainder of my time was taken up with routine work here at the office in connection with general matters, trade movements, etc., and also in assisting General Secretary Duffy's Department during his absence at the Peace Conference in Paris.

I am glad to report splendid progress being made on the several matters referred to me, many of which I have previously reported to you in detail.

With best wishes to you and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered in July

Bogalusa, La. (Colored.)
Warren, Pa. (Millmen.)
Winston Salem, N. C. (Boxmakers.)
Boston, Mass. (Boat Builders.)
Portland, Ore. (Ship Caulkers.)
Allentown, Pa. (Cabinet Makers and Furniture Workers.)
South Bend, Ind. (Millmen.)
Mt. Dennis, Ont., Can. Crestline, O.
Price, Utah. Orangeburg, S. C.
Manville, Wyo. Lakeland, Fla.
Marion, O. Somerset, Ky.
Weatherford, Tex. Troy, O.
High Point, N. C. McAllen, Tex.
Fort Peirce, Fla. Burkburnett, Tex.
Oshawa, Ont., Can. Woodbury, N. J.
Merrill, Wis. Etawah, Tex.
Wynwood, Okla. Villa Grove, Ill.
St. Albans, Vt. Lincolnton, N. C.
Kingsburg, Cal.
Total, 30 Local Unions.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery." Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" MUST ASK for SECOND-CLASS MAIL at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

Washington schools, best organized of all cities, have a thousand union teachers. They have just asked for the biggest wage increase any unionized body of workers ever asked for—100 per cent increase over present wages. If they win, and it seems probable, the lowest paid Washington school teacher will get $1,800. This fight has been led by Mrs. Mary Brenman-Inskter, legislative agent of the Washington Teachers' Union. The average wage paid to American public school teachers, men and women, city and rural, is $475 a year, less than many office boys draw. The teachers' union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and each Local affiliates with their city central labor organization.

Proceeding of the Third Quarterly Session, 1919, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the second and third quarterly meeting the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence.

April 8, 1919.

Monroe, Mich., L. U. 1464.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

April 14, 1919.

Amarillo, Tex., L. U. 665.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Quebec, Can., L. U. 730. Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Quincy, Mass., L. U. 762.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 5, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Miles City, Montana, L. U. 1524.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81½c to 87½ per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Palmer, Mass., L. U. 445.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 24, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sand Springs, Okla., L. U. 1936.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Cincinnati, O., Hamilton County D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bristow, Okla., L. U. 1828.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective June 10, 1919. Official sanction granted.

April 16, 1919.

Montreal, Que., Can., L. U. 247.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour and nine hours per day, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

April 17, 1919.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective June 30, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

April 17, 1919.

Kingston, N. Y., L. U. 793.—General President Hutcheson submitted to the members of the General Executive Board the report of Organizer Wolfinger in connection with Kingston strike; recommending an appropriation of $1,500 per week for the relief of men on strike. Appropriation granted.

April 18, 1919.

Fall River, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Utica, N. Y., L. U. 125.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Cheyenne, Wyo., L. U. 469.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 5, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Electra, Tex., L. U. 1830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $6 to $7 per day, effective May 20, 1919. Official sanction granted.

April 26, 1919.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. 1995.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 50c an hour to minimum 39c per hour and the nine-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

April 30, 1919.

Santurce, San Juan, Porto Rico, L. U. 982.—General President Hutcheson submitted to the members of the General Executive Board by correspondence a statement of conditions existing at that time, recommending that an appropriation be made for the relief of the men locked out. The Board granted an appropriation of $1,000

May 2, 1919.

Macon, Ga., Locals 144 and 1222.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c and nine-hour day to 65c per hour and the eight-hour day; effective June 30, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Houston, Tex., L. U. 213.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 21, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Otisville, N. Y., L. U. 1041.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560. (Furniture and Casket Workers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from sliding scale of $16 to $30 per week to 65c per hour, effective June 10, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Concord, Mass., L. U. 1593.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c per hour to 80c per hour, effective June 2, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Lexington, Ky., L. U. 1650.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Test Yourself

What things must a workman know to be able to read a blueprint properly?

What do "rise" and "run" mean in connection with stair building?

Show the procedure in estimating a residence.

What is the most important point to be considered in connection with the framing of walls and partitions?

Sketch the framing for a mansard roof.

What is the tangent system of hand-railing?

How is the mitre and length of the side of any polygon to be found with the steel square?

Sketch and explain the method used in bisecting a given angle.

What are the various styles of skylights?

What are the methods of testing cement?

Sketch the method of using brick filing as a fire stop.

What are some of the common defects to be noted in the inspection of cut stone?

What are the methods of laying a tile floor?

Give a sketch of the horizontal section through the jam of an interior door frame.

How may the piping in a hot water system be arranged so that no air valves will be required on the radiators?

When a house is to be unoccupied in cold weather, what should be done to prevent the traps from freezing?

Which do you prefer, a high or low tank to supply a water closet?

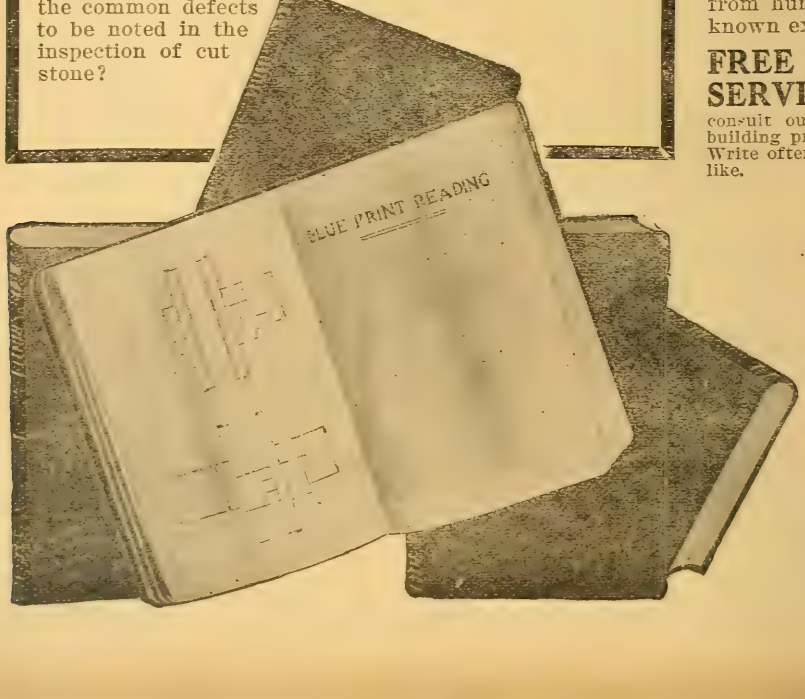
Show by a sketch how you would connect three heaters to one large boiler.

Give a short description of how to estimate stone work on buildings.

Give a description of the different kinds of roofing.

What are the principal plaster materials?

What are the dimensions of studding used in partition walls?



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Part of Contents

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Sapulpa, Okla., L. U. 1655. (Millmen.) Movement for a minimum wage of 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Bowling Green, O., L. U. 1806.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c and nine hours to 65c and the eight-hour day, effective May 29, 1919. Official sanction granted.

May 5, 1919.

Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. 1779.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67c to 75c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

May 8, 1919.

Shamokin, Pa., L. U. 37.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective June 2, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 701.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81½c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

May 9, 1919.

Merkimer, N. Y., L. U. 380.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Wallingford, Conn., L. U. 1626.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Denton, Tex., L. U. 1526.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective June 7, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds would warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

San Bernardino, Cal., L. U. 944.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective June 8, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Cedar Falls, Ia., L. U. 1862.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

May 15, 1919.

Clay Center, Kan., L. U. 903.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65½c per hour, effective August 20, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Kingston, N. Y., Hudson Valley District Council, asking for permission to circulate an appeal to the United Brotherhood Local Unions for financial assistance on behalf of Local Union No. 793. Request denied.

Lowell, Mass., L. U. 1468.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to a minimum wage of 55c per hour, effective June 26, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Toledo, O., L. U. 1940.—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c and 55c an hour to 45c and 61c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

May 17, 1919.

Bristol, Pa., L. U. 1462.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 24, 1919. Official sanction granted.

May 20, 1919.

Lowell, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective June 12th. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

May 21, 1919.

Denison, Tex., L. U. 371.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Sapulpa, Okla., L. U. 1655.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Spring Valley, N. Y., L. U. 1857.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 25, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

May 22, 1919.

El Dorado, Ark., L. U. 1101.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective June 30, 1919. Official sanction granted.

May 23, 1919.

Montgomery, Ala., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective July 7, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

May 24, 1919.

St. John, Newfoundland, L. U. 1320.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 60c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

May 29, 1919

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825.—Movement for an increase in wages from 52c to 65c per hour, effective July 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

June 9, 1919.

General Treasurer Neale submitted to the General Executive Board the provisions of the Indiana National Bank for the purchase of $100,000 worth of Certificates of Indebtedness, drawing 4½ per cent interest from June 3rd to December 15th, 1919. The Board authorized the General Treasurer to make the necessary arrangements.

June 17, 1919.

Sydney, N. S., Can., L. U. 1588.—General President Hutcheson submitted to the General Executive Board by correspondence a report of conditions existing in Sydney at that time and recommended an appropriation of $1,000 for the relief of men on strike. The Board authorized the appropriation of the above amount.

July 15, 1919.

The third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for 1919 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson. All members present.

The report of General President Hutcheson for the second quarter of 1919 was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Reports of First General Vice-President Cos-

grove and Second General Vice-President Lakey were received and referred to the General Secretary for publication.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. 1867.—Request for strike benefits. Referred to the General Secretary to secure further detailed information.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., District Council.—The General Executive Board authorized the payment of strike benefits due the members of the District Council, same to be disbursed under the supervision of the General President.

Toronto, Ont., Can., L. U. 1756.—The General Executive Board authorized the General Secretary to forward strike benefits due Local Union No. 1756.

Boston, Mass., District Council.—The General Executive Board authorized the General Secretary to forward the balance of strike benefits due the Boston District Council.

July 16, 1919.

The report of the delegates to the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Same action taken with report of the delegates to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Welland, Ont., Can., L. U. 969.—The General Executive Board, after considering the reports on the situation in Welland, appropriates the amount due to the men on strike, same to be sent by the General Secretary with the necessary instructions as to the accounting for the expenditures

The arrangement made by the delegates of the United Brotherhood with the Railway Carmen and the Painters at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor for holding a conference of the Executive Boards of the three organizations to adjust existing disputes, was submitted to the General Executive Board. It was agreed that the conference be held as soon as possible.

Agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators was approved by the General Executive Board and is printed elsewhere in this issue of "The Carpenter."

L. U. 1705 and L. U. 1985 (Boxmakers) New York and New Jersey.—Demand for the enforcement of a uniform scale of wages and hours. Approved by the General Executive Board as per action of Board on March 26, 1919, on which date the Board granted their official sanction.

July 17, 1919.

Brothers Brims, White and Shardt, representing the Chicago District Council, appeared before the Board relative to an increase in wages in that city which has been a matter of controversy for some time. They requested the support and assistance of the Board in reaching a settlement. After a thorough discussion of the case in all its phases the Board agreed to comply with the request.

Bills for legal expenses were referred to the General President for adjustment.

New Haven, Conn., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lake County District Council, East Chicago, Ind.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 87½c per hour, effective August 16, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from an average of 65c per hour to 75c per hour and forty-four hours per week, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norfolk, Va., Tidewater District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 41.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Teague, Tex., L. U. 130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective July 31, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Schenectady, N. Y., L. U. 146.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective August 11, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Helena, Mont., L. U. 153.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour and the forty-four-hour week. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office. Effective August 1, 1919.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Movement for an increase in wages form 75c to 87½c per hour, effective August 23, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Tiffin, O., L. U. 243.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective September 15, 1919. Official sanction granted, with understanding that the next movement entered into by this Local Union be for the shorter work day.

Shawnee, Okla., L. U. 292.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Waterville, Me., L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 70c per hour, effective August 6, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. 358.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective August 10, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into by the Local Union be for the shorter work day.

Caldwell, Ida., L. U. 464.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, effective August 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Glassboro, N. J., L. U. 489.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective July 20, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Gainesville, Tex., L. U. 506.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective July 23, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Elkhart, Ind., L. U. 565.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, Mo., L. U. 566.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Herrin, Ill., L. U. 581.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c per hour to 87½c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Hurst, Ill., L. U. 618.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Montpelier, Vt., L. U. 679.—Movement for an increase in wages from 44c per hour to 62½c per hour, effective August 4, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Mascoutah, Ill., L. U. 765.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective July ,2 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour from July 15th and 80c per hour after September 8th. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Santa Cruz, Cal., L. U. 829.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective September 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Cleburne, Tex., L. U. 823.—Movement for an increase in wages from 67½c to 80c per hour, effective August 14th. Official sanction granted.

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective August 18, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wichita Falls, Tex., L. U. 977.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Rochester, Minn., L. U. 980.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective July 15, 1919. Sanction denied on account of Local not complying with the instructions of the Board under date of January 16, 1918, to include the eight-hour work day in their next trade movement.

Twin Falls, Ida., L. U. 1116.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81½c to 87½c per hour, effective August 18, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Richwood, W. Va., L. U. 1121.—Movement to maintain their present scale of wages and working conditions, is nine hours per day, 53c to 66c per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Alpena, Mich., L. U. 1132.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 1156.—Movement for an increased scale of wages, effective August 21, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office, provided the movement receives the endorsement of the Bay Counties District Council.

Oatman, Ariz., L. U. 1175.—Movement for an in crease in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Fargo, N. D., L. U. 1176.—Movement for an increase in wages fram 60c to 70c per hour, effective July 22, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into include the eight-hour day.

Green River, Wyo., L. U. 1189.—Movement for an increase in wages from 82½c to 87½c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Modesto, Cal., L. U. 1235.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 14, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. 1339.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective September 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Brownwood, Tex., L. U. 1363.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective August 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

July 18, 1919.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c per hour to 75c,, effective September 20, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Johnstown, Pa., L. U. 1419.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective August 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Frankfort, nd., L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective September 15, 1919. Sanction denied due to the fact that the Local Union did not comply with the instructions of the General Executive Board under date of January 17, 1917, and July 12, 1918, that the next movement should be for a shorter work day.

New Castle, Ind., L. U. 1488.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Three Rivers, Mich., L. U. 1551.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective July 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560 (Furniture Workers.)—Movement for the nine-hour day, effective August 19, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

La Junta, Col., L. U. 1637.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Chatham, Mass., L. U. 1641.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective July 28th. Official sanction granted.

Washington, D. C., L. U. 1694.—Movement for an increase in wages from 58c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Vernon, Texas, L. U. 1706.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective August 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Roundup, Mont., L. U. 1783.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1846.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective July 20, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office., providing demands of Local are endorsed by the District Council.

Lubbock, Texas, L. U. 1884.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective July 19, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Paris, Texas, L. U. 1885.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Thomasville, Ga., L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective August 4, 1919. Official sanction granted; with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Vicksburg, Miss., L. U. 1964.—Movement for an increase in wages form 70c to 75c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

San Diego, Cal., L. U. 2011.—Movement for an increase in wages from $4 and $4.75 per day to foremen, $6.50, bench hands, $5.50, sticker and shapermen, $5.50 per day. Effective July 29, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

A proposed plan of amalgamation of the Coopers' International Union of North America with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was drawn up by the General Executive Board and First General Vice-President Cosgrove and General Secretary Duffy were appointed to present same to the Coopers' International Union Convention, to be held in New York City in September, 1919.

A communication from Local Union No. 42 of San Francisco, Cal., in regard to "One Big Union" was placed before the Board by the General President. After careful consideration, the Secretary of the Board was instructed to reply.

Request of the Montana State Council of Carpenters for an appropriation of $800 to be expended for organizing purposes was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. 1437.—Asked the General Executive Board for permission to continue their Local affiliation with the Portsmouth Metal Trades Council, as it is to their best interests to be affiliated with that body. Permission was granted, providing the laws of the bodies with which they are affiliated do not conflict with the laws of the United Brotherhood.

July 19, 1919.

Princeton, N. J., L. U. 781.—The strike benefits due Local Union No. 781 were ordered paid.

Newark, N. J., Essex County and Vicinity District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied. Question of organizing was referred to the General President.

Junction City, Kan., L. U. 1894.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied. Matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Little Rock, Ark., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for the use of Local Union No. 1822 (Millmen.) Referred to the General President for investigation.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560.—Request for an appropriation for $300. Request denied.

Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., South Shore District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $250 for the general use of the District Council. Request denied.

New York, N. Y., Marine Woodworkers' District Council.—Appeal from action taken by the General President in granting sanction to Local Unions No. 405 and 1870, in severing their connections from the District Council. Appeal denied.

Cincinnati, O., L. U. 415.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Detroit, Mich., L. U. 1805.—Communication was read which was received from Local Union No. 1805, in which they commend the General President for the letter sent out by that official under date of April 18, 1919, relative to the "One Big Union." Communication was received and filed.

San Juan, Porto Rico, L. U. 982.—Correspondence and reports of conditions existing in Porto Rico at this time were considered by the General Executive Board, after which the matter was referred to the General President for investigation.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 1654.—Report of general strike condition in connection with the employes of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. After due consideration, the matter

was referred to the General President and the member of the General Executive Board from the Sixth District for investigation.

Appeal from the General President by the Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council, in the case of Harry Mewes vs. the Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Peter Westra, Albert Monori and sixteen others from the decision of the General President, in the case of Peter Westra, Albert Honori and sixteen others versus the Maritime Bay District Council. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

July 21, 1919.

Lincoln, Neb., L. U. 1055.—Movement for an inccease in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, provided increase may be secured by mutual consent, without violation of present working agreement.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 74.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Shreveport, La., L. U. 764.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

De Land, Fla., L. U. 1328.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65½c per hour, effective September 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Corpus Christi, Tex., L. U. 1423.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Marietta, Ga., L. U. 1747.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement entered into include the eight-hour day.

Moore Haven, Fla., L. U. 2007.—Movement for an increase in wages from 57½c to 62½c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Glen E. Earl. Appeal taken by Local Union No. 1448, Corning, Ia. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and dismissed the appeal.

Appeal of Local Union No. 314, Madison, Wis., from the decision of General Treasurer Neale on account of the disapproved claim in connection with the late Anton C. Hildebrand. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., from the decision of the General Treasurer on account of the disapproved claim due to the death of William Bland. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Alderic Blain from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim due to the death of Arthur Roy, of Local Union No. 134, Montreal, Que., Can. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Cline B. Anderson of Local Union No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for wife's funeral donation. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and dismissed the appeal. The Board ruled that the Local notifying the General Office within the six Union is responsible for the claim on account of the negligence of the Financial Secretary not months after receiving notice of the death of this brother's wife.

Appeal of L. U. 1270, Montreal, Que., Can., from the action of the General Treasurer on account of disapproving the death claim of Louis Goldstein. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and dismissed the appeal.

Appeal of L. U. 72 from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for benefits on account of the death of Wesley J. Christian (Rochester, N. Y.) The Board referred all the papers in this case back to the General Treasurer in order that the case might be re-opened, inasmuch as the heirs of the deceased were not able to file claim until officially notified by the Government of the death of the brother.

Appeal of F. J. McMullen, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability donation. The Board sustains the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Appeal of the Legal Aid Society of Chicago from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for benefits on account of the death of Ivan J. Johnson, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Lawton, Okla., L. U. 1585.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Wilmington, Wel., L. U. 626.—The amount due to men on strike was approved by the General Executive Board and ordered sent by the General Secretary.

Appeal of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of Wm. V. Everett, vs. L. U. 322. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of Louis Kilts vs. L. U. 322, The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of Herbert Walters vs. L. U. 322. The decision of the General President was sustained

on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Earl Hill from the decision of the General President in the case of Earl Hill vs. L. U. 1219, Christopher, Ill. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Appeal of the Marine Woodworkers' District Council of New York from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. 1422 vs. the Marine Woodworkers' District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

The General Secretary made a report to the General Executive Board of his trip to Europe as a member of the American Labor Delegation to the Peace Conference, much of which has already been published in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter."

July 22, 1919.

Milwaukee, Wis., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for strike relief during June and July, 1918. Received and filed.

Lebanon, Pa.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated L. U. 677 for relief of men on strike during June, 1919. Received and filed.

Mobile, Ala.—Full accounting received from the Mobile District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during January, February and March, 1919. Received and filed.

Boston, Mass., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for strike relief during May June and July, 1919. Received and filed.

San Juan, Porto Rico, L. U. 982.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for strike relief during May, 1919. Received and filed.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 361.—Full accounting received for expenditure of appropriation made for the relief of the fire suffers

Topeka, Kans., L. U. 1445.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for strike relief during April and May, 1919. Received and filed.

Washington, D. C.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for strike relief during May, 1919. Received and filed.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the month of May, 1919. Received and filed.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 1523.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the month of May, 1919. Received and filed.

Keokuk, Ia., L. U. 523.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the month of May, 1919. Received and filed.

Youngstown, O, L. U. 171.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the month of May, 1919. Received and filed.

Kingston, N. Y., L. U. 793.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the months of March, April and May, 1919. Received and filed.

Cleveland, O., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the months of March and April, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

New Haven, Conn., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the months of January, February and March, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Steubenville, O., L. U. 186.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the months of February and March, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Boston, Mass., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the month of April, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during April, 1919. Received and filed.

Mansfield, O., L. U. 735.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during April and May, 1919. Received and filed.

Pittsburg, Pa., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the month of February, 1919. Received and filed.

Cincinnati, O., Hamilton County District Council.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the month of March, 1919. Received and filed.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 1467.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the month of March, 1919. Received and filed.

Tifton, Ga., L. U. 1823.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike during the months of May and June, 1919. Received and filed.

July 23, 1919.

Waterbury, Conn., L. U. 260.—Appeal from the action of First General Vice-President Cosgrove in disapproving Section 1 of their Local By-Laws. The Board sustained the ruling of the First General Vice-President on the grounds set forth therein and dismissed the appeal.

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office, when the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws are fully complied with.

Holyoke, Mass., L. U. 1350.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective August 4, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, provided the provisions of Section 58 are fully complied with and also with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 1923.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 86c per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Holly Hill, Fla., L. U. 1725.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c, effective October 6, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Drumright, Okla., L. U. 1412.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective August 1, 1919. Official sanction granted when the Local complies with Section 58 of the General Laws, making the move-

ment effective on or after September 11, 1919.

The Board took up the audit of the books and accounts at this time.

Tentative agreement as entered into between the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was considered by the Board and after careful deliberation of same, the Board placed their interpretation upon it, which is to be submitted to the Iron Workers for their approval.

On July 16th, Brothers Reinke and Cordes, representing the Carpenters' District Council of Cincinnati, O., appeared before the Board relative to jurisdictional claims of members of the United Brotherhood.

The report of the delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Accounting for moneys appropriated for men on strike in St. Paul and Minneapolis (Twin Cities District Council) in 1918 received and filed.

The Plan of National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry, as reported by the delegates to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in their report published in the July issue of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," was approved by the General Executive Board.

July 25, 1919.

The General Executive Board appropriates the sum of $300 for the purpose of organizing the millmen of Montreal, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

The audit of the books and accounts was continued.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Wednesday, October 15, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

Cabinet Makers and Fixture Men Wanted

We are in need of cabinet makers and fixture men at Denver, Colo. We have the closed shop and are working 8½ hours; the wages are 60c minimum and run to 75c an hour, with 5½ days a week. Anyone contemplating coming should first write to Robert Currie, Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 55.

"Buy what thou has no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries." —(Benjamin Franklin.) Intelligent saving means having necessaries. Buy W. S. S.

* * *

Benjamin Franklin said: "It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it." Put that unnecessary expenditure into W. S. S.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

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UTAH—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON—President, Chas. E. Evans, 1620 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Frank M. Sharp, 5030 42nd St., S. W. Seattle.

AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS

"Believing that the best interests of the trade unionists are conserved by a strict adherence to the well defined jurisdictional lines laid down by the American Federation of Labor within which the crafts in following their respective trades and callings can be of greatest assistance to themselves and their fellow workers. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America extends its best wishes to the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, in the enjoyment of all their jurisdiction, as assigned to them by the American Federation of Labor, and respectfully requests from that and all other affiliated organizations the same degree of freedom and right in the pursuit of its jurisdiction as follows:

"That all the carpenter work in and around building construction in all its departments as desired in moving picture studios and connected with the making or developing of moving pictures for the purpose of being later presented to the public in the theaters, be done by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and that the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators do all the other carpenter work necessary to the fitting up or complete equipment of the stage back of the procenium arch, and also all the work done by those connected with and operating as theatrical shops, stages, theater store-rooms, this to include moving picture studios. Also that when extra grips are required the said International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators have the right to call for and receive the assistance of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who may be employed in the said moving picture studio at the time. The said assistance rendered not to be construed or considered as a violation of any of the covenants of their Brotherhood laws or of this agreement.

"Should any controversy arise which cannot be settled by the terms of this agreement, it is mutually agreed that it be immediately called to the attention of the Presidents of both International Unions to adjust same and if they are unable to effect a satisfactory settlement the services of a third party, accepted to both parties, be invoked, whose decision shall be binding on both parties until reversed by their respective Conventions.

(Signed)

"WM. L. HUTCHESON,
President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"CHAS. C. SHAY,
"L. G. DOLLIVER,
Assistant President International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators.

Witness:

"JOHN DONLIN,
President Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L."

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36833	William B. Finn	33	29	3	Hemorrhage	$125.00
36834	Frank E. Seckman	55	18	8	Poisoning	300.00
36835	Sarah J. Helton	73	20	5	Nephritis	75.00
36836	Caroline R. Knobel	187	25	0	Influenza	75.00
36837	Augusta Raaff	199	15	0	Myocarditis	75.00
36838	Peter Moier	268	2	4	Pneumonia	100.00
36839	Casper Schneider	298	14	0	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
36840	Catherine Bartruf	306	12	4	Cancer	75.00
36841	Howard Williams	322	7	8	Nephritis	300.00
36842	Katherine Elsaesser	440	18	2	Heart disease	75.00
36843	August Jalonen	449	12	1	Nephritis	300.00
36844	Ray Mechanic	488	12	6	Cancer	75.00
36845	Joseph W. Austin	537	15	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
36846	Lauritz B. Pederson	791	5	10	Apoplexy	300.00
36847	Charles M. Parmerter	883	14	0	Hemorrhage	300.00
36848	Rudolph B. Daniels	1010	6	9	Myocarditis	300.00
36849	Margaret Baldwin	1393	4	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
36850	Hulda A. Kellison	1668	8	3	Apoplexy	75.00
36851	Dena A. Mittendorf	185	20	0	Carcinoma	75.00
36852	August Kosbab	231	20	1	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
36853	Luke Barrett	272	13	2	Pneumonia	300.00
36854	Sylvester Bayless	345	12	3	Dropped dead	125.00
36855	Armand A. Gagnon	408	4	4	*Killed in action	200.00
36856	Gust A. Pahl	419	29	9	Cancer	300.00
36857	Sadie D. Lott	425	2	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
36858	John Brumoski	486	2	8	Tuberculosis	100.00
36859	Wm. L. Richards	540	16	7	General paresis	300.00
36860	David S. Anderson	592	20	9	Nephritis	300.00
36861	George C. Robbins	914	17	6	Surgical shock	300.00
36862	Rose O'Day	920	6	8	Septicemia	75.00
36863	Theodore Dolle	938	16	0	Carcinoma	300.00
36864	Grace E. Worth	1015	6	11	Nephritis	75.00
36865	Wm. Spence	1184	0	0	Endocarditis	300.00
36866	Jay S. Blake	1185	1	4	Carcinoma of liver	50.00
36867	Benjamin Dadd	1272	5	6	Cancer	300.00
36868	Helen Stafford	15	3	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
36869	Ella R. Alkire	16	1	1	Placenta previa	25.00
36870	Robert Stewart	19	25	6	Pneumonia	300.00
36871	John Kierulf	42	6	4	Influenza	200.00
36872	Price K. Mitchell	52	27	8	Nephritis	300.00
36873	Ingre Anderson	1110	12	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
36874	Lewis Sinclear	69	10	2	Bright's disease	300.00
36875	Tilly Anderson	76	1	2	Died from operation	25.00
36876	James McKenzie	80	8	4	Nephritis	300.00
36877	Lillie L. Boyd	101	17	4	Suicide	75.00
36878	Alfred Warfield	101	17	10	Hemorrhage	300.00
36879	Benjamin R. Collins	101	36	5	Sarcoma	300.00
36880	Edward C. Jones	101	19	1	Nephritis	125.00
36881	Adam Nohe	105	17	0	Cirrhosis	300.00
36882	Nelson Soderland	106	11	7	Myocarditis	125.00
36883	Elon G. Stevens	117	8	8	Myocarditis	75.00
36884	Emma La Coy	117	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
36885	George Gaddis	122	18	2	Dilitation of the heart	125.00
36886	George W. Mertz	142	17	7	Heart disease	300.00
36887	John McKimmie	322	18	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
36888	Charles E. Hopkins	331	1	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
36889	W. S. Nelson	331	1	0	Apoplexy	25.00
36890	Annie Thomas	343	1	5	Hemorrhage	25.00
36891	Frank Horlander	359	2	10	Tuberculosis	100.00
36892	Tillie Hedtke	361	12	8	Heart disease	75.00
36893	Jessie C. Yeager	373	6	11	Cancer	75.00
36894	Roxie G. Bishop	388	12	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
36895	W. E. Spangler (Dis.)	422	9	4	Accidental	400.00
36896	Nettie E. Walker	660	17	1	Cancer	75.00
36897	Middie G. Whitson	605	3	5	Palegra	75.00
36898	Annie E. Pringle	727	1	9	Apoplexy	25.00
36899	Thoedosia Manthei	824	5	1	Endocarditis	75.00
36900	John C. Winchester	885	7	0	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
36901	Leroy A. Curtis	971	2	3	Empyema	50.00
36902	Charles Bishop	1027	4	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
36903	Charlotte Epting	1051	16	2	Carcinoma	75.00
36904	Thomas C. Leake	1181	2	10	Accidental	100.00
36905	Charles S. Jobes	1252	9	1	Accidental	400.00
36906	Peter Jouren	1367	6	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
36907	John C. Schultz	1377	6	2	Nephritis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36908	C. J. Brown	1394	2	5	Congestion of brain	25.00
36909	Mary J. Miles	1665	15	0	Apoplexy	75.00
36910	Albertine B. Tessier	1336	11	4	Pneumonia	75.00
36911	Bertha E. Anderson	1894	1	11	Influenza	25.00
36912	Henry Gadow	4	13	11	Pneumonia	125.00
36913	Sylvander J. Karker	22	17	0	Carcinoma	300.00
36914	Bergitte Anderson	76	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
36915	Jonathan Hopkins	83	29	9	Heart trouble	300.00
36916	Howard Olson	87	2	11	Tuberculosis	100.00
36917	Fannie L. Baldwin	127	1	7	Influenza	25.00
36918	Lucy M. Turner	331	2	3	Cancer	50.00
36919	George McKay	343	1	7	Poisoning	50.00
36920	James Harper	366	3	3	Fractured skull	150.00
36921	Sabatore Di Pierro	366	6	7	Pneumonia	300.00
36922	Emilia Houkala	404	5	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
36923	Andrew Hagman	507	1	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
36924	Wm. Steinmuller	539	24	3	Heart disease	277.00
36925	Arthur G. Williams	586	12	11	Hemorrhage	300.00
36926	Guy Jones	627	1	8	Suicide	50.00
36927	John L. Zimmerman	644	5	9	Sun stroke	300.00
36928	Wm. A. Kramer	943	3	8	Pneumonia	50.00
36929	Catherine Horn	1016	16	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
36930	Edgar A. Eurner	1184	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
36931	Gracem L. Douglas	1294	1	10	Nephritis	25.00
36932	Wm. H. Gillispie	1602	5	2	Perforation of Ilem	200.00
36933	Francisco C. Velez	1696	2	9	Influenza	100.00
36934	Clara M. Dudley	1719	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
36935	Hedwig Duda	1784	12	8	Hemorrhage	75.00
36936	Wm. B. Carter	1823	2	8	Gun shot wound	100.00
36937	Louisa Stritzel	10	3	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
36938	Thomas W. Dunaway	14	7	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
36939	Oliver B. Gaston	31	5	0	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
36940	Augustus Holstrom	31	11	11	Paralysis	300.00
36941	Adeline B. Kerker	42	14	3	Diabetes	75.00
36942	Jessie Branham	64	1	7	Septicemia	25.00
36943	Jacob Jacobson	76	1	3	Abscess	50.00
36944	Berg. Rosengriest	146	31	7	Pneumonia	300.00
36945	Samuel H. Hilty	160	11	4	Paralysis	125.00
36946	Anthony Haitz	174	8	4	Heart trouble	75.00
36947	Clarence H. Moore	191	3	1	Heart disease	150.00
36948	Conrad Strohecker	242	18	3	Myocarditis	300.00
36949	Wm. O. Bernhardt	242	16	10	Heart failure	125.00
36950	Anna Buerger	242	15	11	Endocarditis	75.00
36951	Serena S. Berbeck	330	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
36952	Elizabeth M. Vandeveer	347	11	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
36953	Minnie B. Lockard	359	16	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
36954	James T. Kenna	416	20	4	Addison's disease	300.00
36955	James L. Wilson	427	8	7	Drowning	300.00
36956	Burnett Conover	432	6	11	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
36957	Michael Burke	482	4	5	Pyonephrosis	50.00
36958	Emma Elledge	505	11	2	Influenza	50.00
36959	Dighton B. Elliott	595	16	1	Myocarditis	125.00
36960	Charlotte Lawford	617	2	4	Septicemia	50.00
36961	Oliver De Hart	677	6	9	Crushed skull	300.00
36962	Edward Friedrick	687	18	1	Apoplexy	300.00
36963	Thomas Hood	767	5	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
36964	Bertha M. Johnson	811	3	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
36965	Walter D. Short	1020	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
36966	Jos. Mathon	1048	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
36967	Jennie Thompson	1216	1	2	Tuberculosis	25.00
36968	James A. McFauls	1243	6	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
36969	Julia Barkovitch	1382	1	11	Cardiac dilitation	25.00
36970	Frank Holan	1786	6	3	Nephritis	300.00
36971	S. L. Varnado	1846	3	11	Hemorrhage	150.00
36972	Carrie E. Connor	1894	1	1	Heart disease	25.00
36973	Margreta Nodin	7	8	11	Cancer	75.00
36974	Hulda V. Hasselberg	7	21	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
36975	Mary E. McLellan	49	2	10	Hemorrhage	50.00
36976	Otto S. Peterson	58	14	6	Overheated	300.00
36977	Ruth E. Egan	117	2	4	Influenza	50.00
36978	Frieda H. Low	226	5	8	Goiter	75.00
36979	Bessie Bedford	349	18	1	Apoplexy	75.00
36980	Nellie Krummenauer	657	11	11	Cancer	75.00
36981	Lauritz C. Olsen	668	17	0	Parkinson's disease	300.00
36982	John A. Bradbury	889	4	2	Abscess	200.00
36983	Jesse F. Wineinger	1386	1	0	Influenza	50.00
36984	Milton Greenwood	1551	16	1	Nephritis	125.00
36985	Frank Angeny (Dis.)	1562	1	11	Accidental	50.00
36986	Frederick S. Banks	1700	17	11	Rupture	300.00
36987	Helen C. Scheel	1074	3	4	Shock following operation	75.00
36988	Josephine Christensen	8	2	6	Asphyxiation	50.00
36989	Frank G. Hein	16	9	9	*Killed in action	300.00
36990	Edward J. Gamache	47	9	4	Sarcoma	75.00
36991	John W. Davis (Dis.)	75	8	10	Accidental	400.00
36992	Sclott Van Slicker	300	1	7	Accidental	50.00
36993	J. B. S. Goyette	178	11	2	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
36994	Gustave Schall	182	2	5	Heart disease	100.00
36995	Charles E. Ingalls	241	3	1	Heart disease	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
36996	Agnes Petrie	277	1	5	Child birth	25.00
36997	Winifred Phillips	277	4	1	Influenza	75.00
36998	Catherine Klotz	299	20	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
36999	Daisy Clanton	300	4	6	Pellagra	75.00
37000	Casper Pawley	316	32	0	Heart disease	300.00
37001	Wm. T. Bohanan (Dis.)	331	12	0	Accidental	400.00
37002	Karl H. Wagner (Dis.)	356	29	2	Accidental	400.00
37003	Celia Hillertz	416	13	0	Peritonitis	75.00
37004	Fritz Krumm	419	32	2	Myocarditis	300.00
37005	Walter Domochowski	434	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
37006	Roland Leland	459	3	4	*Died in U. S. Service	150.00
37007	Richard Halligan	522	27	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
37008	Louise W. Herzog	592	9	1	Hemorrhage	300.00
37009	James P. McCutcheon	268	13	7	Paralytic stroke	175.00
37010	Julius Benson	783	2	4	Fractured skull	100.00
37011	Gabriel Farkas	884	1	11	Hemorrhage	50.00
37012	Arthur S. Newburg	947	3	1	Goiter	150.00
37013	James T. Lupton	1337	2	9	Tuberculosis	100.00
37014	Wm. H. Jenkins	1657	2	3	Dropsy	100.00
37015	Cornelia O. Grabbitt	1850	7	11	Cancer	75.00
37016	Catherine Kilander	61	16	8	Heart disease	75.00
37017	Geo. R. Orlando	106	20	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
37018	Mary Alice Walker	200	5	11	Shock	75.00
37019	Ebenezer Dean	200	28	4	General dibility	300.00
37020	Fred Leseman	211	19	0	Carcinoma	300.00
37021	Wm. F. Hoffman	251	2	1	Endocarditis	25.00
37022	Charles Milne	343	8	10	Growth	75.00
37023	Minika Vollmer	366	24	7	Carcinoma	75.00
37024	Alice L. Nolan	449	19	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
37025	L. P. Christiansen	483	27	11	Heart disease	125.00
37026	Ellen Cranton	483	10	2	Heart disease	75.00
37027	Kolman Keresture	599	6	2	Pneumonia	300.00
37028	Katie Saari	608	1	3	Pneumonia	25.00
37029	Margaret Ward	913	2	1	Bright's disease	50.00
37030	J. W. Guthrie	1072	6	10	Apoplexy	300.00
37031	Harry W. Bird (Dis.)	1098	4	9	Accidental	300.00
37032	George Klotz	1285	5	0	Carcinoma	75.00
37033	Joseph K. Platero	1319	16	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
37034	Robert B. Johnson	1516	14	8	Suicide	125.00
37035	Lewis A. Breiner	1714	13	2	Diptheria	300.00
37036	Patrick Powers	20	18	0	Pneumonia	300.00
37037	Charles M. Goucher (Dis.)	41	11	9	Accidental	400.00
37038	Alfred A. Zink	349	20	6	Tumor	300.00
37039	Judson Brown	440	12	8	Hemorrhage	125.00
37040	Katherine Todd	490	16	2	Nephritis	75.00
37041	Mary M. Good	492	6	2	Ruptured	75.00
37042	Reba Hall Retting	593	1	7	Tuberculosis	25.00
37043	John Klosser	612	2	1	Tuberculosis	100.00
37044	Isabel Kirkpatrick	891	17	9	Ascitis	75.00
37045	Zachary T. Kinsey	941	11	7	Carcinoma	125.00
37046	Mrs. Ole Wevick	948	16	10	Hemorrhage	75.00
37047	Barnet Hershman	954	9	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
37048	Anna K. Wittmer	1051	17	2	Apoplexy	75.00
37049	Zeigmond Szalay	1180	5	1	Fracture	300.00
37050	Anna E. Trasberg	1511	12	2	Child birth	75.00
37051	Agnes F. Jagger	1511	2	10	Influenza	50.00
37052	Roy Esterby	1648	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
37053	Mike Salo	1805	1	1	Accidental	50.00
37054	Geo. Sankey	2	4	11	Broken neck	116.00
37055	Stella E. Tweed	11	6	4	Peritonitis	75.00
37056	Geo. J. Swank	73	23	11	Carcinoma	300.00
37057	Isabella Lundbeck	88	19	1	Cancer	75.00
37058	Hannah M. Johnson	88	18	10	Mastoiditis	75.00
37059	Louis Goering	246	17	1	Extravastion of urine	300.00
37060	Adam J. Doerner	355	16	5	Bronchitis	300.00
37061	Elizabeth Ann Dingle	429	19	2	Fracture	75.00
37062	Wm. Oscar Hess	562	1	3	Ulcer of stomach	50.00
37063	Caroline L. Putman	713	10	1	Carcinoma	75.00
37064	Theresa S. Clancy	700	14	0	Endocarditis	75.00
37065	James McClure	912	4	7	Influenza	50.00
37066	Gust Pearson	1048	1	5	*Killed in army	50.00
37067	Josephine Pagliacetti	1050	1	0	Carcinoma	25.00
37068	Arch Wilson	1178	9	5	Cancer	300.00
37069	Nellie Reeves	1888	3	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
37070	Oliver Smith	1900	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
					Total	$36,693.00

*In U. S. Service.

114	Full beneficial claims	$25,993.00
25	Semi-beneficial claims	2,450.00
90	Wife claims	5,500.00
8	Disability claims	2,750.00
237		$36,693.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JULY, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3711	Deborah Snook	891	2	1	Three months in arrears	.....
3712	Wm. J. Hurley (Dis.)	740	1	11	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	.....
3713	Jacob Sauer	135	1	2	In bad health when admitted	50.00
3714	Arthur J. Brennan	907	1	2	Semi, not a member two years	.....
3715	Ida Enthrope	1922	8	10	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3716	Funa K. Junkkari	1665	2	10	Sick when husband was admitted	50.00
3717	Lydia Young	1837	1	4	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	25.00
3718	Barbara Kritter	3718	4	8	Sick when husband was admitted	75.00
3719	Wendell Harbster (Dis.)	904	10	3	Not filed within two years	.....
3720	Victor B. Hanson	523	5	3	Three months in arrears	400.00
3721	Georgia A. Barham	605	3	7	Sick when husband was admitted	75.00
3722	Jennie P. Kaufhold	14	1	8	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3723	Enoch Ulrich (Dis.)	47	18	6	Not result of accidental injuries	400.00
3724	Margaret Millett	1671	1	2	Not filed within six months	25.00
3725	Edwin Erickson	781	10	7	Three months in arrears	125.00
3726	John Robt. Redpath	58	8	8	Not member required length of time	.....
3727	Charles W. Brary (Dis.)	993	11	0	Not result of accidental injuries	.....
3728	Gustave Allen	1456	1	4	Sick when admitted	.....

Canadian Unions Grow

In its annual report on "Labor Organization in Canada" the Dominion Department of Labor says that the marked increase in Canadian trade union membership recorded in 1917 was surpassed in 1918 and indicates a rapidity of growth probably without precedent in the history of Organized Labor in the Dominion.

"At the end of 1913 trade union members in Canada numbered 175,799. The two following years showed a decline of 32,456, reducing the membership to 143,343. In 1916, although there was a loss of 41 local branches, the membership figures showed a gain of 17,064, increasing the total to 160,407. The year 1917 showed the substantial increase of 44,223 members, bringing the total to 204,630 comprised in 1,974 local branches for the year of 132. During 1918 the activity of the previous year was continued, nearly all of the trade union organizations increasing their membership.

"At the close of 1918 the membership for all classes of trade unions in Canada was 248,887, comprised in 2,274 branch unions, a total increase for the year of 44,257 in membership and 300 in local branches."

Something New in Door Construction

One of the exhibits of the Model Homes Exhibition now being held at London is a door of novel construction, which has been patented in Great Britain under the name of "The Receivador." The door is a double one, and is constructed with compartments into which tradesmen may insert parcels without disturbing the occupier of the premises. Inside the house another door gives access to the compartments, and the mechanical feature of the contrivance is the alternating interlock, a clever device which makes it mechanically impossible for both the outer and the inner door to be open or unlocked at one and the same time.

When the tradesmen, after inserting his package, closes the outer door of the compartment and turns the knob, this action automatically locks the outer door and unlocks the inner door. When the occupier removes the package and closes the inner, the latter in the same manner is locked and the outer door unlocked. The doors and locks are being manufactured in Nottingham and the inventor claims that his idea completely revolutionizes shop-to-home delivery service. The patentee, an American citizen at present residing in Nottingham, has already made application for patent rights in the United States.

Two principles have stood face to face from the beginning of time and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity; the other is the divine right of kings. — Abraham Lincoln.

Correspondence

A. F. of L. Resolution

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 9th to 23rd, inclusive, 1919, adopted a declaration endorsing the covenant of the League of Nations and the labor draft agreement as part of the treaty and of the league. In addition to endorsing the treaty, the covenant of the League of Nations and the labor charter, the Convention also adopted the following:

"That nothing in the League of Nations as endorsed by this Convention can be construed as denying the right of self-determination and freedom to Ireland as recognized by the vote of this Convention * * *"

In addition, individual members and friends of Organized Labor will aid materially if they will send a letter, or even a postal card, to each of the two United States Senators, prevailing upon them to vote in favor of the ratification of the treaty with the League of Nations and the labor charter.

All know, that the covenant and the labor charter are not perfect. No more is any other human institution perfect, but the covenant and the labor charter are the first real effort made to try and prevent a recurrence of international bitterness and international wholesale slaughter.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

A Call for Volunteers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The officers of the American Federation of Labor are in receipt of numerous requests for assistance to organize the unorganized wage workers. Having a limited number of salaried organizers, we find it absolutely necessary to call upon our volunteer organizers to a greater extent than heretofore. This letter is sent you with the request that you aid in the effort to form unions of various crafts and callings in direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. The workers cannot hope to maintain their rights or progressive position in the various phases of modern society unless they organize, and exercise all those functions which, as workmen and citizens, it is their duty and privilege to exercise.

There were six resolutions approved by the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, requesting assistance and co-operation of American Federation of Labor organizers in organizing campaigns. Briefly set forth, they are:

Resolution 54 sets forth the great need of organization work among the women wage workers in the laundry industry.

Resolution 58 urges co-operation with the timber workers in organizing the wage earners in that industry throughout the South.

Resolution 80 deals with the organization of the newsboys and asks for help in that line.

Resolution 107 deals with a special organization effort in the enameling trade, especially in the Canton, O., district and in the New England States.

Resolution 205 has for its object the better and more thorough organization of the stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants.

Resolution 213 calls particular attention to the need of a special organizing campaign in Detroit and St. Louis among the fur workers.

Now is the time for the workers of America to join unions of their trades and callings, in order that they may receive the many benefits accuring from organization; therefore, as an organizer for your district you are requested to form unions of workers that have no national or international organization in direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

Particular attention should be given at this time to organizing rubber workers, bank clerks, stenoghraphers, typewriters, bookkeepers and assistants, and

policemen, all of which will be chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor.

The national and international organizations allow a specified amount for organizing the unions of their particular crafts or callings. A number of communications have been received in regard to the organization of waiters and waitresses.

In order to reimburse you for time lost and expenses incurred, the Federation will allow you a fee of $30 for organizing each union in direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, provided the application for charter contains 20 or more names; for less than this number, $20 will be paid. The cost of charter and outfit is $10. In addition, this office receives one-fourth of the initiation fee paid by each member. The laws of the American Federation of Labor provide that the initiation fee charged members by directly affiliated unions shall not be less than $2 nor more than $20; that dues shall not be less than 75c per member per month. After Local is established, the dues to the American Federation are 20c per member per month.

An early report from you will be highly appreciated. If there is any further information that you desire, or literature for distribution, kindly advise me.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

Threatens to Revoke Charter

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Enclosed find copy of a communication forwarded by direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to Charles Perry Taylor, Secretary of the Washington State Federation of Labor, advising the officers of the Washington State Federation of Labor that if they do not disavow the action of the State Convention in submitting the proposition of the One Big Union to affiliated unions, the Executive Council will be compelled — in accordance with the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor — to revoke the charter and to organize a State Body composed of the loyal unions in the State of Washington.

In view of the fact that the Washington State Federation of Labor has taken a course out of harmony with their charter rights and the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and inimical to the best interests of the National and International Unions, and which if extended to other states, would give momentum to a movement having for its object the disruption of National and International Organizations, would urge you to immediately wire the officers of your Local Unions in the state of Washington to notify William A. Short, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, 402 Mutual Life Bldg., Seattle, Wash., that they repudiate the action of the State Body in submitting the proposition of the One Big Union to the Local Unions for a referendum vote, and to insist that they comply with the decision and instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor set forth in the attached communication, which I make part of this communication to you.

I am requesting that you wire the officers of your Local Unions instead of writing to them, for the reason that I received a wire today from Secretary Taylor, advising that he had turned the communication over to President Short, who will call his Executive Committee to meet at Seattle on August 17th to act upon the communication containing the instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

August 2, 1919.

Mr. Charles Perry Taylor, Secretary,
Washington State Federation of Labor,
Box 1285, Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Washington State Federation of Labor has ordered its affiliated unions to take a referendum vote upon the proposition of forming "One Big Union" along industrial lines, the vote to determine whether or not a call for a special conference should be issued to carry the decision in favor of the formation of such a union, if the vote resulted that way, into effect.

I have a copy of the official document issued by the Washington State Federation of Labor under the caption, "Referendum Vote" dated Tacoma, Washington, July 1, 1919. This particular

proposition is designated as No. 8, and reads as follows:

"No. 8. The Convention ordered the following submitted to referendum vote:

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor recommend that each Local Union affiliated, vote upon the advisability of forming One Big Union along industrial lines, and that should a majority of numerical vote of the rank and file vote in favor of industrial unionism, that the State Federation of Labor issue a call for a special conference to be held in the city of Seattle, not less than sixty days after the final count of votes to outline the form of organization."

Your attention is called to the fact that the charter of the American Federation of Labor issued to all affiliated organizations, including the Washington State Federation of Labor, makes the following provision:

"Provided, That the said union do conform to the Constitution, laws, rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor, and in default thereof, or any part, this certificate of affiliation may be suspended or revoked, according to the laws of this Federation."

One of the basic principles upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded, set forth in Section 2, Article 2, is the strict recognition of the autonomy of the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The primary object of State Federations of Labor as recognized by the American Federation of Labor is designated in Section 1, Article 2, of the Constitution, as follows: "To secure legislation in the interests of the working masses" and of course, for such further helpful co-operative measures as may be deemed advisable to advance the interests of the organizations and members thereof, comprising the respective State Federations of Labor.

In ordering a vote upon the proposition to determine whether the Local Unions comprising the Washington State Federation of Labor shall adopt other organization policies, your organization has adsolutely ignored its pledge to recognize and support the principle of the autonomy of the National and International Unions, and their authority to direct activities with respect to the organization of their particular trades, and upon what principles such organizations shall be established.

The Washington State Federation of Labor has no authority to delegate to itself powers that belong solely to the National and International Organizations, and in which the American Federation of Labor or any affiliated body has no authority to interfere.

The illegal action of the Washington State Federation of Labor above referred to, has been brought to the attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council instructs me to notify the officers of your organization that unless they immediately disavow this illegal act and cease participating in a referendum vote which is in violation of its charter, pledges and the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which the Washington State Federation of Labor promised to observe, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will be compelled, under the law, to revoke the charter of your state organization.

In that event yourself and associates understand that the American Federation of Labor will immediately establish a bona fide state organization in Washington and will call on all National and International Unions to advise their Washington Locals to affiliate with same.

Hoping that the officers of the Washington State Federation of Labor will refuse to create this resultant discord that will only be beneficial to the opponents of labor, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed)

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Americanism

A flag raised over the Jamestown worsted mills was made of wool from American sheep—

Sorted by an American born.
Carded by an Italian born.
Spun by a Swedish born.
Warped by a German born.
Dressed by an English born.
Woven by a Belgian born.
Supervised by a French born.
Inspected by an American born.
Scoured by an Albanian born.
Dyed by a Turkish born.
Examined by an Irish born.
Pressed by a Polish born.
mericans all. —Exchange.

Casual Comment

No finer thing has been done by the American Federation of Labor than its action at the Atlantic City Convention in making provision for the organizing of the negroes. Industrial democracy as well as political democracy, must take in all the races. To leave out one, no matter how humble or how helpless, is to perpetuate in the labor world the means that will inevitably result in the debaring of all labor.

* * *

The worker does not care whether meat goes up or down, provided that his wages are so adjusted that the same amount of work purchases the same amount of flour. The dollar is after all but a counter, and a change in the counters does not affect the game itself in the least.

* * *

The workers of Toledo did not go on strike because the employer was growing too altruistic. They opposed the idea of a chimerical profit-sharing plan followed by an arbitrary increase in the hours of labor.

* * *

Labor does not want to be coddled. It wants justice and will have it. Labor doesn't seek war. It prefers peace, but when a fight is thrust upon it—well, the other fellow will wake up conscious of the fact he has been in a battle.

* * *

The League of Nations is the greatest world organization ever attempted and has within it the germ of the federation of the world. The merit of the league is that it offers means of adjusting international relations peaceably and of enabling the citizens of each country to settle their own affairs.

* * *

What is to become of the finest timber land in the world that has been sacrificed with no other apparent purpose than to make fortunes for anyone who could by trick or fraud cheat the Government out of the land held in trust for the people?

* * *

If some of the wise ones at Washington would put their efforts to constructive legislation and not waste valuable time yawping about the league, they might consider the report of Colonel Henry S. Graves, Chief of the United States Forestry Survey. Europe, Colonel Graves says, will need seven billion feet of lumber a year above normal demands for emergency construction.

* * *

Production cannot be increased or the cost of the product lowered by lower wages, for low wages do not mean cheap production, but greater production and more employment can be obtained by means of cheaper raw materials and by reducing the toll of monopoly.

* * *

What has occured through the war and the subsequent Peace Conference is not that we have become a world power, but that the center of gravity in world government has been shifted from Europe to America, from monarchism to democracy.

* * *

The President's address to the Senate struck many chords, all converging in emphasis on the future promise of the League of Nations.

* * *

Our leadership is real, it has come without our ambitious conspiring, it is backed by our boundless resources of wealth and humanity, and the way the President points out is one that we may follow without misgiving.

* * *

The edifice of private ownership of railroads is tottering to its fall. Even the best laid plans of railway executives, investors, and those who would keep up the status quo, instead of propping it up, are actually hastening its fall.

* * *

The Government cannot, as a regular peace-time policy, guarantee profits on private capital invested in any private industry. Government guarantees to private capital place a premium on inefficiency that would be greater by far than any that could be imagined or has probably ever occured in any form of public ownership.

* * *

The strength of labor today comes from the fact that it is the one party in the community that has a definite and constructive program. The old order is

bankrupt of ideas, but the workers have declared their adherence to the principle, "Production for service, not profit."

* * *

There was a Council of Five across the water that did their best to make a lasting peace throughout the world. There is a Combine of Five on this side that are doing their utmost to control the very necessities of life and starve into submission a long suffering public.

* * *

The autocratic conduct of employers in the steel industry has long been one of the outstanding points of industrial injustice in America.

* * *

The all-important topic of discussion today is the prevalent labor unrest and the ways of eliminating this menace to stability and prosperity. It would be logical to investigate and ascertain why American ideals permit irregular conditions to exist here.

* * *

The cause of this unrest in the nation does not interest the Congress in the least, and the member who attempts to bring about investigation of the causes is promptly squelched. The remedy is to elect a Congress that will not be under the thumb of big business.

* * *

The success of an organization depends in a large measure on the co-operation and help of the individual member. Are you doing your best to help in the drive for that 500,000?

* * *

The pigmy tribe of publicists who are trying to smooth the troubled sea of social and industrial unrest present a most pitiable and ridiculous figure. Before the winter is upon us the full force of the struggle for better conditions and wages will be felt.

* * *

Some day they'll go a mite too far in this thing of raising the price of things to eat and wear, and then — and then the American public will meekly lie down and die.

* * *

The packers are spotless again. The Federal Trade Commission, it seems, has unjustly accused them of controlling the meat industry. Mr. White, before an investigating committee of Congress, denies the statements of Mr. Colover and Mr. Murdock. He claims the "Big Five" do not control 73 per cent of the American product, but admits they control 6[illegible] per cent. How could anyone with only two-thirds of the American product in his hands control the market?

* * *

"What goes up must come down" is an old saying, but as all rules have exceptions, so has this one when applied to the high cost of living.

* * *

"A stitch in time saves nine," but if old H. C. L. goes much higher you won't have a stitch to stitch.

* * *

Just think, if every member of our organization would get one new member we would be trotting in the 500,000 class at the end of the next fiscal year.

* * *

Now that the telegraph and telephone lines have been turned back to their owners — we'll have to dig in the scrap heap for something to say about Mr. Burleson. But why worry?

* * *

The unionists who refuse to conform to the rule of the majority are not worth very much to the organized movement.

* * *

Honest criticism comes only from those who participate in the activities of the trade union movement and who do their part.

* * *

The Treaty of Peace, including the provision for the League of Nations, may not be a perfect document, but it is a good document. It forms the basis for an understanding among the greater and lesser civilized nations of earth that insures justice to all nations, weak and strong alike.

* * *

Coal is one of those articles that positively mean life to peoples, as well as to their industries, and the acute natural of the coal problem all over the world today indicates the need of co-operative planing.

* * *

One of the best ways to head off Bolshevism in this country is by organizing and establishing democratic conditions in industry. Put your best effort to the end and we won't be long getting the 500,000 we are after.

Against the injunction, the lockout and the strike, the Union Label is invulnerable.

Trade Notes

L. U. 1235, Modesto, Cal.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and our scale of wages of $7 went into effect July 18th. E. I. Freeman, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C.—This is to advise you that our trade movement has been settled and our new scale of 75c an hour went into effect July 1st. W. A. Knotts, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—I am glad to inform you that our new wage scale of 80c an hour has been granted. L. H. Lacey, R. S.

* * *

District Council of Buffalo and Vicinity.—I wish to inform you that our demands for 80c an hour have been granted. J. F. Dexter, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 526.—Galveston, Tex.—I am writing to inform you of our wage increase to 87½c an hour. We had no difficulty whatever. Harris Trammell, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1940, Toledo, O.—This is to inform you that we have made a settlement regarding our trade movement on a basis of 61c per hour. Wm. Croll, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.—We wish to notify you that our trade movement was a success and we had no trouble in getting our scale of 75c an hour and do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining our other demand of 80c after September. E. J. Desmarais.

* * *

L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.—I am pleased to report that our new trade movement has been satisfactorly settled and after July 1st wages of members will be 70c an hour. John H. Brown, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1884.—Lubbock, Tex.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and we had no trouble whatever in getting the scale of 75c an hour. W. A. Morris, R. S.

L. U. 971, Reno, Nevada.—This is to notify you that the new scale of $7 per day went into effect July 1, without any opposition. Tom W. Binatt, R. S.

Foreign Trade Notes

The New South Wales government is preparing a bill to compel employers to reinstate returned soldiers.

* * *

It is estimated that there are now 1,000,000 unemployed in Germany, one-fourth of whom are in Berlin.

* * *

Felt hatters in England are demanding an increase of 30 per cent in wages.

* * *

The majority stockholders of the great Oppeln mine, at Oppeln, Germany, have agreed to turn over its stock to members of miners' union at par.

* * *

Cotton operatives in England are now working 55½ hours a week, the machinery in both the spinning mills and weaving sheds running ten hours a day from Monday to Friday, and five and a half hours on Saturday.

* * *

The French Senate passed the eight-hour labor bill, which now becomes a law.

* * *

Wages in Denmark increased about 28 per cent between April, 1914, and April, 1917, and about 53 per cent up to April, 1918.

* * *

The biggest undertaking that the British Government will try in order to give employment to men liberated from the army forces will be the channel tunnel from Dover, England, to Calais, France.

* * *

The ships launched from Scottish yards during the quarter ending March 31, 1919, numbered 80 and aggregated 96,486 tons. This tonnage is much lower than the average of the 10 years preceding the war, and especially the years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 15, Portland, Ore.

The accompanying photograph shows the present officers of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 15, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was organized in Portland, Ore., last January, with 14 charter members. It now has over 60 members and is the first and only organization of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. O. E. Hibbs Mrs. F. J. Lippold Mrs. C. C. Grunden Miss Louise Hartwig
Mrs. S. Greer Mrs. J. D. Smith
Miss Brock Campbell Miss Helma Farsell Miss Frona Hibbs

The object of the organization is to further the cause of Organized Labor, to assist the Brotherhood of Carpenters, to promote the principles of unionism among the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of Carpenters.

We are pledged to promote the purchasing of union-made goods of every kind. Our slogan: "Union Men and Women, Demand Union-Made Goods Bought With Union-Made Money."

The Auxiliary took second prize of $50 for their beautiful rose float in the recent floral parade of the Rose Festival. There were about 75 trees and roses used and the ladies are justly proud of their success, as they did all the work themselves, no florist or decorators were engaged.

The Auxiliary is very active in social affairs and uses the greater part of the money thus obtained in buying certificates of stock in the new Labor Temple, which is now under process of erection here.

Other Auxiliaries of different labor organizations are being set in motion as the success of this organization has attracted widespread attention throughout the circles of organized workers.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Ira F. Deturk, of whom the accompanying picture is a good likeness, will confer a favor by advising his wife, Mrs. Ira Deturk, 611 S. 18½ St., Reading, Pa.

Don't budge from your savings budget. Put the rest in Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

Craft Problems

Hopper Problems

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

(School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

A hip roof is nothing more than an inverted hopper. This problem is valuable for developing the cuts for roof boards intersecting on a hip rafter, for getting the side and top cuts for gutters, hoods over fire places and for solving many similar jobs that a foreman must know if he is to superintend his building to a successful completion.

Fig. 1 shows the method of developing the miter joint. The side of the hopper should be laid out full size as shown. "E" to "F" is the width of stock required for the side of the hopper. "E" to "D" is the corner to be removed to produce a level line on the top edge. The miter is developed on the square or top edge of the stock, as shown in the top view. Project a line up from the point "D" and also from the point "X" connecting these points thus obtained on the top view will give the miter cut. This miter may also be found with the steel square as shown on the right hand side of the illustration, using the rise and run to lay out the splay of the hopper and the rise and length (bridge measure of the run and rise) to find the miter cut. Cut on the rise.

To find the angle to set the bevel square to, so that when the bevel is applied at right angles to the stock in testing the miter before assembling, develope as shown in Fig. 1. Produce a plumb line. Make "D" to "F" equal "D-F" on the side view. "D-E" equal "E-D" side view. Carry the point "F" down to the base line and connect with the point "D." Carry the point "K," side view down to the line "D" on the development and from this point produce a parallel line to the line previously drawn. At right angles to these lines

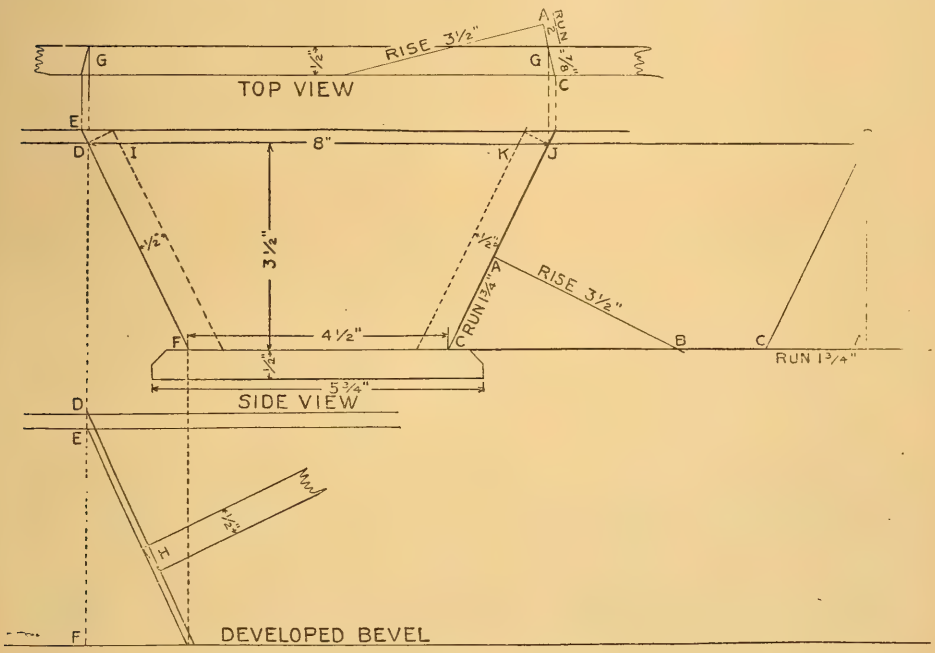


Fig. 1.—Hopper Problems—Mitre Joint.

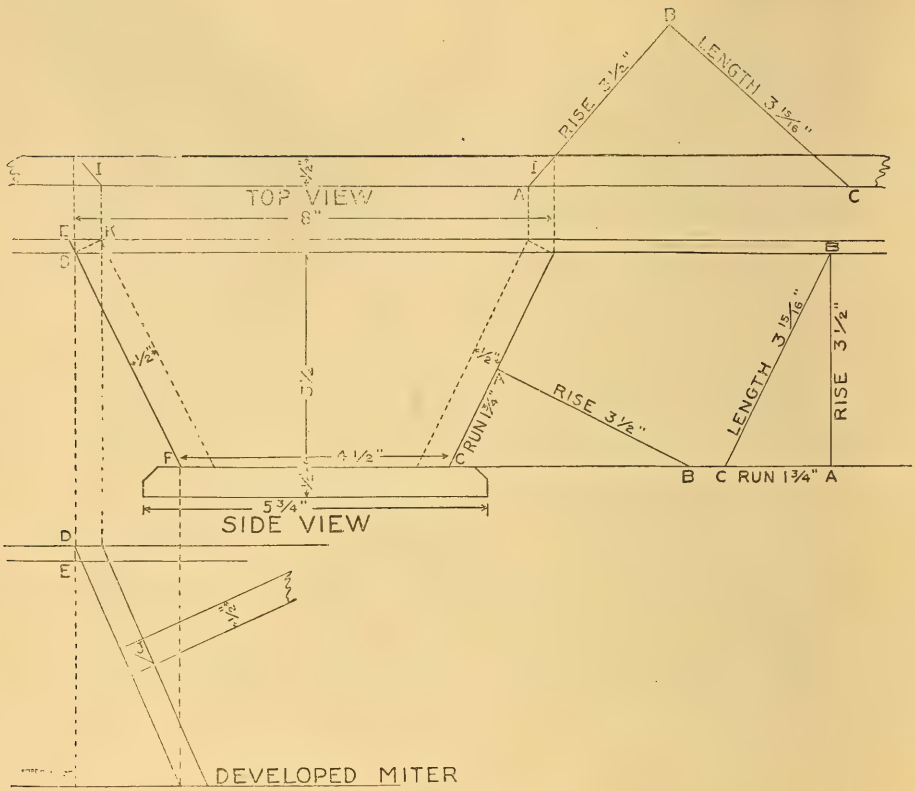


Fig. 2—Hopper Problem—Butt Joint.

Fig. 3—The Completed Hoppers.

lay off two parallel lines equal to the thickness of the stock to be used and connect the points thus obtained. Then angle "I" on the top view is the miter cut laid off on the top edge of the stock and angle "J" is the angle to set the bevel to, to test the joint before fastening.

Fig. 2 shows the method of developing the butt joint which is similar to the miter joint previously described. The side of the hopper should be laid out full size as shown. "E-F" is the width of stock required for the side of the hopper. "E-D" is the corner to be removed to produce a level line on the top edge. The butt bevel is developed on the square or top edge of the stock as shown in the top view. Project a line up from the point "D" and also from the point "E" connecting these points thus obtained on the top view will give the bevel for the butt joint.

Measurements should be taken on the line "D." In the miter joints all four sides are the same length. In the butt joint two sides are the extreme length, "D-J" and two ends "I-K" or in other words, the ends should be twice the distance "D-I" shorter than the sides.

These bevels may also be obtained with the steel square as shown on the right hand side of the illustration, using the rise and run as before, to lay out the splay of the hopper and the rise and one-half the run to find the bevel for the joint. Cut on the run.

To find the angle to set the bevel square, so that when the bevel is applied at right angles to the stock in testing the joint before assembling, develop as shown in Fig. 2. Produce a plumb line as before. Make "D-F" equal "D-f" on the side view. "D-E" equal "D-E" on the side view. Carry the point "F" down to the base line and connect with the point "E." From the point "D" produce a parallel line to the previous line. At right angles to these lines lay off two parallel lines equal to the thickness of the stock to be used and connect the points thus obtained. Then the angle "G" on the top view is the butt joint laid off on the top edge of the stock and angle "H" is the angle to set the bevel to, to test the joint before fastening. Fig. 3 shows the completed hoppers.

Benjamin Franklin's picture is on the 1919 War Savings Stamps; his thrift ideas are behind them.

A Roof With Rafters of Unequal Length

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Let "A-B-C-D" in Fig 1 be the square or lower plate set on top of the tower stud wall. On this plate rest short "curb" rafters which carry a circular plate as "E-F-G" and "H" and on this

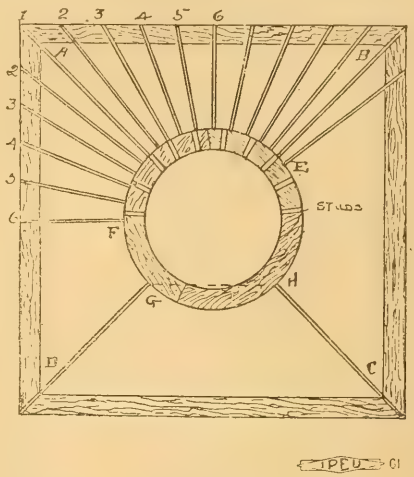


Fig. 1

circular plate rest, short studding forming what is technically termed a "drum" as "E-C-D-F" in Fig. 2 topped by a roof with curved rafters.

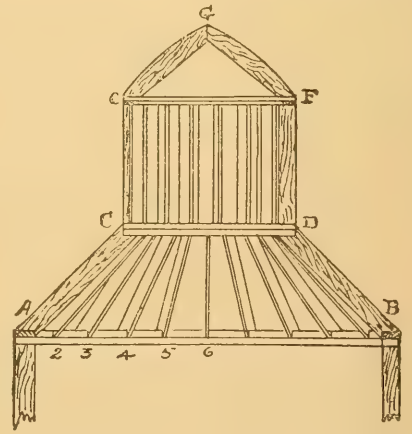


Fig. 2

By referring to the plan, Fig. 1, it will be seen that the seats of the rafters are of different lengths, increasing from the center or No. 6 rafter to the corner or hip rafter, No. 2, which series is repeated on all four sides of the tower. As the

seats are of various lengths, the rafters will also vary, though they have the same rise or pitch as "X-Y" in Fig. 3 in which diagram the varying lengths will be distinctly seen decreasing in length from the hip angle to center or middle of the length of each plate, on each of the four sides, which will necessitate eight sets of rafters with their bottom bevels. sawn reversed for right and left and cuts; also one set of the same kind for No. 6. Each succeeding

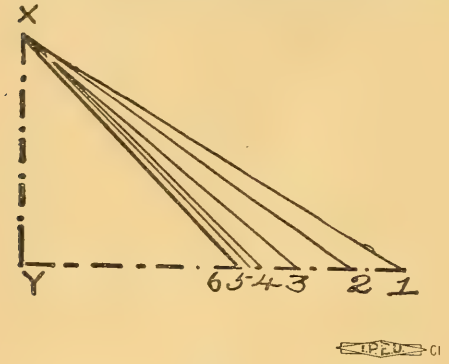


Fig. 3.

timber will have a different bottom side bevel, but the bevel cuts, top and bottom, will be the same, which will require care and good judgment to pick out and cut without waste so it is advisable to get them out in sets two for each side. The top and bottom cuts are also notched to fit over the plates and prevent their slipping. All the top rafters being of the same length and curvature, they may be sawn out from one pattern and set up in the manner already before described.

The "Art of Coping"

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

This "art of coping," although rarely or ever distinguished by such a title, is practiced in the trades and crafts of carpentry and joinery, cabinet making, marble and stone cutting, bronze and ironwork.

It consists of, or rather is, the practice or means of forming continuous regular intersections of curved surfaces and moldings on re-entrant or inside angles either acute, obtuse or right. It is different from the arts of "mitring" and "scribing" as it involves different mechanical procedure and handicraft, yet it is just as necessary and of as much utility as these two valuable practices.

Primarily it might be said to spring from, and be dependent on the mitre principle, yet it advances further in its application, in the following manner:

Take, for example, one of the simple moldings illustrated in Fig. 1 and let us consider an ordinary quarter-round. Here we find the logical mechanical method would be to mitre the two, say, on an inside angle of 45 degrees or a square angle together, and were the material back of the piece solid and even like smooth stone, it might, perhaps, be the proper way, but unfortunately the experienced artisan knows that wall sur-

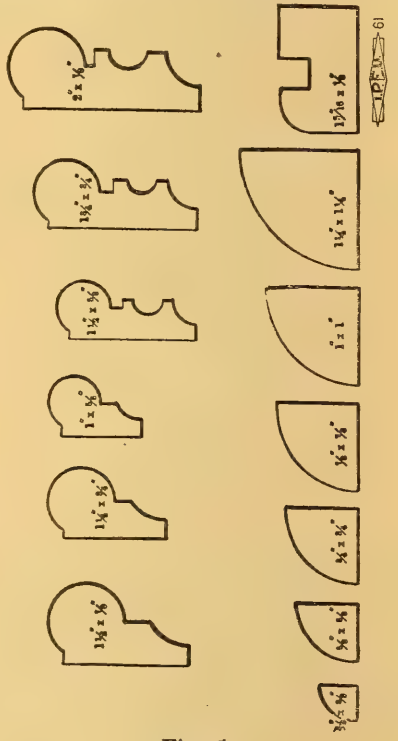


Fig. 1

faces are never either strong or even and his mitre will come uneven, and will not intersect by reason of one piece, sliding past or pressing behind its fellow, so he resorts to "coping" to preserve the intersection.

And how is this done? Simply by sawing and pairing away the wood extending beyond the outline of the mitre cut on one piece, because in "coping" only one piece is first mitred, then coped to fit over the profile of its fellow on the right or left hand, as they may occur, so that the quarter-round must be first

sawn to a true mitre in the ordinary mitre box and afterwards coped by saw out to the curve of the molding, keeping the saw close to the outline and finish-

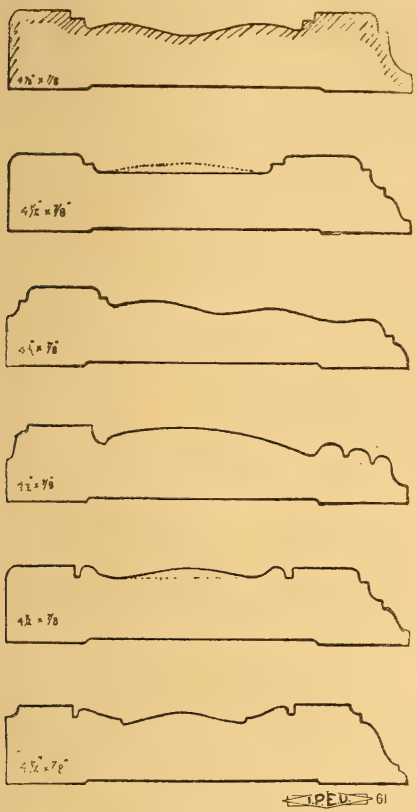


Fig. 2

ing it to a hair with a sharp chisel or pocket knift. All the other moldings here are similarly treated for inside angles, but it is also extensively em-

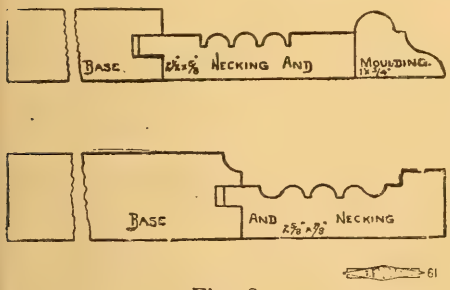
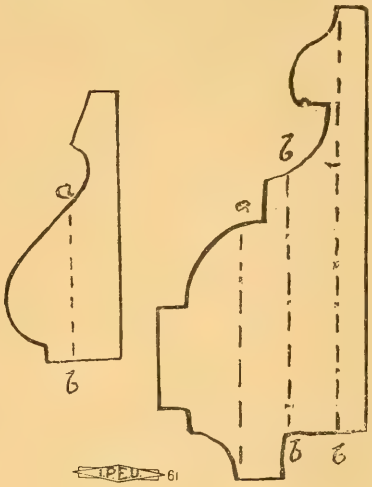


Fig. 3

ployed by carpenters, trimmers and decorators, in putting up picture moldings the outlines of which are represented in section in the upper series in this sketch, Fig. 1.

But again, carpenters, house trimmers and cabinet makers, also bronze and ironworkers, employ this art frequently to preserve the continuity of moldings in interior finish and decoration, so we exhibit in Fig. 2 sections of chair or wall



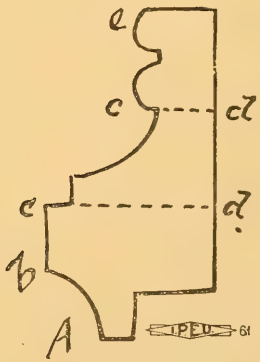


Fig. 4

rail all coped on inside angles or corners and again in Fig. 3 readers will notice two sections of room-base or skirting where this art must be used, previous mitring of course always being indispensable to obtain the profile on inside angles or corners of any angle whatsoever from 5 to 50 degrees, either acute or obtuse and the whole simple principle involved in the "art of coping" is to always keep in mind that the end of the "coped" piece, coped is only the profile of the molding hollowed out as shown

in Fig. 4 on the end of its adjoining intersecting piece so as to continue on the run of the molding without break or deviation.

The same rule applies to all exterior moldings on buildings witnessed in the crown mold in Fig. 5.

Some mechanics might prefer to mitre this, but although it is not wrong from a workman-like viewpoint, still I think the cope is a safer and stronger job, provided the molding is run true, straight and out of wind. In plan words "a cope" is always the reverse of the profile of every molding and fits to it at every inside corner, so as to be invisible, and with all flat, square, and curved members joining and intersecting each to each without interruption all around, and up and down where required.

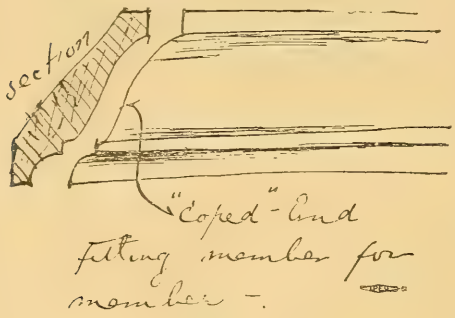


Fig. 5

The Wall Board Home

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The idea of this illustration is to let one have a real look into a complete, economical, cosy wall board home. This is a three in one picture, you will note the ceiling of the main room has a beam effect though it is not expensive, as there is very little time or lumber used, in fact the idea throughout is to use as little as possible, and yet do a neat, complete job, with that ceiling and the level panel below it, and with the well arranged panels below them I will leave it to you if it does not make an attractive room.

Now, as one looks through the other room and sees the windows and sees the panels just as simple as they can be, running from the base to the ceiling, it surely is so simple it can't look bad. Then in the other room one has to imagine how nice the plate shelf and panel above set off the room, but anyone that is used to wall board work knows there is no place in the whole house that can be made to look better than a well-made wall board dining room, no where in the world have I seen wall board shown off to a better advantage than in a dining room.

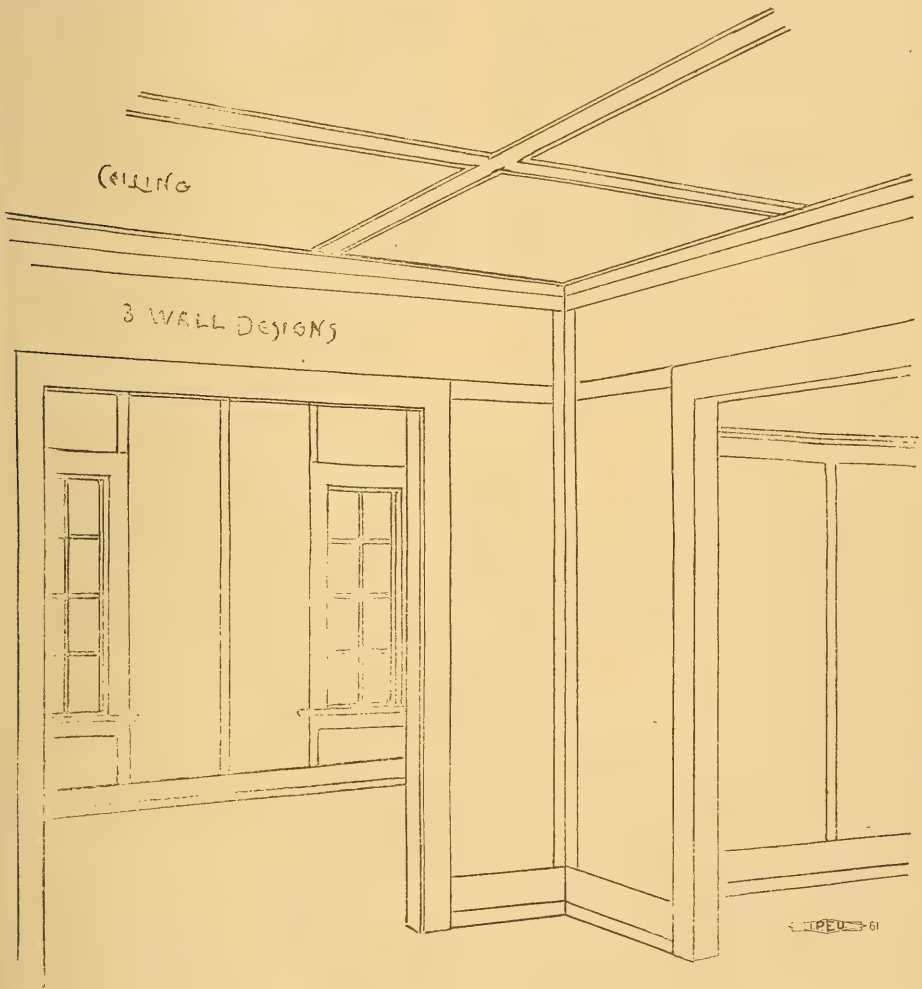
From this and the other articles I have written I trust the average carpenter can grasp possibly some idea of wall board work that he has never fully given consideration before.

My object in writing these articles was not to make one think that wall board was the only thing, and there was nothing but wall board, but it was to bring the average carpenter's knowledge of the subject to the point that wall board was a real building material, not simply a cheap thing to cover up a little patch of cheap work.

There is no doubt in my mind today that the average builder, architect, contractor, carpenter and all look upon wall board to a certain extent as a cheap thing and never give it any consideration, only in the cheaper classes of work, yet in the very center of the largest cities, you will see, and I myself have covered up fine quartered oak, lumber that most builders consider pretty fair with wall board and greatly improved the fine entrance of a large business place that dealt in the finest of building materials. Now, this job had nothing to do with advertising wall board, quite the reverse, it was the entrance of the leading plate glass dealers of the state. They were not satisfied with their fine new building as planed by the architect, and left by the builder, though I considered it a fine job, yet I had to admit with them that when I had it covered with wall board it was a most wonderful improvement, and as we carpenters come in contact with these things in our daily work, we simply might just as well take our hat off to wall board, and look upon it for what it is worth, for it is bound to be used more and more, and the sooner we carpenters give it full consideration, not only the better we will be off, but the better will the wall board jobs be.

The man that looks upon anything as only cheap is bound to a certain extent to get nothing but cheap appearing work out of it, but when one gets educated up to where he knows fine work can be done with it, then he too, does fine work with it.

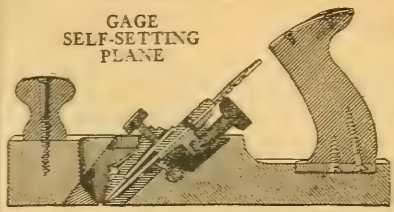
Many of the finest rooms I ever have seen were finished to some extent with wall board, now likely it will be hard for many carpenters to believe that, but to anyone who will give the subject the thought and study that I have given it, I am sure they will say the same thing, some will say where do you



see this work. I can hardly answer everywhere, in the show windows, store rooms, general offices, private offices, large dining halls, private dining rooms, everywhere I have no doubt, but all over the entire world to some extent, though I will admit the finest work does not appear to any great extent, except in the many localities that have seen and used wall board for years and year after year have learned to use it more and more, as I am sure all localities will as they become better acquainted with its possibilities.

Now, to all that have read these articles with interest, I will say, don't go crazy about wall board, there is nothing to go crazy about, but study wall board as you study any board, be it spruce, walnut, oak or whatever kind of board it may be, learn where the different kinds of lumber are made to serve the best, learn to apply whatever board is wanted to the best advantage. Learn to make a job of any kind of board and you will find there are uses for all kind of boards and that real first-class work can be made with any of them. In other words, be a real builder, and you will find enjoyment in building and others will enjoy the work that you do.

"THE PLANE WITH A WOOD BOTTOM AND IRON THROAT." (See Cut.)



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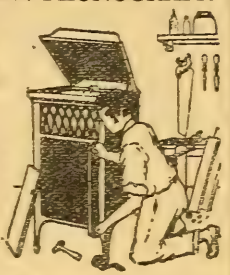

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It contains a method which you have never seen before. We want you to see this method if you buy or not.

Can you believe that we can pick up a carpenter who has never worked on a roof, give him our book and compete him right away against the most experienced roof framer in the country?

Give them a problem like this:

Find the lengths and bevels of Hip, Valley, Purloin, Common and Jack rafters, spaced 32 inches.

Size of building, 27 feet 7½ inches wide and 40 feet 3½ inches long. Pitch is 10½-inch rise to 12-inch run.

We will stake our reputation that the inexperienced carpenter with our book will be correct, that he will get the answers 10 times quicker, and that he is sure he is right, and that he did not use figures or the Steel Square, or did he draw.

We are making a special advertising price of $1.00. Deposit this amount with us and we will send this book for 60 days examination.

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A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.

High Prices World Wide

While anti-union elements are blaming Organized Labor for present high prices, along comes "The Annalist," financial paper, and prints a War Industries Board report which declares that high prices have spread throughout the commercial world. High prices prevail in Japan, where it is a crime to organize a trade union, and in India, where organization of the workers is an unknown doctrine.

"Remoteness from the chief scene of conflict," it is stated, "did not protect Japan nor Australia from a revolution in prices; difference in economic organization did not protect India; the maintenance of neutrality did not protect Argentina. No other development has ever demonstrated so forcibly the strength of the economic bonds that unite all the nations of the globe in a common

Call for a Canadian Industrial Conference

The Government is arranging for a Canadian industrial conference which will include capitalists and workers. The conference will be the first of its kind in the history of the Dominion and will be along the same lines as a meeting called in England by Premier Lloyd George after the armistice was signed.

In discussing this Canadian movement Premier Borden urged the establishment of more cordial relations between employer and employed. He declared that after the present period of inflation has passed "Canada, in common with other countries, will probably face a period of depression.

"For the past five years," he said, "the world has been wasting the productive capacity of 50,000,000 men actually engaged in warlike activities. The business of the world has been completely disorganized and a long period will probably lapse before it can be completely reestablished.

The industries of the country have a very direct and intimate relation to each other, and serious disturbances or stoppage of work through differences between employer and employed makes its effects felt in every allied or related industry.

"No one would claim or even suggest that injustice in respect of hours or wages should not be redressed by reasonable or effective means. But lockouts and strikes are almost as destructive as war itself in the waste and loss which they occasion and in their disturbing influence upon the industrial life.

Make an ending to foolish spending. Buy W. S. S.

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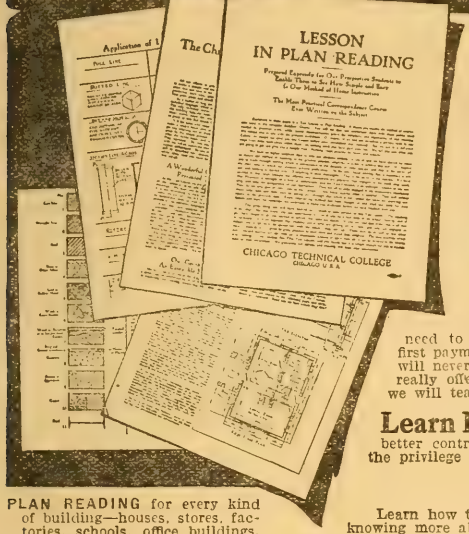

Send now for this FREE lesson which we will send to prove how quickly you can learn Plan Reading by our new easy method. Not a penny to pay for this lesson. Without a good knowledge of plans your opportunities are limited. The man at work doesn't get the chance to study blue prints or to have their meaning explained. We make the chance for you. We place in your hands plans used in actual building work by contractors in Chicago and other cities, and you get lessons by men in charge of building work who will help you at every step and make you an expert plan reader.

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When you think of the successful men and women you know — people who are doing things worth while — you will find that they possess force, vim and energy — the kind that simply brim over when the blood is filled with iron. Nuxated Iron by enriching the blood and creating new red blood cells, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the weakened tissues and helps to instill renewed force and energy into the whole system. Three million people use it annually as a tonic, strength and blood-builder.

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See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired; next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Numbers of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while have most astonishingly increased their strength and endurance simply by taking iron in the proper form.

birch interior trim

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Building is starting up rapidly all over the country and the smart ones will get the first plums.

Knowledge counts—brighten up your knowledge of that beautiful and favorite hardwood, **birch**, by sending for our set of six *free* finished samples and the handsome **birch** book. We'll send them to your customers too if you'll mention their names. Let's all pull together. Write now.

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Investigate BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH and be convinced that it is superior to all other coverings for low pitch or flat roofs, for roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, sleeping porches, conservatories, etc.

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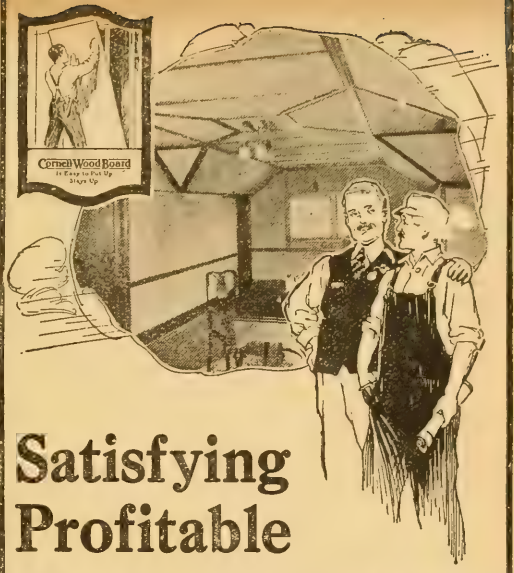

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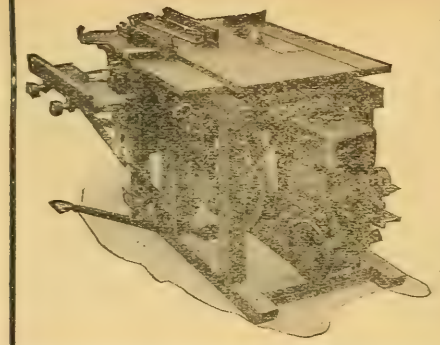
Excels for Walls, Ceilings and Partitions, Repairs, Alterations or New Work



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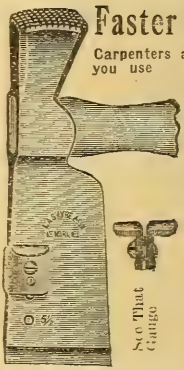

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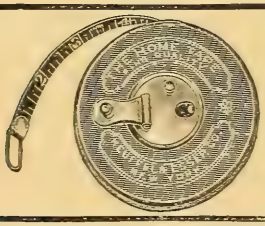

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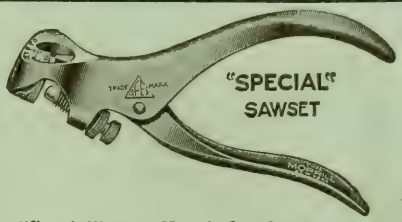

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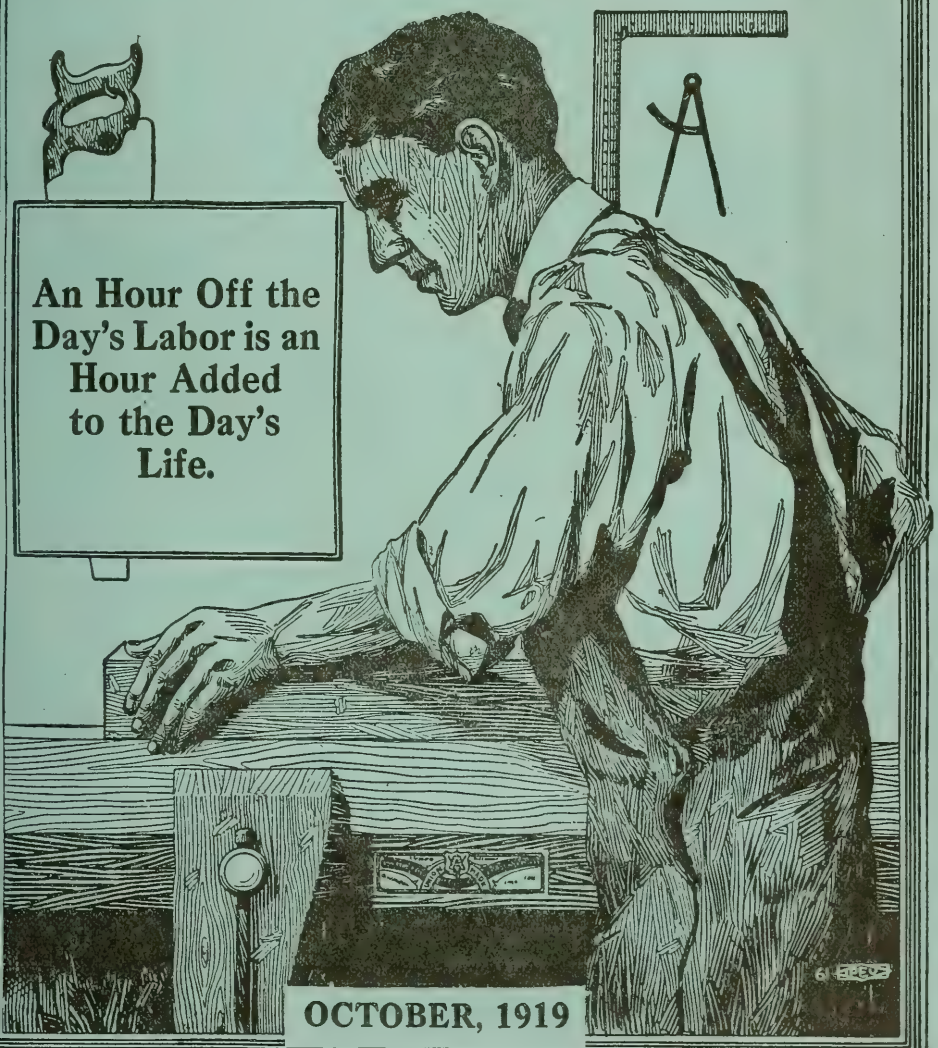

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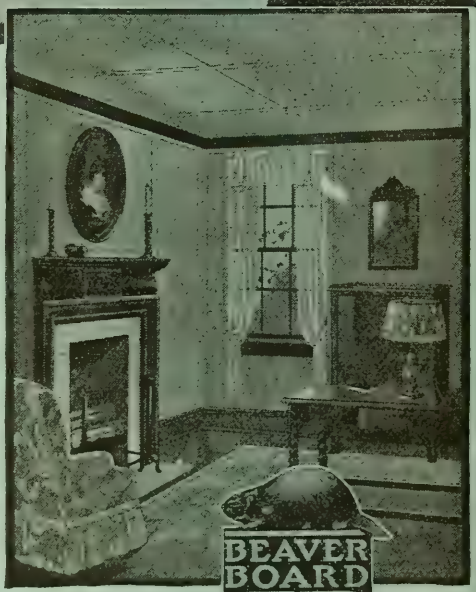

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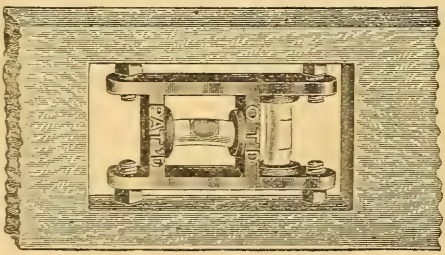

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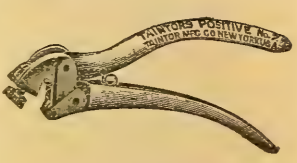

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Old Carpenter to His Saw

By Drury

'Tis many years I've had thee now, old friend,
My weary hand now grasps thee painfully;
What weary hours did we together spend,
From Monday's sunrise, until Saturday.
Both you and I are now grown old,
And I, too, shall be cast away,
To die and perish in the cold
Of the poor workman's Winter day.

Both you and I have worn out all the steel
And brightness of your younger days of glee;
The temper of the metal now has fled,
Our edge and teeth are gone—I cannot see.
Both you and I are now grown old,
Together we've not long to stay;
Our boss will turn us in the cold,
Together, on some Winter's day.

You! Dull and senseless, feel no want of bread,
I — cursed with life — can feel starvation's sting;
You tire not, I've not where to lay my head,
Will he have human feelings, Christian Brotherhood?
To think it we would be but fools,
I, perhaps, may be "laid off" today;
Both you and I are only tools,
To be worn out and cast away.

A SIX HOUR WORK DAY

(By Stanley Gibson.)

ALL normal men find that a moderate amount of productive effort is agreeable. It is prolonging the working day beyond the point where fatigue sets in that transmutes work from pleasure into pain. Some of our wise and practical potentates in the industrial field claim that it is impossible to provide enough food and clothing, to provide fuel and housing, unless the bulk of mankind accepts the necessity of fatigue. This claim used to seem final to most of us. But upon the industrial horizon, that has been developing for some time, there appears a cloud, a new generation of thinkers, that threaten to blot out the old regime. These progressives challenge the virtue of wearisome toil and demand that fatigue be done away with in the interests of maximum productive efficiency. It is already an established fact that the the eight-hour day, in most routine tasks, yields a greater output per man than any longer day. It is not merely that the shorter working day enlists a better spirit on the part of the workers. The experience of the munitions industry with workers whose spirit was one of absolute devotion proved conclusively that the long day is wasteful. The improvement in production in war industries that resulted from the substitution of a working day of eight hours or less for one of ten hours or more ranged from 50 per cent to 120 per cent. But the eight-hour day itself is in many tasks a fatiguing day, a day that induces ill health and the disorganization of industry entailed by the dropping out of workers on account of sickness. The conclusion is obvious that there must be conditions in which the employer would gain increased profits by limiting the hours of each worker to six. But if all the factories were working multiple shifts under the six hours a day, what could be done with the enormous increase in output? The consumption of the workers themselves will take care of the increased production. If anyone doubts this, let him speculate for a moment on what would be the natural consequences of the great increase in leisure that would attend the introduction of the six-hour day. The worker would demand better housing, better equipment generally. So brief a day furthermore, would make practicable a comprehensive scheme of adult education, for industry, politics and life. It would raise standards all around. That means an incalculable increase in the absorbing power of the domestic markets. The six-hour day, to be most fruitful, implies a healthier, more intelligent, more spirited worker than can be drawn from a system where most workers have been stamped by the pattern of passively resistant automatoms by years of excessive toil.

The fundamental principles of the labor problem are wages and hours. Without solving the problems of a living wage and a tolerable day, nothing can be solved. The worker cannot remain a mere hand; he must have a living interest in the process which employs him.

This resolves itself into the question: What is a living wage? Time was, and not so long ago, when $100 a month would have kept the average worker's family in comfort. Now it means a pitiful skimping, especially if the family is large and there are children to educate. The difficulty comes because of the increased and constantly increasing cost of living. Wages do not keep pace with the cost. Never has, and it looks like they will never keep pace. Costs go up first and wages slowly and reluctantly follow, but follow far in the wake. Then, when things reach a point of readjustment, and a recession comes, wages start down first and prices slowly and reluctantly follow. There is an answer. There is a remedy. A system of establishing a wage in every industry that shall be relative to the costs of the necessities of life. Until such a system is established, the industrial unrest that is rampant will continue and the hopes and aspirations of labor for better economic and social conditions cannot be realized. Labor and business are facing each other. There can be no business, except as labor is satisfied, and little labor, except as business is recognized. Heretofore it has been commonly true that labor took what was left — what business could afford to give it. But it has now come to that point where labor must be reckoned with as one of the first prime costs of doing business. Just as we figure raw material, overhead, and the other common items in production cost, so we must

figure labor as a prime charge. Furthermore, this charge is not a fixed or static thing. It is always changing, always mounting higher, owing to the increased cost of living commodities. It is this that makes the labor question so increasingly important. The average business man does not care much what his costs are, so long as he knows that there is going to be a profit to him in the end. They have built up the habit of accepting costs and passing the charge on to the ultimate consumer, which happens to be the laboring man or woman, and of going merrily on with the game. Now they are confronted with an item of costs that is alive, that moves and changes while they are looking at it. What is more, the ultimate consumer has got about all he can stand in the way of costs.

There is just one thing that will help everybody — workers and employers alike. That thing is increased production. This statement is a truism, and furthermore, it is a very easy statement to make. The statement is none the less true because it is easy to make. It is true today under our capitalist society. It will be true under any other system that can be devised. We must live out of income or go bankrupt. If we live better, the income must be greater. There is no getting away from this simple economic fact. The problem of increased production is solved with the workers in factories working in multiple shifts of six hours a day.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION

(By Thaddeus S. Dayton.)

AT the dawn of civilization's greatest reconstruction era America — one of the two leading creditor nations of the world — is entering a period of business expansion destined to demand her utmost in industrial efficiency and production for many years to come. We have emerged from the war economically unscathed, to be precipitated into the markets of the entire world, whose trade demands must be met without stoppage until such time as crippled Europe shall cease to be wholly dependent upon American production.

Continuous production, obviously vital to the success of American business in these vastly enlarged foreign fields, calls for strict adherence to those principles of business which make for the maximum degree of harmony between the forces of capital and labor. Labor must be educated to a full realization of the dangers which may arise from production stoppages. It must be shown that such destruction of wealth can result only in poverty, invariably most keenly felt by the forces responsible for strikes, boycotts, or other labor disorders.

American industry has shared heroically in the burdens imposed by the war, and yet has been able to recover from its strained position without being thrown into any such industrial chaos as now pervades Europe. The patriotic co-operation between capital and labor during the war emergency, to which this recovery can in a measure be attributed, cannot be expected to serve as a permanent bolster for our labor situation. The co-operation must continue, but its foundation must be something more tangible than the national emergency, which is now past.

Various conditions have brought European industry into its present position of almost complete dependence upon American production. Although lack of sufficient credit for the purchase of supplies and raw materials stands out as the principal drag on industrial reorganization, nevertheless, a demoralized labor condition looms up in the background of each nation's problem as a strong contributing factor.

England has lost her preeminence in world trade. Before the war she successfully maintained this differential in the face of world competition; but now, with her credit gone, she faces the revolutionary demands of labor for higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions. Until these demands are granted, through the inauguration of a progrom of closer co-operation between capital and labor, Great Britain cannot hope to rebuild her disorganized industrial system, and even then she will find competition keener than ever before on account of the increased production costs she is being forced to meet.

France, also at a grave disadvantage because of insufficient credit for carrying on maximum production, must likewise solve a labor problem before her

industry can regain its pre-war status. Idleness and dissatisfaction among the laboring classes have increased with the demobilization of the armies, and strikes have curtailed production to a considerable extent.

America cannot solve Europe's labor problems. She can, however, render a distinct service to humanity — and at the same time maintain her strong position as leader of world trade — by exerting every possible effort toward the betterment of conditions at home, toward bringing about a closer co-operation between capital and labor, and toward educating labor in a knowledge of the widespread economic advantages which can result only from continuous and efficient production.

The world program for labor set forth in the provisions of the League of Nations Covenant suggests conditions which, at the present time, are nearer attainment in America than in any other affected by the Peace Treaty. The eight-hour day, with a weekly 24-hour rest period; the abolition of child labor; equal pay to men and women for work of equal value; consideration of labor as a vital part of production rather than as a commodity — in the attempt to fulfill all these proposals America leads the world. And America's profits from future world trade will be measured by the degree in which she fulfills her obligations to labor.

Given an opportunity to share the responsibilities and profits of industry, American labor has no ear for Bolshevistic preachings. Time and again it has expressed itself as unconditionally opposed to radicalism of the sort that has wrecked the economic structures of some nations and is now menacing the welfare of many others. Radicalism stands ever ready to disorganize both foreign and domestic trade through interference with production, and it can be kept from the doors of American industry only when opposed by the combined forces of capital and labor.

Government control exercised over certain industries during the war emergency has left capital to deal with added labor problems in the return to private operation and normal peace-time production. Complete reversion to pre-war standards is not only unnecessary, but would be unpractical, on account of greatly changed industrial conditions, and would result in many cases in unfairness to labor. However, in order to avert possible interference with production arising from inability to meet foreign competition, certain readjustments of rates and wages must necessarily be made. Here again capital and labor must ally themselves in close partnership, that wages and hours may be fair to both parties and the world's production demands be fairly and profitably met.

Much effort has been expended and creditable progress made in America toward hastening the day of complete understanding between capital and labor. Capital has graduated from the antiquated belief that productive efficiency has its basis in getting the maximum number of hours' work out of labor at the minimum wage, and, likewise, labor is realizing that making unfair demands on capital at every opportunity does not make for better working conditions or higher wages. The socialistic attitude that all wealth is the product of labor, and therefore the rightful property of labor, has been discredited, and with it the despotic, autocratic old-school doctrines of business which have invariably failed to produce anything but economic antagonism and general dissatisfaction.

Unhindered production — the keynote of America's future success in world trade — must be brought about with the help and co-operation of labor, rather than in spite of labor. The American laboring man is ready to assist. He is not a machine or a commodity, but has a mind and can reason for himself, and requires only to be shown the need of or advantages to be derived from the economic task confronting American industry today. Once acquainted with the world's dire need of American goods and with America's combined opportunity for service and gain in supplying them, labor will stand ready to add continuous and efficient production to the efforts constantly being made by capital toward bringing about a permanent, harmonious reconstruction of world trade.

Benjamin Franklin said: "He that loses five shillings not only loses that sum, but all the advantage that might be made by turning it dealing, which by the time that a young man becomes old will amount to a considerable sum of money." Invest in W. S. S. They are the safest kind of investment. The 1919 Franklin issue matures in 1924.

THE SHORTER WORK DAY

THE following resolution, known as 160, was introduced at the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City, N. J., last June and was referred to the Committee on Shorter Work Day and reported on as follows:

WHEREAS, Since the very inception of the organization of the American Federation of Labor, an untiring campaign has been conducted by the Federation and its affiliated organizations for the establishment of the universal eight-hour work day for the men and women who toil; and

WHEREAS, The great educational and economic campaign that has been consistently carried on has been the means of conferring a great benefit upon millions of workers and their families; and

WHEREAS, Tremendous changes have taken place in the industries of this country and of the world, due to the introduction of new machinery, tools, processes and methods of efficiency, and production of commodities which has increased to a great degree; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated National and International organizations conduct in the future a campaign of education to establish the universal six-hour day in the industries covered by the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations.

Your committee, in giving consideration to Resolution No. 160, took up in connection therewith that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "The Shorter Work Day," and that portion of the reconstruction program of the Executive Council under the caption, "Hours of Labor."

The shorter work day portion of the Executive Council's report reads as follows:

The Shorter Work Day

In another section of this report, that is, the reconstruction of the American Federation of Labor, which has been approved by us, the subject of labor is considered. In view of the several resolutions of the St. Paul Convention dealing with the subject of the eight-hour day and the directions of the Convention that the Executive Council should continue its work along the line of the shorter work day activities, we feel it necessary to make further reference to the subject, for there is nothing in which labor is more vitally interested than in fewer hours of daily toil whereby are afforded leisure for rest and recuperation and opportunity for the things that make life worth living.

In the statistical section of this report record is made of those organizations which have been successful during the year in establishing the shorter work day. In every way within its power the American Federation of Labor, through its executive officers and organizers, has assisted the organizations that have made the struggle for the shorter work day.

There is nothing spectacular in such work. It is the steady onward progress day by day. Particularly in the textile industry has progress been made. Many of the workers of that trade now enjoy the forty-four hour week. Other organizations have conducted vigorous and fruitful campaigns for the eight-hour day or the forty-four-hour week.

Few other years have shown a more satisfactory progress in the reduction of the length of the work day than the year just closed. It is significant that the practical value of the shorter work day was shown most emphatically during that period of the nation's life when the utmost in production was required to satisfy the demands of war.

The satisfactory results, not only in health and comfort and the general well-being for the workers, but in volume of production as well were demonstrated during the war beyond all question. The rapid trend toward the general establishment of the shorter work day developed during the war must be allowed to wane during the period of reconstruction.

In order that the subject may be dealt with most comprehensive and completely to the end that the most constructive suggestions may be placed before the Convention we recommend that the entire subject be referred to the Committee on Shorter Work Day with instructions to report to this Convention for consideration and action.

That portion of the Reconstruction

Program under the caption, "Hours of Labor," is as follows:

Hours of Labor

Reasonable hours of labor promote the economic and social well-being of the toiling masses. Their attendance should be one of labor's principal and essential activities. The shorter work day and a shorter work week make for a constantly growing, higher and better standard of productivity, health, longevity, morals and citizenship.

The right of labor to fix its hours of work must not be abrogated, abridged or interfered with.

The day's working time should be limited to not more than eight hours, with overtime prohibited, except under the most extraordinary emergencies. The week's working time should be limited to not more than five and one-half days.

In giving consideration to a shorter work day at this time there are many things to be taken into consideration. In the first place it must be realized that during the war five million of the most active young men in the country were taken from industries for war service. In spite of this the production of the country during the war preiod was greater than it had been at any other given period in history. Of course, this great production was materially assisted by the introduction of women into the factories, and to a large extent the elimination of the liquor industry and taking over of people previously engaged in that work for war production.

Labor organizations for many years have been fighting to secure the eight-hoour day, once known as the shorter work day. The eight-hour day meant forty-eight hours of labor per week. Because of the changed conditions brought about by the war a number of the industries have been able already to introduce the forty-four-hour week, continuing the eight-hour day with half holiday on Saturday.

Only twelve years ago the International Typographical Union expended more than four million dollars in securing for its members the forty-eight-hour week in the printing industry. At the present time that organization is negotiating for and will probably receive, the forty-four-hour week through conciliation and without the expenditure of any sum of money. The garment working trades have succeeded in securing the forty-four-hour week. Other industries have done or are doing likewise. Your committee believes it will be but a short time till the eight-hour day with a half holiday on Saturday, meaning a forty-four-hour week, will be the universal hours of labor and adopted in all industries.

While this is most desirable and your committee recognizes that the Executive Council has used all its available power for the purpose of assisting in bringing about a forty-four-hour week in all of the crafts it advises this Convention to go even further than this.

There is at the present time a large volume of unrest among the workingmen on this continent. There can be no doubt but that there are two reasons for this unusual condition — first, the high cost of the necessities of life; second, unemployment.

Until wages are so adjusted that the earnings of labor will buy the same amount of the necessities of life that could be purchased by the earnings previous to the war, this unrestful exhibit by the working people has a foundation for its existence that cannot be set aside. Previous to the war the dollar earned by labor would buy a certain amount of a certain quality of food and clothing. The dollar earned at the present time will also buy a certain amount of a certain quality of food and clothing, but it will not buy the same amount that the dollar previous to the war would buy. Until this gap is bridged and the wages increased so that the same amount of the same quality of goods can be bought with the dollar of today as was possible before the war, the condition of the laborer will be less desirable than in the pre-war period. Manufacturers and employers of labor should recognize this fact and increase the wages to this point without any controversy.

Regarding employment. It is almost impossible to peruse a daily paper without finding somewhere in its columns a statement that every effort should be put forth to secure employment for soldiers returning from across the sea or from the camps maintained in this country. This is a most laudable effort and meets with the approval of all classes of people. However, for the general good of the community, work must also be provided for civilians as well as ex-soldiers. If there is not sufficient work in the

country to give the returned soldiers steady employment and at the same time give continuous employment to all other people seeking work, then conditions must be so changed that all of these people can be taken care of. This can best be done by the shortening of the hours of labor.

There is no doubt but that in the near future many organizations will determine that in order to take care of all of their members gaining a livelihood by employment at their trade it will be necessary to inaugurate a six-hour day.

Your committee therefore recommends that the Executive Council lend its assistance in the fullest degree to any organization seeking to establish a shorter work day that will provide for the employment of all its members. The organization itself must necessarily be the judge of what should be the length of the work day in the industry over which it has jurisdiction. When it has decided and established its claim to shorter hours, no matter what they may be, then the American Federation of Labor should lend its fullest assistance and your committee so recommends.

After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

PEACE TERMS AND DELEGATIONS REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AT the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor the report of committee on the above caption were as follows:

Your committee has given to the subject under these captions its serious attention. We note with satisfaction and approval that the Treaty of Peace formulated at Paris acknowledges:

> "That the well being physically, morally, and intellectually of industrial wage earners is of supreme importance."

and

> "holding as they do that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce they think that there are methods and principles of regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply so far as special circumstances will permit."

The labor clauses, among other things, specify the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed: Of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country; adoption of an eight-hour work day; a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours; abolition of child labor and equal pay for equal work performed regardless of sex. This marks the first time in history that so definite a recognition of labor and its interests has ever been accepted.

The establishment of the draft Convention, that is, an International organization with annual Convention of an International labor conference for the discussion and formulation of measures calculated to protect and promote the rights, interests and welfare of the workers of all the nations in the world is the first instance in history in which such a declaration has been written into a Peace Treaty or an International Treaty of whatsoever kind.

Attention is called to the preamble of the draft Convention adopted by the Commission on International Labor Legislation and approved by the Plenary Peace Commission and incorporated as part of the Peace Treaty. The preamble is as follows:

Commission on International Labor Legislation.

"A Draft Convention Creating a Permanent Organization for the Promotion of the International Regulation of Labor Conditions.

Preamble

WHEREAS, The League of Nations has for its objects the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; and

WHEREAS, Conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a

maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of technical and vocational education and other measures;

WHEREAS, Also, the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries.

The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiment of justice and humanity, as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following convention:

In connection with the term "convention" as used in the title of the labor draft convention as adopted by the Commission on International Labor Legislation, the term "convention" is understood to mean a covenant or agreement.

Your special attention is directed to the protocol of Article 19, page 28, first day's proceedings, which reads as follows:

"In no case shall any of the high contracting parties be asked or required as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference to diminish the protection afforded by the existing legislation to the workers concerned."

We agree with the Executive Council that the treaty enbodying the covenant of the League of Nations is not a perfect document and that perfection is not claimed for it. Your committee agrees "that it marks the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been reached in the international affairs of mankind." It is calculated to and does "provide the best machinery of procedure yet devised for the prevention of war." It provides that international disputes between nations shall be settled in the calm light of reason and justice, rather than by the arbitrament of war, with its consequent slaughter of priceless human lives and destruction of untold wealth.

No human being in possession of his moral senses can deny the adoption of a measure that will tend to prevent the indescribable horrors of another world war. Civilization must turn to a point where international disputes will be settled in the calm light of reason, rather than by the repetition of the horrors we have just witnessed. While the covenant of the League of Nations with its labor provisions is not perfect, is not all that we desire, it is in the right direction for the reason stated and a multiplicity of others and should be adopted in principle, and so we recommend.

We further recommend that the Executive Council be authorized and directed to aid in every way the holding of the International Labor Congress, which under the Treaty of Peace, will convene in Washington, D. C., in October, 1919.

The report was overwhelmingly adopted.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LANDS FOR SOLDIERS

UNDER the above caption the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor says:

"Shortly after the signing of the Armistice on November 11 unemployment began to be a factor in the industrial situation. The number of workers out of employment continued steadily to increase. Much discussion was aroused in Congress on the matter. The danger at this critical time of any considerable body of unemployed was recognized, excepting in the House Committee on Appropriations, which refused the means necessary for the continuation of the United States Employment Service.

"Besides the needed work of bringing the "manless job" and the "jobless man" together, it was recognized that there was a possibility that there would not be enough jobs for all.

"In 1915 the Secretary of Labor in his annual report suggested the idea of making new opportunities of employment by acquiring land, fitting it for use, placing suitable buildings thereon and disposing of ready-made farms and homes to workers who desired that kind of employment. After our country entered the war this suggestion was taken up for more

serious consideration and was embodied in House Bill, H. R. 13415, introduced by Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. On February 5, 1919, Mr. Kelly introduced a second bill to provide for the emergency arising out of the demobilization of soldiers, sailors and marines, and the discharge of workers from war industries and other occupations by securing therefor permanent opportunities for profitable employment by means of a national construction service organized for the systematic extension of useful public works and the development of natural resources. These measures were intended to carry out the plans of Secretary William B. Wilson. Community life rather than needless rural isolation for the returned soldier was the purpose in the Kelly measures and also in another introduced by Representative Crosser, H. R. 11329. The first thought in these measures was opening up new opportunities of employment. The preparation of these farms for habitation would involve a considerable expenditure and employ a large number of workers, and each farm would furnish permanent employment for one or more workers and thus relieve the labor market when over-crowded. The Secretary's plan also included the acquisition and operation of both forests and mineral lands. The Kelly bills called for an appropriation not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000,000. Both Kelly and Crosser bills failed of passage.

"Secretary Franklin K. Lane also made a similar recommendation to Congress and proposed that homesteads, with buildings and equipment to make them ready for immediate occupancy should be provided for soldiers and sailors who wished to engage in farming.

"Secretary Lane's plan was to purchase dry, wet and cut-over lands in all sections of the country, to subdivide the tracts thus acquired, to build on each parcel a house and barn and put the ground into condition for use for truck gardening, farming or grazing, as the character of the soil, the climate and other factors dictate.

"The settlements were not to be scattered haphazard, but established as communities so that the homesteaders might have the advantage of churches, schools, telephones, transportation and markets. The Government would allow the soldiers and sailors a maximum of forty years in which to pay for their land and homes. Money would be advanced also for the purchase of machinery, equipment and livestock. These loans would be for short periods. Interest at a rate of not more than 4 per cent would be charged by the Government.

"With the appropriation of $100,000,000 which the bill authorized, the Interior Department estimated that 25,000 homesteads ranging in area from 5 to 160 acres could be purchased and developed. The task of preparing the land for cultivation, it was expected would afford immediate employment to many soldiers and sailors. The whole undertaking was delayed by the Republican filibuster, which killed the appropriation, along with many other popular and salutary measures.

"These propositions are in line with work undertaken in the state of California before the war and with the provisions being made for returning soldiers in Canada, England, Australia and New Zealand. In California an appropriation was made two years ago for the development of a farm community. Six thousand acres were purchased, subdivided, buildings erected and small farms prepared for immediate occupancy. There was an eager demand for the places and the project has been exceedingly successful.

"The Canadian soldier, if he is qualified to succeed as a farmer, can secure a free homestead of 160 acres in Alberta and Saskatchewan; a free homestead of 100 acres, 10 acres of it ready for planting, in Ontario; a homestead on land bought by the Government for homesteads at $500 less than the Government paid for it, in British Columbia. The Dominion Government will lend the soldier $2,500 to improve his farm, at 5 per cent interest on twenty years' time. The province of Ontario will lend a soldier settler in that province $500 in addition, and some provinces will lend him up to $1,500. In Canada, therefore, he can get 160 acres of land for nothing and have a loan of from $2,500 to $4,000 at 5 per cent interest, with which to improve it. In addition, Canada has farm schools where men can get the practical training necessary to enable them to farm properly.

"The Australian soldier can in any of the six Australian states secure a farm improved and ready for settlement and cultivation, or find a state board ready to lend him money, give him practical

instructions in farming, and advice and direction in improving and cultivating his farm. The state of Queensland has purchased 500,000 acres of land from which soldiers can select homesteads by paying the survey fee and an annual rental of 3½ per cent on the value of the land. He would be loaned $2,500 for the erection of buildings and $3,500 for equipment, and he would be given forty years' time in which to repay the improvements loan and twenty-five years' time to pay the equipment loan at 3½ to 5 per cent interest.

"The state of Victoria has provided irrigable lands and wheat-growing lands and has made available $11,250,000 with which to buy, sub-divide and improve privately owned land. The state lends up to 75 per cent of the value of permanent improvements and $2,500 can be borrowed on 3½ years' time. New South Wales has provided 1,500,000 acres for homesteads entry by soldiers, the title to be a perpetual lease, the rent being 2½ per cent on its capital value, and the state will lend the settler $2,500 for improvements.

"The Australian Commonwealth Government has supplemented the provision of the Australian states by appropriating $200,000,000, to be loaned to settlers to improve and equip their farms, the general idea being that the states are to provide the land, the Federal Government is to provide the money to reclaim it, if it needs reclaiming, and also to improve and equip the individual farms. The New Zealand or South African soldier will find the same generous provision for his future. In Great Britain 6,000 acres of land has already been bought for soldiers and a law enacted authorizing the purchase of 60,000 acres more.

"The proposals of Secretary Lane were embodied in two bills, S. 4947, which was introduced September 19, 1918, by Senator Myers and reported favorably from the Committee on Public Lands on October 7, 1918, passed the Senate February 24, 1919, where its legislative career ended. This measure provided for a survey and classification by the Secretary of the Interior of all unentered public lands of the United States and all unused cut-over, logged and swamp lands and other unused lands of the United States, with a view to disposing thereof to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and others.

"The second bill along the lines of Secretary Lane's project was S. 5652, introduced into the House by Representative Taylor of Colorado on February 15. It provided for co-operation between the United States and the state governments in the reclamation of lands for rural settlement of soldiers, sailors and marines.

"An identical bill was brought into the Senate by Senator Myers on February 22. Both these measures were reported favorably into the House and Senate but failed of passage in either House.

"On December 17, 1919, Representative N. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania introduced a bill (H. R. 13415) to secure permanent and profitable employment for soldiers and sailors through the development and settlement upon a systematic and comprehensive basis of agricultural lands and of forest, mineral and other natural resources. The bill would create a special administrative board to be known as the National Emergency Board for soldier employment to consist of the Secretaries of Labor, Agriculture and the Interior. This board is to organize a United States construction service, the interests of the employes of which are carefully safeguarded by detailed provisions in the bill. The board is empowered and directed to locate areas of land in the United States and Alaska suitable to be settled and colonized in community units; to reserve for this purpose any and all parts of the public domain and to purchase lands in private ownership; to reclaim and prepare the said lands for settlement, including the provision of ready-made farms, farm buildings, stock and machinery; to maintain demonstrative farms for agricultural training; to organize co-operative buying and selling agencies, and to make loans and other suitable provisions for the settlers' welfare. The ready-made farms should be paid for upon long-time terms, the interest not to exceed 4½ per cent per annum.

"This measure was favored by the Department of Labor but the Committee on Labor, which held hearings upon the measure on January 17, 1919, at which the American Federation of Labor was represented, never reported it out of committee. On February 5, Representative Kelly introduced H. R. 15672, which proposed an appropriation of $100,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States for purposes similar to those of H. R. 13415.

This measure was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The foregoing report of the Executive Council was reported at the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor Thursday, June 19th, and was referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report. Delegate George Sauter, of the Central Labor Union, Wilmington, Del., offered the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union goes on record as favoring the propositions that are being advocated by Secretary of the Interior Lane for Americanization, and for the bringing back to the soil of our returning soldiers, sailors and marines, who desire to take up farming through the Government's providing them with suitable farms on which to pursue the science of agriculture."

Upon that portion of the report, under the above caption, which fully covers the subject matter introduced in Delegate Sauter's resolution, the committee reported as follows:

"In this part of the report, the Executive Council relates the earnest, vigorous, but futile efforts which were made during the last session of Congress to provide employment for the unemployed and to engage the unemployed on the unused and undeveloped lands of our country.

"While the peoples in many European nations are thinking in terms of land as never heretofore, and while the apportionment of lands has proven one of the great, vexing problems of peace between nations, we here in our own country are permitting valuable lands to remain unused for the want of providing and a lack of determination to break the barrier of vested interests. While the problems of rents and housing are becoming more acute we are loathe to demand of Congress to tax the wealth of the nation and in removing the artificial restrictions which prevent the further development of idle lands and encourage a greater distribution of our people on these lands. While we hear much of unemployment, we find no dirth of opportunity for the profitable employment of both men and women. Our country is yet young, our lands are not all fully developed, and there is much work yet to be performed in our country Congress may well apply itself to this great and pressing task, if it sincerely desires to serve the well-being of the people.

"Your committee, therefore, fully endorses the principles underlying the Kelly and Crosser bills which contemplate new principles of employment by acquiring the land, fitting it for use, placing suitable buildings thereon and disposing of ready-made farms under the most favorable terms and conditions and by providing for the syetematic extension of public works and the development of natural resources. These bills failed of passage and we urge their reintroduction and their early enactment into law.

"Your committee also endorses the principles and legislative proposals submitted by Secretary Franklin K. Lane to survey, clarify and dispose to soldiers, sailors and workers all unentered and unused lands and aid in their development and settlement on a systematic and comprehensive, beneficial basis.

"Your committee recommends that this section of the report of the Executive Council should not alone be endorsed but that Congress should be petitioned to enact these principles into substantive law without delay and without further evasion or equivocation.

"The report of the committee was adopted."

LABOR DAY, 1919

IN an address delivered in Cleveland, O., Monday, September 1st, John P. Frey says in part:

"Labor Day is an American institution. Before the workers in Europe began to celebrate one specified day as the day on which they united to consider labor's welfare and demonstrate labor's strength, the first Monday in September had been established as Labor Day in America.

"The idea is prevalent among the misinformed that the American trade union movement has been little less than a follower of European trade unionism. As American trade unionists we owe a profound debt to the pioneers of trade unionism in Europe. We have learned many exceedingly valuable lessons from them; but the American trade union movement has not been a follower; instead it has been a leader in constructive trade union progress.

"Though still a young man, I remember the day when trade unionism in America received but scant hearing; when trade union efforts and programs were the target for scarcasm and ridicule in the daily press; when the activities of our movement were misrepresented in their columns; when economists scoffed at our policies, and a public hearing was almost impossible to secure.

"We have seen our movement grow in numbers and in influence. We have seen public opinion gradually change; we have felt the friendly influence. In some of the efforts we have made during recent years, public opinion was a most powerful factor in enabling us to establish a larger measure of justice.

"Public opinion supports us today not because of any abstract theory which we advocate, but rather because of the substantial accomplishments of the past which have made this country a better land to live in for every one; because of the position which the American trade union movement has always taken upon those great questions which affect the welfare of our nation as a whole.

"This is no time for boasting of past accomplishments. The situation affecting industry, not only in our own country, but throughout the world, is such that the best efforts of our minds must be concentrated upon the task of solving the problems which now confront industry as a result of the world war. But we are justified in reviewing some of the successes of the past because of the lessons we can learn from past accomplishments and the inspirations we can secure from them.

"It was Organized Labor which demanded compulsory attendance at public schools.

"It was Organized Labor which insisted that text-books in the public schools should be free.

"It was Organized Labor as much, if not more than any other force in the country, which is insisting today that the school teachers should receive compensation adequate to the great work which they are called upon to perform.

"It was our trade union movement which first called direct attention to the barbarous social crime of child labor, and unregulated female labor, and it is due largely to the persistent efforts of Organized Labor that the country was awakened to the necessity of preserving its children and protecting its wage earning women, if our nation was to become truly great and entitled to be called a civilization.

"It was Organized Labor, more than any other factor, that aroused public opinion to the point which made it possible to secure legislation establishing workmen's compensation, protecting the miner underground, and the worker in mill and factory from the peculiar and general dangers of their occupations.

"It was because of many other actions of this character that the public began to look with more and more respect and confidence upon Organized Labor, and to approve more enthusiastically of the fight which it was making to establish within industry itself, the same principles of democracy which had been incorporated into the institutions of our country.

"Little by little the American public came to realize that the American trade union movement was fundamentally patriotic; fundamentally true to all that is best in our American institutions.

"When the world war cast its horrible shadow over civilization, the American trade union movement studied the causes, and grasped a clear insight of what the results would be should the Central Powers prove victorious. When it appeared to be the unquestioned duty of Americans to join in the struggle in defense of civilization and of democratic institutions, a special conference of the leaders of American trade unionism was called in Washington, D. C., on March 12, 1917. This conference, by a unanimous vote, plegded itself to stand behind the Government of the United States in loyal support and defense of America's interests and those of humanity. Let me again repeat the closing words of this now historic document:

" 'In this solemn hour of our nation's life, it is our earnest hope that our Republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war; that they have the opportunity to cultivate and develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood, and a higher civilization.

" 'But despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of ac-

tivity, to defend, safeguard, and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens in the holy name of labor, justice, freedom and humanity, to devotedly and patriotically give like service.' "

"The American trade union movement was the only one in the allied countries which pledged its loyal support to its Government to the winning of the war; and let me add that our American trade union movement was the only one which has endorsed the principles of the League of Nations and the substance of the Treaty of Peace.

"The Treaty may not be a perfect instrument. National aspirations, national prejudices, national traditions, make it impossible that an international treaty including all of the great nations of the earth could be entered into through the preparation of a perfect document. Humanity cannot expect perfection from a human body, but in the Treaty of Peace, in the covenant of the League of Nations, and in the labor provisions which it contains, our trade union movement sees the farthest step forward which the great nations of the earth have ever taken to prevent wars, to establish international peace, and to give to the workers that recognition, those rights and opportunities to which they are entitled and which they must enjoy if civilization is to be placed upon a firm and enduring foundation.

"It is because of what our movement has done to elevate the standard of living in America; it is because of the battles which it had fought for the weak and the helpless; it is because of the strong, underlying current of patriotism which shapes the policies of American trade unionism, that the public has more and more come to look upon us with approval and give us its support. This support is invaluable. Without it we cannot hope to successfully solve many of the problems which lie before us in the immediate future.

"Labor in America is restless. Labor throughout the world is restless. The peoples of all nations are restless. The war has placed heavy burdens upon us. The war has left sores that are not yet healed. The war has given an opportunity to selfish men to profit upon the patriotism of those who risked their lives in their country's defense. It has given an opportunity to greedy men to exploit patriotism. It has given them an opportunity to fatten upon the Government. It has given them an opportunity to heap up enormous fortunes at the people's expense. They have seized these times to profiteer upon their fellow-men; to accumulate and gamble in the necessities of life; to take from the workmen's table the necessary foods; to absorb for their own selfish purposes the wealth which should be circulated through the entire community to give to every one a higher standard of living.

THE BEST MARKET FOR THOSE WHO LABOR

(By Walter A. Denzer.)

WHEN the Creator made the beasts, reptiles and poisonous insects, he had some scraps left that were too bad to put into the rattlesnake, the hyena, the scorpion and the skunk. He put all these scraps together, gave it a big wishbone, covered it with suspicion, wrapped it with jealousy, marked it with a yellow streak and called it a scab. This creature arrays itself in gaudy attire wrung from the blood of agonizing hearts, so that it may lure men to their doom, to be condemned to accept the crumbs from the table of luxury.

This product was so fearful that the Creator had to make something to counteract it, so he took a sunbeam, gave it a good backbone and put into it the heart of a child, the brain of a man, wrapped these in honest pride, covered it with brotherly love, gave it a mask of velvet and a grasp of steel and called it a union man. He made him a lover of fields, flowers, manly sports and his fellow men. A believer in equality, justice and liberty. Ever since these two were created, mortal man has had the privilege of choosing his associates and selecting the market in which to sell his labor. Why not sell your labor in the best market, through membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

STRIKE-BREAKERS SHOULD BE ELIMINATED

(Address of Mr. Frank J. Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., at the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.)

JERSEY City has a population of over 340,000, taking the position that it has had more labor controversies and disputes than any other city of its size in this country. I am proud that I am one official who has taken the position that strike-breakers and thugs should be eliminated from Jersey City during my administration. I have taken the position that if it is a violation of law for a laboring man to protect his life and property, it is also a crime to import into our city thugs, guerillas, and ex-convicts to shoot down the laboring men.

We have been very successful in labor controversies in Jersey City more so than in any other city in the United States. Only recently we were very successful in settling a car strike in Jersey City. During that strike not even a stone was thrown, and the public service advertisements in all the papers throughout the state of New Jersey and New York contained the statement that no strike-breakers need apply. We served notice that if an attempt was made to import into that city armed thugs we would not only arrest them, but we would arrest those who imported them. We also served notice upon the Presidents of the various railroads during the tie-up of the entire water front. "You have no right to import into this city armed thugs to take the places of honest workingmen. We will settle this dispute as all disputes should be settled, by arbitration. The strike was settled by arbitration that was satisfactory to the laboring men.

We had a strike in the stockyards recently, and when my attention was called to the fact that strike-breakers were being imported into our city and were permitted to sleep in the stockyards, I served notice upon the Chief of Police to remove those men, and in two days we successfully settled that strike.

I am interested in the cause of the laboring men of New Jersey and in the cause of laboring men generally. Two years ago I addressed your Convention at Baltimore; at that time I was Director of Public Safety of Jersey City. When the employes of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne struck, when the decent, honest workingmen were being shot down like dogs, we had a sympathetic strike in the Standard Oil Plant at Jersey City. The moment the strike was declared, I marched down there with 250 police, took possession of the property, placed every strike-breaker under arrest, put them aboard a boat and shipped them back to New York City. The strike was settled in two days. We settled it as it should be settled, not with shotguns, but around a table with the officials of the city who are interested in their citizens.

We had an express strike recently; 4,000 men were on strike; not one man was arrested, not a wagon moved, and that strike was settled in a peaceful way. In 1910 the express company had exactly the same kind of strike, but on that occasion armed thugs with rifles on their shoulders marched through the streets, men were shot down and property destroyed. The city was sued by the express company for not affording them proper police protection. They claimed that $2,000,000 of damages was done to property. On that occasion thugs and guerillas were permitted to go into the city and try to shoot down the labor man. During the recent strike I prohibited thugs entering our city.

You may ask how I did these things. Because I felt it was the law. I felt that no man had a right to import armed guards to protect his property when there was an organized police department appointed by the officials elected by the people. Is there anything a laboring man hates more than he does a thug and a strike-breaker? Isn't that the cause of all our bloodshed? Isn't it a fact that today they are endeavoring to settle those labor disputes at the table and not out on the street with shotguns and rifles?

I am interested in labor because I was reared and educated in a district composed of laboring men. I come from the poorest section of our city. I have represented the people of that city for three years as Mayor, and I am proud of the record I have established. I am proud of the fact that when anyone now goes to the city of New York to employ thugs and guerillas and is asked where

he is going to take them and he says he is going to take them to Jersey City he is told "No, that guerilla Mayor you have over there will not allow us to send them to Jersey City." I am proud of that.

I am inaugurating a movement today in the state to have a bill passed prohibiting those men who establish labor agencies, under the guise of detective agencies, to supply strike-breakers, from operating. In Jersey City there is not one detective agency, because we have the power to grant the licenses. Why should the officials of every city not take the position that no man has a right to settle any labor dispute by force? The manufacturers of Jersey City are my friends. I have never lost the friendship of a man who had a labor controversy. The moment I discover that such a controversy is about to take place I send for the officers of the company and do not allow them to be influenced by these detective agencies. These men go to the manufacturers and paint a beautiful picture of how they are going to break the strike and how they are going to protect the property. I send for them and say: "Jersey City is responsible; Jersey City will protect your property. Jersey City will not permit you to bring in armed thugs and guerillas to settle this strike. I feel that is the law. I feel I have a right to do that. I have a right to send for any man and have him come to my office in time of trouble and accept proper advice; not the advice of people who will try to mulct his company of every dollar possible; not to permit him to bring in people who will incite riots and destroy property in order that they may obtain a large fee.

THE WAGE QUESTION ANALYZED

(By Ray Vern Mikle.)

WHAT is a fair wage? This is a very broad and deep question. It is a very important question. It is so perplexing that I shall not attempt to answer it fully. If I can but drop a few suggestions at this time that will point the way for its eventual solution I will feel that I have done my duty. But I wish to impress the importance of the question upon my readers' attention. Great minds of all schools of thought must yield their time to its discussion and solution. Much depends upon it.

And as we begin to look into this question, the first fact that is called to our attention is that a wage to be fair must be fair to everybody concerned. Three parties are directly concerned in the wage question. They are the employer, the employe, and the merchant. A wage to be fair to all of these parties must represent a certain value of proportion of production. If the employer pays more than this certain value he is not receiving sufficient returns for his invested capital, hence this capital cannot be of sufficient aid to the labor involved and as a result both this labor and capital will be shorn of its efficiency and decay will tend to set it. If the employer does not pay as this wage as much as this certain value of production the labor he employs will be handicapped, its efficiency will be lessened, and consequently both employer and employe will suffer. The merchant is simply the factor of exchange in society. He takes the output of production and distributes it amongst society. A wage to be fair to him must be such that demand will always be steady and healthy, thus preventing his shelves from loading up and allowing him a fair profit in his business.

A wage to be fair must represent the actual value that labor puts into the thing produced. When this sort of a wage is paid, labor receives what justly belongs to it, its efficiency is increased, and since it receives its just share, the just share of capital remains in the form of profits as its reward. This being true, such a wage will stimulate demand and thereby enable the merchant to receive his just share of the fruit of production.

A wage to be fair must guarantee the worker more than a mere existence for him and his family. He must have funds to educate his children with, that they may be a benefit to society. He is entitled to certain periods of rest and recreation, that his labor may be the more efficient. He is entitled to a comfortable, well-furnished home, and society is benefited by the fact that he can enjoy such conditions. He makes a better workman for his employer and a better customer for the merchant.

Then again, I repeat, a wage to be fair must be in its correct ratio to prices. This is the point to strive for. This is what we must discover—the correct ratio between wages and prices. When we have found that, we have solved the great wage question. Statistics prove that as a general rule, prices advance more rapidly than wages. Somehow or other wages can't keep up.

From 1909 to 1915, a normal business period, wages in this country advanced on the average of only 11.5 per cent, while prices on the average increased 25.9 per cent. We will presume that in 1909 a wage earner was receiving $15 per week and that his actual living expenses were $12 per week, allowing him a saving of $3 per week. Then, according to statistics, this same wage earner would be receiving in 1915, $16.72 per week, paying out $15.10 for his living expenses and saving only $1.62 per week against $3 per week in 1909. Thus he is in a worse condition than he was in 1909. This tends to cause the workingman's dollar to continually grow smaller, because in spite of his wage increases his dollar purchases less than before. Economists have studied the theory and have become quite well agreed that the value of a commodity is the amount of labor its possession will relieve the possessor of or give him control over. All agree that labor is essential to create value, but they are very much puzzled over how to measure this value. They are much divided as to what should constitute an invariable measure of value. The dollar is by custom and law the measure of value in this country. But it is not invariable, as I have just shown and as all well know. Then establish wages in their correct ratio to prices and maintain that ratio against all fluctuation, and we have established an invariable dollar and at the same time discovered an invariable measure of value. For instance, presume that in 1909 our previous wage earner was receiving $20 per week, paying out $15 per week for his living expenses and saving $5. Presume further that from 1909 to 1915 both wages and prices had increased the same per cent, or 50 per cent, we will say. Then in 1915 the wage earner would be receiving $30 per week, paying out $22.50 per week for his living expenses and saving $7.50. His savings would be the same per cent of his wages that they were in 1909. They would be greater in quantity, but since prices had risen 50 per cent, they would represent the same purchasing power that they did in 1909. In other words, his dollar would be exactly the same size that it was in 1909. So a fair wage establishes an invariable measure of value and all business would profit immensely from this.

A fair wage, or a wage in its correct ratio to prices, solves the foreign market problem, because then, when universally established, we can consume so much of our production at home that we can very readily find foreign markets for the balance.

A fair wage, or a wage in its correct ratio to prices, builds up the nation. In America the home, the standard of living, makes the nation. A fair wage builds up home markets, elevates the home and raises the standard of living. Thus a fair wage builds up the nation and all share the benefits thus obtained.

A fair wage, or a wage in its correct ratio to prices, will solve the greatest of all reconstructive problems. Industrial democracy must be the solution of these great problems. And industrial democracy is simply rewarding men industrially according to their talents. A fair wage determines such a reward.

We hear on every hand strong condemnation of high prices. Yet why should prices be lowered? Thousands of business men have thousands of dollars tied up in high-priced raw material and merchandise. Should prices now fall to any considerable extent these men will be forced to sell at a loss. Many would go bankrupt. Their loss will reach out and afflict others. Labor likewise will suffer in unemployment. The moment prices begin to take a general tumble downward we can look for an industrial crisis very soon afterwards. Instead of lowering prices or allowing conditions to arise which will force them downward, let us raise all wages and salaries up to their proper level with prices.

A proper solution of the wage question will benefit all classes, and this solution is the fair wage, or a wage scale in its correct ratio to price schedules.

The fair wage, when it is properly determined, will establish industrial democracy, universal peace and the brotherhood of man.

The Organizing Campaign

IN October, November and December, of 1917, and in the January, 1918, issues of our official Journal, "The Carpenter" we ran a series of articles under the above caption. Our object was to reach the individual member and impress upon him the benefits of added numbers to our ranks as well as to maintain the standard of skill to meet the requirements of our organization.

We want now to thank those Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils as well as the individuals who assisted in that campaign (300,000 OR BUST). We did not bust, but we did get the 300,000 and went so far over the mark that we are now well on our way to the 400,000 goal. The same energy which accomplished that result will, with the added numbers, put us over the 400,000 mark, and when we consider the rapidly increasing benefits we can get by showing a solid front it should not be hard to convince the man who can qualify under the provisions of our General Constitution, it will be to his advantage to join our organization. Why he puts it off is a mystery.

In 1881 we had 2,042 members in 12 Local Unions. General Secretary Duffy's report for the year ending June 30, 1919, shows we had 320,567 members in good standing, and this not including 6,716 honorary members who have just as much interest in the progress of the organization as the members in good standing. We had at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1919, 2,242 Local Unions, practically all of them thriving and making steady progress.

A few pessimists said, when we started the 300,000 campaign, we would not succeed, and advanced as reasons that after the Armistice was signed, the thousands of members who joined the organization during the war period would commence to drop back to other occupations, and they were quite sure there would not be enough work for the carpenters who were in the organization at that time, with the result that our membership most certainly would drop off. As a matter of fact, the demand for carpenters now is greater than it was at any period during the war, and prospects are the demand will continue for a long time to come.

It must not be forgotten that during the period of the war the carpenter was taken from his usual avocation — building homes, factories, schools, etc., and put to building cantonments, warehouses, ships, etc. — the home building program being practically stopped for a period of about two years. The population of the country has increased steadily in spite of the war, and the demands for homes, schools, factories, etc., always grows with the increasing population, and with a demand for the things a carpenter builds inevitably comes a demand for his services.

Not only has our organization grown tremendously in the last few years, but every organization in the country has made progress, to prove which all we need do is look at the steadily increasing membership in the A. F. of L. Note the diversified callings now represented in the A. F. of L. We find the Actor, Doctor, School Teacher, the Fireman, Policeman, the Post Office Employe, and, in fact, every class of labor dependent on wages is beginning to realize, and doing it fast, that to get anywhere he must move in concert. Things move too slowly, for the individual, and we can say, without fear of contradiction, no individual in the country can live for self alone.

We are going to reach the 400,000 mark before next June 30th, or we are going to believe that our membership is satisfied, and we do not believe that, for when you find the man who is satisfied and who does not believe more and better progress can be made, then you will find a man who is only dodging the undertaker and walking around to save funeral expenses. We doubt whether we have that kind in the Brotherhood, for if they thought that way they would not have joined our union.

There are many reasons why men of our craft should join the union; there is no reason why they should not. In a series of articles to follow we will endeavor to point out some of the most potent reasons why those outside should join the union, and endeavor to meet the stock argument, as put up by many employers, why you should not join the union. If the contractors' argument held good, we would not have many members, and if the union was not materially benefiting the members we already have, why would thousands upon thousands flock to our standard?

Remember, every member you bring into the union who is a competent mechanic of good moral character is an asset and will help to attain the things labor is organized to get, and maintain the principles that Organized Labor stands for.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1919

Carpenters' Strike in Chicago Settled

Our esteemed contemporary, the American Lumberman", evidently went off at half cock when in their issue of September 13th they attempted a criticism of the carpenters' strike in Chicago.

The editorial, in part, says: "The agreement that was reached on Wednesday evening of this week give the carpenters as an immediate advantage the 12½c advance over the old contract scale of 80c an hour that they might as well have had eight weeks ago as now if they had been willing to accept the offer made by the employers at the outset of the controversy."

As to the opinion expressed by the "American Lumberman we are not concerned, had they not been in such a hurry to impress their readers with the outcome of the strike, which according to their views was a victory for the contractors, it is just possible they would not have commented at all. Especially when the facts, which are now known, show a complete victory for the carpenters.

The strike and consequent building lockout in Chicago were finally settled Friday, September 19th, at a meeting held in the Hotel LaSalle.

The carpenters get $1 an hour, the wage for which they contended during a ten weeks' test of strength with the contractors.

The agreement signed includes these provisions:

"It is hereby mutually agreed that the contract dated May 31, 1918, between the Journeymen Carpenters' Association and the Carpenter Contractors' Association shall remain in full force and effect until said May 31, 1921, in all its details and provisions, with the one exception — i. e., the wage scale — by mutual agreement entered into this date; and, as evidenced by the signature hereto attached, the wage scale to be paid to the carpenters during the balance of the above mentioned existing contract shall be as follows:

"It is hereby mutually agreed that the minimum rate of wages on and after September 22, 1919, shall be $1 an hour, up to and including May 31, 1921; and it is further agreed that this agreement may be reopened on the wage scale, only on or before May 1, 1920, by either party to this agreement, provided either side notifies the other in writing sixty days prior to June 1, 1920, of its intentions to so reopen; but no change in wages is to take effect prior to June 1, 1920. All journeymen carpenters to be ordered immediaely to work Monday, September 22, next."

The carpenters were represented by William Brims, Thomas Flynn, William Schardt, William White and Daniel Ryan.

The strike had been continuous for ten weeks, and not only affected Chicago, but nearby towns as well.

Millions of dollars' worth of construction was halted, including the Michigan Ave. link and the new Drake Hotel.

A great deal of the delay towards a settlement was caused by the action taken by the material men in closing their plants, lumber, brick, and other supplies — some time after the inception of the strike — in sympathy with the contractors who offered the carpenters an increase from 80c to 92½c an hour. This increase was refused by the men, who held out for $1.

The carpenters had no dealings with material men; there never has been a controversy between them; they had no place in this fight. The law declares such a combination a boycott and a criminal conspirary in restraint of trade. It was simply petty spite work to try and force the carpenters to work for less than they were offered by independent contractors.

We trust that the "American Lumberman" will not be as dilatory, in setting this matter right before its readers, as it has in the past in leaving an article, under the caption "An Uncalled for and Hypocritical Attack", unexplained, which appeared in its issue some time previous and which was a direct aspersion of our probity.

* * *

The Good of the Public is the Supreme Law

The recent exposure of the methods of the "Big Five," to monopolize the very necessities of life, by the Trades Commission, only goes to show that there are people who believe that society has no right to interfere to set a limit to the operations of men's financiering genius. It is a mistake, for what is necessary for the public good is its own excuse. Besides, there is a natural equity which plainly declares that, as a rule, excellence should be rewarded in its own kind. Thus the actual creation of wealth should be rewarded with wealth, a pure life with a satisfied conscience, and great intellect with the consciousness of its possessions and the approbation of the world. These are natural rewards.

It would be absurb to think of rewarding the development of a great moral and spiritual nature with lands and bank stock. It is manifestly in the fitness of things that such a nature should find its reward in spiritual things. To be sure, a spiritual teacher is worthy of his hire, but his most prized reward should be the consciousness of well doing. The analogy is complete. It is proper to pay an inventor for a new idea or the author of a great book for his work. But when the same genius ceases to create and no longer adds to the actual intellectual wealth of the world it is time to stop the compensation.

Men of financiering genius, if they desire, can lay and combine plans which will suck dry of their surplus wealth whole communities of men, just as surely as spiders can spin webs to catch flies. It is proper to restrain such genius, because it does not create. It only robs. If flies had intelligence would anyone blame them for combining to destroy the web? That seems a foolish question, yet there are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States, and these words are directed to them, who are just beginning to realize and appreciate the web that was being woven by the "Big Five" to spread over the country for the purpose of extracting all the blood "the traffic would bear."

They are hypnotized by such words as "vested rights."

The power of unrestrained wealth to inflict serious injury to an unsuspecting public by way of monopoly has never before been so flagrantly demonstrated than was shown in the report of the Trades Commission before the Senate Committee and this same public should not fall for the insidous propaganda, now being distributed through the daily press, that the "Big Five" are so interested in the welfare of the public that they fear its having to face starvation this coming winter if the combine's food in storage is seized. The power to inflict injury by unrestrained wealth is also illustrated in its large possessions in land and its monopoly of industry. Through the ownership of these sources of wealth, capitalists are trying to dictate terms to labor, and in event these terms are not accepted, to force them to it by the starvation route.

In the meantime the glorious anthem our forefathers sang to freedom has become an echo, an echo which hardly reaches the sweatshops or coal mines, an echo which is dying on the years of even the most stalwart and thoughtful sons of toil. The riddle the sphinx of this generation has propounded to the workers of America is how to escape the industrial slavery, a system of unrestrained money seeking has foisted upon us. With pro-

phetic gravity it demands the way back to the condition where every worker dare tell to his soul that he is an independent and free man. It is better that the plow should rust in the furrow, that furnace fires should die out, that skilled fingers should through idleness lose their cunning, than that this riddle should remain unsolved.

* * *

About Scabs

If there is any one word more than another in the English language which to Organized Labor signifies all that is contemptible, that word is "scab." To say a man is a "scab" is to say that he is an enemy, a contemptible being who would wrong his fellows, and injure them in their efforts to better conditions of labor. We often read of scathing article on "scabs," and if there is anything lacking in the way of epithets which the writers hurl at them we must confess we do not know what they are. When we size up the whole arraignment we feel that the only thing left for a "scab" to do is to go off somewhere and die.

But after some mental investigation and research into the why and wherefore of the "scab," we are prompted to ask our brother members of labor organizations, if we are not to a certain extent responsible for the existence of same. Let us examine ourselves a little and see if we are the true unionists we claim to be. When we go to purchase an article of food, wear and other necessities, do we inquire whether the article is the product of union labor, or do we go ahead and buy in the cheapest market, without showing any concern for the well-being of the producer of that article? When we have a job of repairing our homes, if fortunate enough to be the owner of one, do we make it a point to employ none but union labor, or do we take the cheapest workmen we can get? Ah, brothers, if many of our union men would truthfully answer this question they would be compelled to admit that they were not particular in purchasing labor of others as they are in selling their own labor. If the clothes that many a union man has on his back could speak, what tales could they tell of the destitution or the underpaid and overworked man or woman whose labor produced these articles? That is what makes "scabs," and before you hurl your epithets at a non-unionist, be sure you have done what was right in your dealings with them whose labor you employ.

* * *

The Non-Unionists

Every man who has endeavored to induce non-unionists to join trade unions is familiar with the stereotyped expression: "What good will it do me?" "Can't afford it," and "I'm as good a union man as you are, even though I don't belong to any labor organization."

The first statement simply displays ignorance, the second selfishness and the third a misconception of the truth. We would answer the first question by asking another: What good has trade unionism done you?

What would be the condition of the laborer today were it not for the organized workers, whose efforts have done so much to offset the indifference manifested by such men as those who ask what good it will do them to belong to a labor organization.

What good will it do you? It will make a man out of you, if the ingredients of manhood are in you. How much would it cost a man to live were we denied the right to organize for our protection and benefit? Just as much as we could earn to buy no more than we could live on, and he who complains about the cost of a trade union should be reminded that the greatest cost is in draging along and keeping the heads of such as he above water. Were it not for the fellows who ask such questions the cost of labor unions would be small indeed, as the work of organization would be greatly simplified, and unscrupulous bosses would not find so many willing tools to crush down the aspirations of labor with. The workingmen would be able to gain a fairer remuneration for their labor and be enabled to live with some degree of comfort, instead of living as now, from hand to mouth. Can't afford to, something that brings back a hundred-fold more in a year than the initiation and dues for the same period. Oh, that the light of reason would but penetrate into the dull intellects of those "who can't afford." How much better it would be for them as well as for ourselves!

We emphatically deny that the man who refuses to join his trade organization is as good a union man as the one whose name is on the right side of his union's ledger.

There is no comparison between the

man who unites with his fellows for the general good; who contributes his mite to the Treasury, established for the support of those incapacitated by sickness or accident from following their regular employment; who believes that united labor is almost invincible and who helps to cement more firmly the bond of common brotherhood that ties all good union men together, and the man who, to save a few cents a month, is willing to share in the profits of unionism that he never aided to create.

Quit making flimsy excuses and take your stand like a man, along with your fellow craftsmen who are engaged in a noble cause. Do your share of the good work and earn your reward. Recollect that the power of organization is beyond estimation, and he who refuses to do his share towards bringing about the time when the fair demands of Organized Labor will receive the respectful attention it is entitled to receive will deserve the contempt of his fellow workmen.

* * *

The General Secretary's Report

The report of the General Secretary for the year ending June 30, 1919, which has recently been issued, contains striking proof of the rapid growth and expansion of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and of the flourishing condition in which the organization finds itself today, with its 2,242 Local Unions, 162 District Councils, 19 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils, 53 Ladies Auxiliary Unions and a membership in good standing of 320,567; a membership increase in one year of over 17,000, is surely something to be proud of, especially when one considers the trying conditions through which we have just passed. The report also shows that 25,453 members are in arrears and therefore not entitled to any benefits whatever from the General Office. This makes a total membership at the close of the fiscal year June, 1919, of 346,020.

Under the head of "Trade Movements" the General Secretary says: "During the period for which this report is made — July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, 424 trade movements were brought to the attention of the General Executive Board, with the following results: Official sanction granted, 167; official sanction with financial aid, 251; official sanction denied, 6. The rejected applications were practically all denied for the reason that Paragraph "H" of Section 58 of our General Laws had not been complied with.

"The report gives important data relative to the new and old wage, when effective and final settlement, in the different cities and states.

"A comparison of the Locals organized since June 30, 1918, with those lapsed, suspended or consolidated, shows a gain of 148. The number of unions and the membership in the different states is also given, and it is interesting to note that the state of New York still leads with a membership of 39,421 and 197 Locals.

"With regard to the membership of the seven districts represented in the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 1 leads with 75,654 members; District No. 3 comes second with 71,923; District No. 2 has 69,346; District No. 6 has 48,956; District No. 5 has 36,514; District No. 4 has 22,731; District No. 7 has 11,474."

Reviewing the work of Financial Secretaries, the General Secretary briefly calls their attention to the necessity of sending in their monthly report to the General Office and says: "While Paragraph "D," Section 36, of our General Laws distinctly and clearly specifies that the Financial Secretary shall make a written report to the General Secretary on the official blanks furnished for that purpose, said report to be sent to the General Secretary, not later than the 10th day of each month for the month preceding, under penalty of $2 fine, we are sorry to say that some of them are negligent in this respect. We are required by Paragraph "A," Section 13, of our General Constitution, to keep a record of all members of the United Brotherhood — beneficial, semi-beneficial, resigned or expelled, at the General Office. How can we keep such a record if the Financial Secretary fails to send us his monthly report? From the date one report is missing the membership of that union is incorrect for the reason we will have no means of knowing who were admitted in that month, who were granted clearance cards, who went into arrears or who squared up. So after the $2 is paid, that does not adjust the membership and we re willing at all times to cancel the fine, provided we get the report. We therefore ask our local officers to be prompt in sending their monthly report to us. This applies in relation to

the per capita tax as well as to the membership."

In referring to compiling and writing a complete history of the United Brotherhood, he says: "In our yearly reports of 1917 and 1918 attention was called to the fact that 'writing the history of the United Brotherhood' was no easy task, especially the history of the carpenters' organization, associations or unions existing before our time, and that to have it authentic and reliable, it would be necessary to have the co-operation of at least our old-time Local Unions and members, in supplying us with data and information that might be in their possession.

"Up to the present time the information received has been very meager, and we are practically left on our own resources to get what we want. It is a difficult matter to collect this information from all sections of our jurisdiction and we therefore ask again our officers and members having Charters, By-Laws, Minutes or correspondence, dealing with these early unions, to forward them to us as soon as possible, and when we are through with them, we will see that they are returned to them safely."

The report also gives a detailed accounting of the money received from the different locals of the United Brotherhood which was used for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of former General President James Kirby. While the report, in the main is statistical, as a whole it gives a concise and detailed review of the many duties the General Secretary is called upon to perform and should be given careful consideration by the Brotherhood at large.

* * *

Appeals for Financial Aid Must Be Approved By the General Executive Board and the General Officers

For quite a number of years our Local Unions have been the recipients of circular letters asking for financial aid for this, that or the other purpose. This unauthorized practice has now become so prevalent that something must be done to check it. In years gone by our General Executive Board on several occasions gave careful consideration to this matter and issued instructions from time to time for the guidance of our Local Unions and District Councils. As far back as October 4, 1890, the General Executive Board issued the following instructions:

"All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid unless by the approval of the General Executive Board attested by the General Secretary."

In July, 1903, the General Secretary called the attention of the Board to the fact that thousands of circulars appealing for financial aid were going the rounds of our Local Unions, and that many complaints had been lodged with the General Office against such unwarranted action. After a thorough investigation the Board again rendered a decision which is as follows:

"All Local Unions are hereby instructed not to pay any attention to circular letters from other organizations asking for financial aid unless the consent and endorsement of the General Officers of the United Brotherhood have been obtained by the organizations issuing them."

Therefore, under these directions, our Local Unions and District Councils were instructed to pay no attention whatever to begging letters unless such letters had been approved by the General Officers.

Again in April, 1905, it became necessary for the General Executive Board to take further action to stop this letter-begging system once and for all, and after carefully going through all the former decisions rendered on this matter, the Board called the attention of all Local Unions to the decision of October 4, 1890, and instructed the General Secretary to notify all members at large that any violation of this order in the future would be dealt with in a manner that would prevent a further repetition of same.

The General Secretary complied with the orders of the General Executive Board and gave the required notice, which for a time had its effect, but that has been so long ago it appears to be forgotten now and the circulars appealing for financial aid are more numerous than ever. We therefore once more wish to give notice to all Local Unions to pay no attention whatever to circular letters appealing for financial aid for any cause unless these letters bear the approval of the General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Please be guided accordingly.

Watchful Waiting

We have to this time refrained from giving any opinion, pro or con, of the Plumb Plan for the tripartite control of railroads for the reason we feel that before anything of such vital interest to the country is exploited, we should know what stand has been taken in the matter by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to whose wise deliberations the plan was referred, at the last Convention of that august body.

Mr. Gompers has said that the plan must be carefully considered in all its phases before it is wholly indorsed. Until such action is taken by the Executive Council we feel we would be remiss in our duty to the American Federation of Labor were we to comment thereon. "Watchful waiting" is a good precept to follow in these trying times.

* * *

John Mitchell, Former Head of Miners, Dies

John Mitchell, who for years was President of the United Mine Workers of America and one of the most widely known labor leaders in the United States, died Tuesday, September 9th, at the Post Graduate Hospital, New York.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Braidwood, Ill., February 4, 1870. At the early age of 11 years he began work in the coal mines, obtaining his education by studying at night. He studied law, read books on economic questions, gathered much information concerning organization, and through his connection with Organized Labor bodies was able to apply the knowledge thus gained and which first brought him into prominence. The first organization to which he belonged was a branch of the Knights of Labor.

Having joined the United Mine Workers of America, at a later date, he became Secretary-Treasurer of a sub-district of that organization in 1895 and two years later was made an organizer. In 1898 he became a national Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, and in September of the same year, was made acting President. From 1899 until 1908 he was President of the miners' organization. In that year he became Chairman of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation and devoted much of his time to the lecture platform, dealing with trade unionism and economic subjects. He directed the strikes of the anthracite coal miners in 1900 and 1902; was a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission of New York in 1914 and 1915 and since then has been Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission. He had written a number of books and treaties on labor and economics and was regarded as an authority in that field. His death will leave a great void, not only in the ranks of Organized Labor, which he so ably represented, but in our country's citizenship, in which he was held with universal respect.

Gains in Labor Clauses of Peace Treaty

"Labor clauses" in the peace treaty are an incentive to further development of protective laws. This crystallization of certain minimum standards of labor protection in the world's consciousness, should make the duty more clear, the way still easier for progressive industrial nations to continue advancing along the lines of constructive legislation which, in conserving labor, enhances production, as the emergency of war fully demonstrated. It also serves to free enlightened nations from the old fear of underselling and dumping of products made by cheap labor in backward nations. Even more immediately interesting in the United States than the historical significance of this document is its basic recognition of social responsibility for the welfare of the working men and women.

The questions to be considered at the first official annual international labor conference provided in the peace treaty, to be held in Washington in October, including the eight-hour day, unemployment, and working conditions for women and children, are the most reasonable program for preliminary constructive action of world-wide import in the ever-widening field of protective legislation for labor. American thought, American experience, will be called upon for their best and most disinterested contribution to the perpetuation of these just and moderate standards of life and labor for our own and the rest of the world's workers.

Lockout In San Diego, Cal.

We have just been advised of a lockout on the marine base job and Keis Construction Co. work at San Diego. We would, therefore, advise all members to stay away from that district.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the Members of the General Executive Board,

Brothers, Greeting: The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor opened its sessions Thursday morning, June 5th, at the Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

In opening the Convention, President Hays informed the delegates that there had been no provisions made by any local committee for receptional remarks of any character, therefore, the Convention would immediately take up the business of the organization and undertake to dispense with it as speedily as possible.

Eighty-three delegates representing 26 International Unions were present. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Manning shows that the total income of the Department during the past fiscal year was $21,176.18, while the total expenses for the same period was $18,176.18, which would leave a balance of $3,000 in the checking account. In addition to this there is a balance in the savings account of $8,755.82, making the total available funds of the Label Trades Department $11,755.82.

The average membership of each affiliated International organization on which they paid per capita tax during the past year is as follows:

American Federation of Labor	1,969
Allied Wall Paper Trades	873
Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Union	21,039
Journeymen Barbers' International Union	35,893
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	16,443
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	36,828
United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers	40,000
Cigar Makers' International Union	36,127
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	9,333

United Garment Workers of America	45,993
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association	3,762
Laundry Workers' International Union	5,967
United Leather Workers' International Union	3,500
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	66,336
International Photo-Engravers' Union	4,982
United Powder and High Explosive Workers	376
International Steel and Copper Plate Printers	1,488
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union	5,422
Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes	18,050
United Textile Workers of America	4,250
Tobacco Workers' International Union	4,200
International Typographical Union	64,726

In addition to the above the following organizations paid on the same membership each month:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	20,000
Retail Clerks' Protective Association	10,000
Coopers' International Union	4,000
Glove Workers' International Union	700
United Hatters of North America	10,000
International Association of Machinists	1,000
Metal Polishers' International Union	2,000
Molders' International Union	1,000
Paper Makers' International Union	1,000
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union	34,000
Stove Mounters' International Union	1,300
Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs	20,000
Wire Weavers' Protective Association	330
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers (reaffiliated)	5,000
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes affiliated with	18,600

During the St. Paul Convention of the Union Label Trades Department, which was held in June, 1918, the following resolution relative to our Label appearing on boxes was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Some contention and misunderstanding still exists on this matter; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Label Trades Department officially notify all Local Label Trades Councils that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is the only organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Label Trades Department having jurisdiction over this class of work, and be it further

"RESOLVED, That all Local Councils be requested to use their best efforts to promote the use of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on boxes and other wood work.

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
T. M. GUERIN,
FRANK KUCHENBECKER."

"Your committee concurs in the resolution and recommends its adoption. Your committee further recommends that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to take the subject matter of the resolution up with the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the workers who may be affected by the execution of the resolution."

On this matter Secretary-Treasurer Manning reported as follows:

"I beg to advise that the conference provided for was held in the office of Mr. G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill., on October 23, 1918, those present being: Mr. J. T. Cosgrove, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Mr. James Curran, representing the Box Makers and Sawyers; Mr. G. W. Perkins, representing the American Federation of Labor; Mr. John J. Manning, representing the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. And the enclosed agreement, providing for amalgamation between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Box Makers and Sawyers, Union, was effected, after

(Continued On Page 34.)

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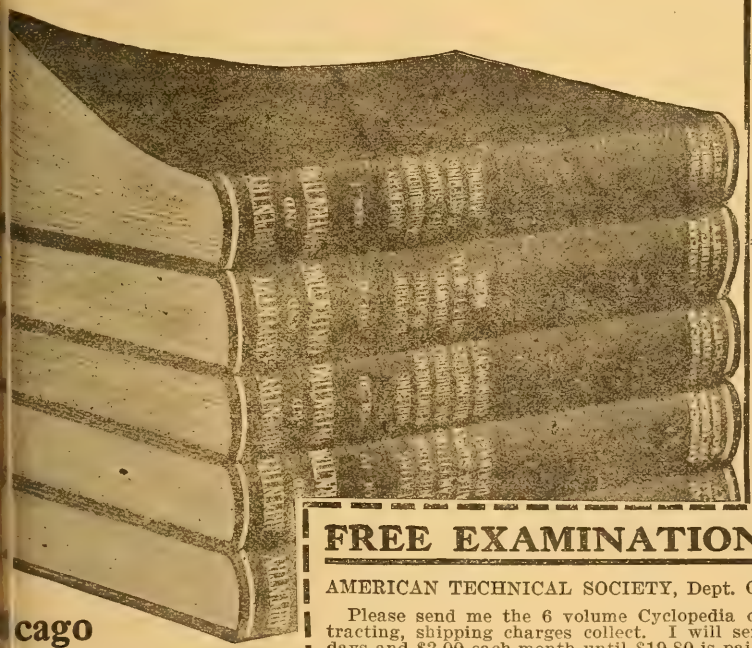

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Report of Delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

(Continued From Page 31.)

a full, free, and candid discussion of the whole question in which it was unanimously agreed that because of the action of the American Federation of Labor giving jurisdiction over Box Makers and Sawyers to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a harmonious agreement should be and could be reached.

Statement by Mr. Cosgrove, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners would grant charters free to existing unions of Box Makers and Sawyers; and also furnish free a limited number of supplies; and will accept all eligible members in good standing in the Box Makers and Sawyers' Unions without the payment of an initiation fee; that the standing of the members of the Box Makers and Sawyers in so far as benefits paid by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will start from the time of the issuance of the charter, provided that the per capita tax is paid from the date of issue and in compliance with the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

That in view of the fact that at the present time there is no provision in the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which accepts women to membership, it is understood and agreed that nothing in this agreement and proposed amalgamation prohibits Box Makers and Sawyers, chartered as such by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from continuing women members as associate members of their unions. This provision in order that such members may retain the protection of the trade.

That local rules and regulations are to be worked at by both parties at interest, which will effectively safeguard and protect, in the interim, the rights of those associate members.

Statement by Mr. Curran:

That, speaking as the representative of the Box Makers and Sawyers, he practically would agree to the terms of amalgamation as set forth by Mr. Cosgrove, provided the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor write him an official communication, setting forth the action of the American Federation of Labor in which it conceded entire jurisdiction over the Box Makers and Sawyers' Union to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and ordering the amalgamation.

Statement by Mr. Manning, representing the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. G. W. Perkins, representing the American Federation of Labor:

Mr. John J. Manning and Mr. G. W. Perkins concur in the foregoing agreement and urge its early consumation with both parties at interest; and further agree to immediately communicate with the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor, urging them to address a communication to Mr. James Curran, advising him that it is the sense of the American labor movement that this amalgamation should take place as soon as possible.

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

JAMES CURRAN,
United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of America.

JOHN J. MANNING,
Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

G. W. PERKINS,
American Federation of Labor.

At the request of Messrs. Curran and Cosgrove, the Secretary addressed the following letter to Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor relative to the agreement:

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, 1918.

Mr. Frank Morrison,
Secretary, A. F. of L.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: In pursuance to a recommendation made by the Committee on Resolutions having under consideration Resolution No. 3, introduced by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the St. Paul Convention of the Union Label Trades Department, the subject matter of which was the jurisdiction of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners over the box making industry, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers a dual and independent organization, unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, claims

jurisdiction over the making and repairing of wooden boxes; and

WHEREAS, The manufacture and repair of wooden boxes belongs to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as set forth in the circular letter issued by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1915, as follows:

To the Secretaries of Central Bodies Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: I have received a letter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America stating that there appears to be some misunderstanding among the members of Local Unions with reference to the Union Label on boxes of various kinds. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners claims that this misunderstanding is brought about through the efforts of an independent organization known as the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of Chicago, Ill., endeavoring to secure the assistance of Organized Labor to further the interest of their organization.

This is to inform the delegates to your Central Body that the only Label recognized on boxes is that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is the organization recognized as having jurisdiction over box making.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

and

"WHEREAS, Some contention and misunderstanding still exists on the matter; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Label Trades Department officially notify all local Label Trades Councils that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is the only organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department having jurisdiction over this class of work; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That all Local Councils be requested to use their best efforts to promote the use of the Union Label of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on boxes and other wood work,

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
ARTHUR MAHEL,
T. M. GUERIN,
FRANK KUCHENBECKER."

Your committee concurs in the resolution and recommends its adoption. Your committee further recommends that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to take the subject matter of the resolution up with the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the workers who may be affected by the execution of the resolution.

On motion the resolution and the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

I beg to advise that the conference provided for was held in the office of Mr. G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill., on October 23, 1918, those present being: Mr. J. T. Cosgrove, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Mr. James Curran, representing the Box Makers and Sawyers; Mr. G. W. Perkins, representing the American Federation of Labor; Mr. John J. Manning, representing the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. And the enclosed agreement, providing for amalgamation between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Box Makers and Sawyers' Union, was effected.

Will you not advise Mr. James Curran, 1920 S. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill., that this agreement has the approval of the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor and request him to use his best efforts in the consumation of the proposed amalgamation at as early date as is possible?

The conferees believe that this action upon your part will materially aid in promoting the good feeling which at present exists and remove an unpleasant situation which has maintained altogether too long in the labor movement.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. MANNING,
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

The report of President John W. Hays was a very comprehensive and instructive document and dealt with many subjects of interest in connection with the Label publicity of affiliated organizations. From the President's Report we desire to quote the following, which appeared therein under caption:

"To Employers of Labor"

We read and hear a great deal these days about the standards of living; that the workingman will not consent to return to the standards existing previous to the war.

That he will hamper industry, if necessary, in an effort to keep wages up to a point where living conditions established during the war can be maintained.

All of which is the merest bosh.

As a matter of fact, the laboring man is having the most strenuous fight of his life in trying to re-establish pre-war living conditions.

Prices of commodities soared so rapidly during war times that living conditions of the people working for wages were forced to a low level.

For some reason beyond the ken of the worker, these prices continue to soar.

The manufacturers have established a high basis of profits and are not satisfied to have them reduced.

In other words, the standard that has changed is the money standard.

In comparison, the dollar of today will purchase less than one-half that it would in 1915.

Until wages are increased at least 60 per cent over those of the 1915 period, the laboring man cannot live under as good conditions as he then lived.

Try to evade it as you will, the fact remains that the people of America are doing business today on a less than fifty-cent dollar.

The dollar of our commerce will never again purchase the same necessities of living that it did four years ago.

Unless wages are increased at least 65 per cent over those existing in 1915, workers will not reach the point from which they can look forward to securing any improvement on their pre-war existence.

Your delegates present appreciate that the General Officers of our organization are conversant with the aims, objects and principles of the Union Label Trades Department, nevertheless, for the information of our entire membership we desire to quote Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department which outlines their policy:

"The objects of this department shall be to promote a greater demand for products bearing the Union Label, and of labor performed by union workers; to investigate into, devise, recommend, and within the limit of its authority, carry into effect methods for the advertisement of Union Label products; to educate the members of trade unions, their families, and the general public upon the economic, social, and moral uplift furthered by the trade union movement; to further the general welfare of all affiliated organizations and to aid in the work of organization among all the toilers for the common good."

During the past fiscal year, local Label Leagues were established in the following cities:

Atlanta, Ga.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cumberland, Md. (re-affiliated.)
Cleburne, Tex.
Fort Dodge, Ia.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Hartford, Conn.
Kansas City, Mo. (re-affiliated.)
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Lynn, Mass.
New Jersey, Inter-Co. (7 Counties)
Nashville, Tenn.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Ogden, Utah.
Orange, Tex.
Steubenville, O. (re-affiliated.)
Wheeling, W. Va.
Washington, D. C.

All the previous officers of the Union Label Trades Department were again re-elected without opposition, and are as follows:

President: John W. Hays (International Typographical Union.)

First Vice-President: Jacob Fischer (Journeymen Barbers' International Union.)

Third Vice-President: Anthony McAndrews (Tobacco Workers' Union.)

Fourth Vice-President: Matthew Woll (Photo-Engravers' International Union.)

Fifth Vice-President: Joseph Proebstle (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers of America.)

Secretary-Treasurer: John J. Manning (United Garment Workers of America.)

All the delegates representing our Brotherhood took a necessary part and active interest in the work of the Convention. Brother Martel served on the Auditing and Credentials Committees. Brother Fletcher served on the Committee on Rules of Order and Laws and Vice-President Cosgrove on the Committee on Label Propaganda.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory to the General Executive Board, and with best wishes and kindest regards

for the entire membership of our United Brotherhood, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
FRANK H. KUCHENBECKER,
HARRY P. FLETCHER.

Local Unions Organized in August, 1919

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Millmen.)
Owen Sound, Ont., Can.
Delphos, O. (Mill Workers.)
Winston-Salem, N. C. (Furniture Workers.)
Memphis, Tenn. (Factory Workers.)
New York, N. Y. (Marine Corps and Caulkers.)
Decatur, Ill. (Millmen.)
Granby, Que., Can. (Mill Factory Workers.)
Perth Amboy, N. J. (Marine Corps and Caulkers.)
Faribault, Minn. (Cabinet Makers and Furniture Workers.)
Statesville, N. C. (Furniture Workers.)
Richmond, Va. (Millmen.)
Mounts Airy, N. C. (Furniture Workers.)
Clarksburg, W. Va. (Boxmakers.)
Pittsburgh, Pa. (Pile Drivers, Dock and Wharf Builders.)
Atchison, Kans. (Box Makers.)
Hudson County, N. J. (Caulkers.)
Thomasville, N. C. (Furniture Workers.)
Hammond, La. (Millmen.)

Frankfort, Ky.	Aberdeen, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.	Wilson, N. C.
Dierks, Ark.	Ripley, Tenn.
Gorman, Tex.	Illmo, Mo.
Rocky Mount, N. C.	Kannapolis, N. C.
Pineville, Ky.	Sedro Wolley, Wash.
Breckenridge, Tex.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Lynchburg, Va.	Fort Myers, Fla.
Lake Charles, La.	Jonesboro, Ark.
High Point, N. C.	Albemarle, N. C.
Hudson County, N. J.	Easton, Md.
Sweetwater, Tex.	Monroe, N. C.
Port Clinton, O.	Lindsay, Cal.
Paris, Ky.	Caruthersville, Mo.
Little Chute, Wis.	Salisbury, Md.
Helena, Ark.	Gadsen, Ala.
Missouri Valley, Iowa.	Statesville, N. C.
Beckley, W. Va.	Belton, Tex.
Piqua, O.	Guayama, Porto Rico.
McComb, Miss.	Huntsville, Ala.
Bigheart, Okla.	Haldenville, Okla.
Columbia, Miss.	

Total 62 Local Unions.

Warning to Members

This is to notify all members of this United Brotherhood against one Ralph McKittrick, formerly a member of Local Union No. 556, Meadville, Pa., who on December 20, transferred from Local Union No. 1108, Cleveland, O., and in June called on the Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 556 and said he had just received a telegram that his sister had died at Cleveland and he wished to go there at once, but was short of cash and asked for the loan of $5 until he returned. On his return he made no effort to pay back this money but steered clear of the Local and finally left the city. The Financial Secretary has since learned that McKittrick also buncoed a brother carpenter at Cleveland (John Garhard) out of money. Any brother knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying C. W. Robinson, Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 556, Meadville, Pa.

Do You Get Your Journal?

Despite the fact the General Office spares no pains in the effort to keep "The Carpenter" mailing list correct and up to date, numerous complaints come in from Secretaries of Local Unions that the members do not receive the Journal. Investigation frequently develops the fact that the parties affected are having their Journals addressed to "General Delivery." Members having their Magazines addressed "General Delivery" **MUST ASK** for **SECOND-CLASS MAIL** at their post office, otherwise their Journal will not be delivered to them.

Tool Box Lost

Brother C. C. Kreckler, a member of Local Union No. 185, St. Louis, Mo., reports that his tool box was stolen from the tool shed on job of General Motors Co., Natural Bridge Road. The box is described as dark brown, 8x10, 28 inches in length, open in center, brass trunk lock. Saw handles and other tools marked with dotted letters made with a nail set; some initials of "C. C. K.", others with full name. It also contained his fourth quarter Working Card. Anyone having any information about same kindly notify J. W. Williams, Secretary, Carpenters' District Council, 3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Who Pays?

Who pays the cost of our idle rich,
Of our wasteful luxurious class;
That live on the product of others toil,
On the labor of the human mass.
Go ask the man with the shovel and pick,
The man in the mud of the ditch;
The man that toils the whole week through,
I pay for the idle rich.

Who pays the cost of war's foul crime,
Of the murders and blood and tears;
Of the awful carnage of human hate,
That blackens the weary years.
Go ask the man in the mill and the mine,
The man in the soot, the man in the slime;
The man that digs in the darkness of night,
I pay for war's foul crime.

Who pays the cost of rum's foul brood,
Of the awful crop of the deadly still;
Of the wild debauch, of the drunken row.
The fearful price of our liquor bill.
Go ask the poor sot with the stupid stare,
The wretched wife in the tattered home;
The starving children, the insane, if you will,
We pay the cost of rum's foul brood.

—By P. Dunlap.

The Reason Why Carpenters In Chicago Are Not Working

Is Because the Contractors' Association Induced All Dealers in Building Material in Cook and Lake Counties to Shut Down on July 18

Six hundred independent contractors have signed contracts to pay carpenters $1.00 an hour, and were doing so until the dealers stopped selling material. Every idle carpenter in Chicago will go to work as soon as these contractors can buy material.

The carpenters have no dealings with Material Men; there never has been a controversy between them; they have no place in this fight. The Law declares such a combination a Boycott and a Criminal Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade. Thousands of private citizens, ready to pay the wages asked, are frantically trying to buy material to finish a bungalow, to repair a leaking roof or a dangerous stairway, to strengthen a crumbling foundation, not to speak of hundreds of unfinished apartments and great factory buildings. Farmers in Lake County are denied material to repair broken machinery while their crops go to waste. All this to force carpenters to work for less than they are offered by independent contractors.

The carpenters will fight such an unlawful and dangerous combination with the same determination and for the same reason that they fought German Militarism. If they yield to it now it will re-appear in every future labor struggle, both here and throughout the country.

The wage question was submitted to Arbitration by mutual agreement in June. No contract was broken. The Joint Arbitration Board unanimously fixed wages at $1.00 an hour after September 1st. The Contractors' Association refused to abide by the decision of the Arbitrators.

$1.00 an hour is the wage paid to bricklayers, plasterers, electricians, plumbers, steamfitters, gasfitters, hoisting engineers, tile setters (after Nov. 1st) **and painters** (after April 1st.)

Carpenters are paid $1.00 an hour or more, in Boston, Roxbury, Butte, Salt Lake City, Cleveland, San Francisco and many other cities.

The carpenter can work only part of the year. His average annual wages do not exceed $1,200; his day's wages will buy less of the necessities of life today than at any time for fifty years, notwithstanding enormous business prosperity.

When the dealers end their unlawful boycott of material, the carpenters will go to work, and so will 75,000 other workmen in Chicago.

Carpenters District Council of Chicago

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disap-Disability	Am't Paid
37071	Hermangilde Bissonnette	30	18	0	Menengitis	$300.00
37072	Mabel E. Coverdale	75	7	1	Influenza	75.00
37073	Anthony Brandstetter	75	21	6	Crushed skull	300.00
37074	Mary Shimmel	136	11	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
37075	Francis O. Haga	136	14	1	Insanity	300.00
37076	Charles W. Atkins	158	9	5	Carcinoma	300.00
37077	Amanda Carlson	257	13	1	Carcinoma	75.00
37078	Pauline T. Lenz	284	19	0	Accidental	75.00
37079	Rosina L. Thomas	284	12	6	Appendicitis	75.00
37080	Joseph F. Harvey	438	12	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
37081	Moses Madere	547	3	4	Carcinoma	50.00
37082	Horace V. Balcomb	595	7	5	Pneumonia	300.00
37083	Josephine C. Ziegler	604	7	0	Cholera	75.00
37084	Joseph Falk	676	28	11	Nephritis	300.00
37085	Lillie M. Murphy	27	2	6	Kidney trouble	50.00
37086	Sophie Blanchard	96	30	6	Carcinoma	75.00
37087	Matthew Hoole Jr.	223	2	4	Tuberculosis	100.00
37088	Allen H. Oliver	259	13	4	Nephritis	125.00
37089	Wm. Thompson	359	27	6	Apoplexy	300.00
37090	Albert J. Ploudre	910	2	5	Nephritis	25.00
37091	Amelia Quailley	933	2	5	Bright's disease	50.00
37092	Mable I. Zehner	1023	1	3	Influenza	25.00
37093	James A. Garber	1573	16	2	Cancer	300.00
37094	Angelina Scrivani	1879	1	0	Septicemia	25.00
37095	Henry Fisher	1922	22	6	Carcinoma	300.00
37096	Nicholas Trojar	2090	29	4	Heart failure	300.00
37097	Thomas J. Roddy	55	18	2	Carcinoma	300.00
37098	Jacob Bibus (Dis.)	122	17	1	Accidental	400.00
37099	Albert W. Buchholz	155	17	11	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
37100	James Henry Nye	183	15	4	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
37101	James T. Murphy	335	18	11	Cancer	300.00
37102	Gracia Boatz	338	18	8	Pregnancy	75.00
37103	Amanda A. Fesler	352	17	5	Diabetes	75.00
37104	Slyvester Wingo	396	14	3	Paresis	125.00
37105	Mary Ann Orchard	470	17	3	Cancer	75.00
37106	Oscar Lorenston	642	7	4	Gassed	300.00
37107	George Benson	736	12	3	Influenza	300.00
37108	Napoleon Languiran	801	6	3	*Pneumonia	300.00
37109	Christ Sampson	1128	7	9	Fractured skull	300.00
37110	Milton M. Wilber (Dis.)	1769	6	0	Accidental	400.00
37111	Charity R. Carpenter	106	13	0	Myocarditis	75.00
37112	James McCoy	301	28	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
37113	Anthony J. Weiland	434	13	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
37114	Robt. J. Murray	488	19	10	Pneumonia	300.00
37115	John Roderick	514	1	0	Cancer	50.00
37116	Annie M. Lavelle	656	3	2	Septicemia	75.00
37117	August Muschinsky	752	36	2	Heart disease	300.00
37118	John Sowersby	875	3	4	Gunshot wound	150.00
37119	Fred Klepper	940	2	3	Rheumatism	25.00
37120	Lora M. Hoffman	1024	5	10	Influenza	75.00
37121	Sam G. Jones	1108	5	0	Suicide	300.00
38122	Charlie F. Davis	1423	5	7	Pneumonia	103.00
37123	Orlando A. Hansen	1506	3	8	Nephritis	150.00
37124	Reuben Alexandria Budd	1665	1	0	Septicemia	50.00
37125	Paul Babinec	1786	5	7	Suicide	300.00
37126	Alfred Nelson	66	3	11	Apoplexy	50.00
37127	John B. Steeves	67	2	0	*Killed in action	25.00
37128	Wesley J. Christian	72	2	1	*Killed in action	100.00
37129	Frank A. Arnold	90	16	5	Asthma	125.00
37130	Ray F. Myers	132	1	0	Accidental	50.00
37131	Leon C. Pierce	207	2	11	*Killed in action	100.00
37132	John Dietrich	211	4	9	Heart disease	50.00
37133	Gunda C. Iverson	241	8	9	Pneumonia	75.00
37134	Annie A. Pellisier	351	4	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
37135	David M. Ogle	358	16	7	Heart disease	125.00
37136	Nora Hale	371	14	1	Poisoning	75.00
37137	Smith L. Thompson	453	19	3	Bright's disease	300.00
37138	Frank Wosienewsky	539	24	6	Endocarditis	100.00
37139	Georgia A. Barham	605	3	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
37140	Peniah C. Ferenbaugh	700	18	5	Dilitation of heart	75.00
37141	Ottilie Johnson	791	12	10	Cancer	75.00
34142	John Thomas	857	12	3	Pneumonia	199.00
37143	Albin Brodin (Dis.)	938	5	11	Accidental	400.00
37144	Bertha Goldman	1057	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37145	Susan M. Lehman	1265	17	9	Cancer	75.00
37146	Sadie V. Nichols	1448	1	6	Pregnancy	25.00
37147	Edna G. Staley	1762	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
37148	Mary Janssen	1801	1	2	Nephritis	25.00
37149	Joseph Campeau	2055	5	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
37150	Joseph A. Hayes	11	3	3	Hemorrhage	150.00
37151	Edward E. De Roin	180	14	6	Fractured skull	300.00
37152	Margarette Jarvis	246	22	8	Carcinoma	75.00
37153	Lulu Siechert	308	16	11	Cancer	75.00
37154	Sue Olive Kennedy	321	2	11	Heart disease	50.00
37155	Lillian F. Young	352	20	3	Paralysis	75.00
37156	Oliver Hamlin	425	5	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
37157	Georgiana C. Halstead	474	17	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
37158	Jennette K. Woodside	483	6	8	Apoplexy	75.00
37159	Jean Rollofs	488	24	5	Bronchitis	300.00
37160	Harry O. Miner	541	18	8	Hemorrhage	300.00
37161	Edward G. Meyers	561	13	1	Accidental	300.00
37162	Elizabeth Parker	808	12	9	Nephritis	75.00
37163	Daniel B. Johnson	1107	14	7	Myocarditis	125.00
37164	Herbert P. Brown	1227	6	1	Myocarditis	75.00
37165	Charles Rex	1495	15	1	Apoplexy	125.00
37166	Wm. J. Pepersock	1596	7	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
37167	Nellie McDaniel	1660	6	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
37168	Josephine Doucett	1671	13	8	Diabetes	75.00
37169	Harry Rubinsky	1782	10	6	Heart disease	300.00
37170	Gustav Hoerich	1784	29	9	Asphyxiation	300.00
37171	Harry E. Amons	3	7	1	Accidental	300.00
37172	Nellie E. Cunningham	36	10	1	Accidental	75.00
37173	Walter Burnup	82	17	8	Gas asphyxiation	300.00
37174	Anthony Prokop	115	2	3	Accidental	100.00
37175	Antonio Yochim (Dis.)	120	32	4	Accidental	400.00
37176	Michael Munkassi	298	32	2	Paresis	300.00
37177	Annie A. Allen	300	17	9	Cancer	75.00
37178	Chas. Steinitz	318	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
37179	George Haag	366	15	4	Suicide	300.00
37180	Geo. T. Peltz	401	1	8	Asthma	50.00
37181	Charles F. Johnson	476	6	2	Apoplexy	75.00
37182	Barnet Katz	522	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
37183	Arthur H. Bye	1023	2	1	*Killed in action	100.00
37184	Sarah E. Johnson	1023	3	0	Cancer	75.00
37185	Annie Lee Ivy	1274	1	4	Tuberculosis	25.00
37186	Annie J. Freeman	1341	2	6	Suicide	50.00
37187	Edmond Champagne	1610	5	6	Hemorrhage	75.00
37188	Edward P. Cogswell	82	4	10	Dropped dead	200.00
37189	John J. Ryan	342	14	6	Cancer	125.00
37190	Wilbur Brown	350	13	0	Nephritis	125.00
37191	Orlando A. Hansen	1506	13	8	Nephritis	150.00
37192	Clarence Bailey	44	2	11	Tuberculosis	25.00
37193	Geo. P. Noyes	82	7	8	Nephritis	300.00
37194	Jos. Slama (Dis.)	87	18	11	Accidental	400.00
37195	Agnes C. M. Holman	131	17	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
37196	C. F. Kerr	131	21	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
37197	Lena Rachel Thompson	165	10	1	Peritonitis	75.00
37198	Nora Ryerson	282	17	1	Cancer	75.00
37199	J. S. Bullard	345	7	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
37200	Jos. Hickey	554	2	6	*Killed in action	100.00
37201	James M. Camery	607	19	1	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
37202	Mary Link	709	18	6	Apoplexy	75.00
37203	Raffaele Portesi	808	6	0	*Killed in action	150.00
37204	Charles Ninesling	907	5	8	Cancer	300.00
37205	Walter M. Hysong (Dis.)	936	1	5	Accidental	50.00
37206	Wm. J. Hennessey (Dis.)	1593	14	6	Accidental	400.00
37207	Harper A. Reigel	1603	2	8	Peritonitis	25.00
37208	Mildreth Engelmann	1784	12	0	Abscess	75.00
37209	Matthew H. Blair	171	16	6	Poisoning	75.00
37210	John M. Quinn	33	12	9	Myocarditis	125.00
37211	Vaclav Stritesky	308	10	9	Cancer	125.00
37212	Florence Guillot	392	1	0	Appendicitis	25.00
37213	Conrad Schick	416	13	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
37214	Joachim Kleiner	488	3	11	Tuberculosis	150.00
37215	Conrad F. Voight	526	4	9	*Killed in action	200.00
37216	Delia Eagan Peterson	885	14	10	Nervous break down	75.00
37217	Michelangelo Apolito	1050	1	0	*Killed in action	50.00
37218	Monroe Heinke	1582	6	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
37219	Alexander Govard	1677	1	6	Accidental	50.00
37220	Wm. Pieritz	1784	5	0	Accidental	75.00
37221	Ernest Trembly	348	9	0	Cancer	300.00
37222	Josephine Svenson	1500	1	6	Influenza	25.00
37223	Peter Lindbloom	1	20	9	Heart trouble	300.00
37224	Anna Czarnecka	1	20	8	Hemorrhage	75.00
37225	Hazel Dean Smith	201	1	1	Tuberculosis	25.00
37226	Geo. W. Campbell	226	6	0	Fractured skull	263.40
37227	Andus W. Edmun	470	9	0	Acute mania	300.00
37228	Catherine Riker	652	21	9	Cancer	75.00
37229	R. I. Newport	176	7	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
37230	Bertha Wegner	264	5	10	Anemia	75.00
37231	Charles Lloyd	286	1	10	Appendicitis	50.00
37232	Zina Benjamin	483	20	8	Peritonitis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37233	Richard E. Fluth	771	18	3	Heart disease	300.00
37234	Carey B. Webster	1107	16	3	Accidental	300.00
37235	Aina Wilborn	1367	6	6	Peritonitis	75.00
37236	James P. Lash	1561	4	8	*Killed in action	200.00
37237	Malinda E. Peabody	7	17	6	Heart disease	75.00
37238	Walfred Anderson	87	2	5	*Killed in action	79.50
37239	Jos. Kosina	308	10	5	Accidental	300.00
37240	Mamie McCauley	526	4	11	Fractured skull	75.00
37241	Geo. First	47	14	5	Poisoning	300.00
37242	Anna Victoria Olson	77	9	0	Myocarditis	75.00
37243	John I. Fersinger	132	17	2	Diabetes	300.00
37244	Edward F. Heller	361	23	4	Septicemia	3000.00
37245	Henry Staehle	493	13	4	Nephritis	300.00
37246	Delmer J. Kresge	603	5	1	Nephritis	300.00
37247	Jacob Sauer	735	1	0	Cancer	50.00
37248	Thomas Jensen	750	1	9	*Killed in action	50.00
37249	Sarah Mary Mortenscon	1599	16	6	Cancer	75.00
37250	Agnus Taillon	10	23	11	Peritonitis	300.00
37251	Fred C. Lindhorst	47	15	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
37252	Grace G. Wheaton	105	6	1	Pneumonia	75.00
37253	Andy Heintz	171	3	9	Tuberculosis	150.00
37254	Nora A. Lichtendahl	189	18	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
37255	Henry Redichs	463	4	6	Apoplexy	200.00
37256	Christian Hartmann	808	24	6	Apoplexy	75.00
37257	Myrtle J. West	943	2	8	Intestinal toxemia	50.00
37258	Elizabeth Homann	483	10	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
37259	Wilson Walling	1374	16	7	Endocarditis	125.00
37260	Philip M. Krickl	1784	8	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
37261	Mary Gemmel	2	37	4	Nephritis	75.00
37262	Arthur J. Gilolider	6	13	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
37263	Amelia C. Elliott	36	2	5	Cerebral embolism	50.00
37264	Benea Nelson	55	9	6	Tuberculosis	77.00
37265	Jos. Sobiella	55	10	3	Heart trouble	300.00
37266	Bertha M. Doering	81	6	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
37267	Samuel O. Coy	104	3	11	Fractured skull	150.00
37268	Wm. H. Funk	110	16	7	Diabetes	300.00
37269	Alfred E. Peterson	127	8	3	Fractured skull	300.00
37270	Anna Torbeson	181	24	7	Endocarditis	75.00
37271	Wm. O. Shepard	185	13	7	Nephritis	300.00
37272	Rosa W. Humbert	198	10	2	Nephritis	75.00
37273	Linus Barth	257	13	6	Paralysis	300.00
37274	Ella Flynn	301	18	7	Nephritis	75.00
37275	Alice Woods	375	28	11	Carcinoma	75.00
37276	Oressa Wood	386	17	9	Nephritis	75.00
37277	Andrew Mangini	419	5	6	Paralysis	300.00
37278	Ella F. Hillman	422	1	2	Carcinoma	25.00
37279	Chas. H. Smith	424	15	3	Carcinoma	125.00
37280	Edith Johnson	454	4	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
37281	Freidricks Schmidt	486	13	0	Paralysis	75.00
37282	Lawrence J. Byrne	488	9	10	Indigestion	75.00
37283	Solon H. Brooks	532	13	3	Apoplexy	125.00
37284	Harry Alden Porter	547	13	0	Diabetes	300.00
37285	Loren W. Reeves	603	4	8	Apoplexy	50.00
37286	Isaac N. Flounders	710	4	0	Tumor	200.00
37287	Frank E. Blackmar	825	13	11	Heart trouble	300.00
37288	Edwin Tallman	6	17	4	Myocarditis	300.00
37289	Marilla Bauchman	1072	4	8	Female trouble	75.00
37290	Simon Christianson	1184	4	4	Pneumonia	200.00
37291	Howard B. Balcolm	1222	1	1	Ulcer	50.00
37292	Geo. W. Emery	1405	9	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
37293	Mary Waak	1456	1	5	Hemorrhage	25.00
37294	Lena Ostman	1456	13	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
37295	Inga Olsen	1456	15	1	Cerebral embolus	75.00
37296	Wm. Quist	1456	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
37297	Peter Lerwick	1456	1	1	Fractured skull	50.00
37298	August J. Johnson	1568	3	1	Tuberculosis	150.00
37299	Louis Georgevich	1596	7	1	Appendicitis	300.00
37300	Wm. Vollmer	334	18	11	Cancer	300.00
37301	Chas. Schoenfield	416	29	1	Kidney trouble	300.00
					Total	$36,519.00

*In U. S. Service.

114	Full beneficial claims	$25,994.00
31	Semi-beneficial claims	2,825.00
78	Wife claims	5,250.00
7	Disability claims	2,450.00
230		$36,519.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR AUGUST, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or proval	Am't Cl'm'd
3729	Daisy Oxley	639	1	3	Three months in arrears	$25.00
3730	Elizabeth Schening	59	12	0	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	
3731	Jack Jacobson (Dis.)	791	5	1	Three months in arrears	400.00
3732	Christine Olsen	366	3	2	Three months in arrears	75.00
3733	Fred D. Berkebile	1207	1	0	Sick when admitted	50.00
3734	Geo. B. Carney	1452	2	8	Three months in arrears	100.00
3735	Return H. Tennyson	507	1	8	Not filed within six months	
3736	Mollie Plant	1877	5	0	Sick when husband was initiated	75.00
3737	Wm. Perkins	871	0	0	Three months in arrears	
3738	Anna Sapetkin	1073	3	2	Paid donation on one wife	
3739	Frank Petruha	120	2	10	Three months in arrears	100.00
3740	Charles Victor	1	24	9	Three months in arrears	300.00
3741	Ted B. Ellzey	1379	1	0	Three months in arrears	50.00
3743	Ralph A. Shaffer (Dis.)	268	2	5	Sick when initiated	
3744	William Fenske	747	0	0	Not one year a member	
3745	Florentina Vortauer	539	24	7	Three months in arrears	
3746	Edmond Jarvis	1679	7	9	Three months in arrears	300.00
3747	John W. West (Dis.)	472	7	10	Three months in arrears	400.00
					Total	$1,875.00

High Praise for Soap and Water

It has been declared by health experts that thorough cleaning with soap and water, fresh air and sunlight, and particularly renovation — re-painting and re-papering—are more efficient methods of disinfection than is fumigation.

It is evident that soap and water, sunshine and fresh air, are indispensable as real disinfectants, whether fumigation is used or not. Soap and water, however, will not be sufficient in one splash or application to remove all means of further infection where there is carelessness with an infectious case. Neither will it atone for all the careless coughing and spitting and careless handling of infectious materials during the illness.

Nothing is of greater importance, after all, than diligent personal care in keeping down infection. Cleanliness, general cleanliness, with special care of the hands and cleanliness with regard to the handling and preparation of foods are the best all-round preventives of infectious diseases known. Fumigation may help some, but without the real dirt chasers it serves much the same purpose as does perfume where a bath is needed.

Cut Profits; Steady Wages

Wages cannot be stabilized until profits are limited, is the view of Justice McCawley, President of the Industrial Arbitration Court of Queensland, Australia, in his sugar industry award.

The Government sets the prices at which sugar cane producers may sell their products. This is based on the cost of production, the Government fixing the price for which the workers shall sell their labor power.

There is no regulation over manufacturers and retailers and this is the leak, according to Justice McCawley, who says:

"Unless the efforts of the industrial courts to give fair wages are supplemented by some system which will enable the employe to be supplied with food and clothing at what it costs to produce and distribute them efficiently, the discontent of the employe must grow. The sweater may have gone, but the profiteer is still with us."

Labor's Right to Organize

If there is not a right on the part of the workingman to organize, then there ought not to be a right on the part of capital to organize. It is the organization that makes capital strong, and it is not fair, from the legal point of view or any other point of view, to prevent the rest of the men dealing with capital from getting strength with organization that only organization brings.

I am for the laboring man. Justice must be done him or there can be no justice in this country. We must all be partners in the game of government and no one man must be allowed to play the part of a hog.—Woodrow Wilson.

The Union Label organizes the purchasing power upon lines of fair conditions of labor, as against those conditions that destroy the health and morality of the producer and endanger the well-being of the purchaser.

Correspondence

Sixteen Thousand Locked Out

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On May 5, 1919, the Willys-Overland Company locked out sixteen thousand workers because they desired to retain the eight-hour day with Saturday afternoon off, which had been in effect for over three years prior to the lockout.

This Company has also established a profit sharing plan which takes from the workers his liberty and establishes a paternalistic form of control in the plant. They now in an effort to prevent collective bargaining have elected committees under their supervision to take up all differences between their workers and the Company. This of course is done to destroy any attempt at organization.

In over ten weeks the Overland Company has been unable to get out but very few automobiles and I doubt if those that have been made will run. They now have about six thousand school kids and strikebreakers trying to operate the plant and up to date without very much results. The skilled mechanics are standing solid and without them school kids and strikebreakers can't make good automobiles. A Federal injunction has been granted, restraining our right to picket, two of our people have been killed and nineteen injured by ex-soldiers sworn in as special police. Our labor paper (The Toledo Union Leader) has been sued by the same interests for $100,000 damage libel. We would deeply appreciate if every labor editor would carry a story covering these conditions and advertise the Overland Automobile Company as being unfair. The Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor appointed John A. Voll, International President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and Chas. L. Baine, International Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers, to come to Toledo and investigate the Overland situation. This committee reported to President Gompers that the Overland Company was absolutely unjustified in their attitude and that the conditions put into effect by the Overland Company constituted slavery and worse than the system in effect by the Kaiser in his palmiest days. We appeal to you on behalf of those thousands of locked-out workers to give as much publicity as you can to this unfair concern. Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. QUINLIVAN,
Secretary, Toledo Central Labor Union.

Atlanta's Progress

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In this beautiful city of the sunny southland, whose surroundings constantly impress one with the beneficient fruits of a Divine Providence, I am making my report on the successful outcome in organizing this district.

I have succeeded in organizing the casket makers, furniture makers and the colored carpenters, and it gives me pleasure to report that the laboring men here are more completely unionized than ever before and are pulling together like "workmen worthy of their hire."

If I but had the oratory of a "Mark Antony" so that I could express my feelings, I would cry from the house tops of every home in every city, hamlet and village, a message of cheer and courage to my fellow workmen in our cause. Since the world war was won for democracy, the spirit of brotherly love, mutual co-operation and unionism among workmen, is becoming so plainly conspicious that "he who runs may read."

Out of the ruins of a war stricken world must grow the flowers of blessings and peace for all mankind. Heroism and sacrifice have been written, in the blood of our patriots, on history's page. On this great epoch, generations still unborn, will look with thrilling pride.

We should realize, with gratitude, the great gains in unionism this cataclysm has brought about and put our shoulders to the wheel of progress to assist it on its upward climb, knowing that only

through organized effort can we hope to attain the ultimate ends of unionism; happier homes, lighter hearts and a better citizenship. To this great and noble cause you may depend on the boys, in this "bright spot of Georgia," to do their bit nobly and bravely.

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE W. KEITH, B. A.
Carpenters' D. C., Atlanta, Ga.

A Progressive Local

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It might be of interest to readers of your magazine to know of the progress of the Carpenters' Union in Ravenna, O. Less than one year ago there was a small union here with perhaps 25 members, with no working agreement or scale of any kind. Since then we have been pretty busy, and have now over 80 members, fully 90 per cent of the carpenters in this vicinity. We got an agreement signed by all the contractors, calling for a 9-hour day and 65c per hour for journeymen, and 70c for foremen. Everything is working nicely, and all are more than satisfied with the union.

Yours fraternally,
REED H. DEMING, R. S.
L. U. 1829, Ravenna, O.

Concerning Ladies Auxiliaries

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At the last Convention of the State Council of Auxiliary Unions, we had with us Brother John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President, who in a talk before our Council, suggested that we apply for a page in "The Carpenter" and to make a report each month. I was instructed to write and ask for space in "The Carpenter" and received permission from Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary. Brother Duffy thought the idea a fine one to stimulate interest in the Auxiliary movement. And now I am availing myself of the opportunity to write a short article on the work we have accomplished and the work we hope to do in the future.

I believe Texas has the only State Council of Auxiliary Unions and while our growth has been slow we are gaining recognition and encouragement from our carpenters, many of whom were indifferent to us at first.

I have attended the last four Conventions of our State Council and have been very discouraged at times, and I feel yet that until we have an organizer who can devote her whole time to the work we will not have the results we are hoping for.

Our new organizers have their hands full with their own work and have no time to take up our work and I am sorry to say some of our brothers are not as interested in Auxiliary work as we could wish for.

There are nine Auxiliary Unions in the state of Texas and there should be one for each Local Union.

Most of our Auxiliaries have been organized six or seven years and I am sure if we could have had an organizer in the field we could make a much better showing than this.

A few of the officers of our State Council are cherishing the hope of having a delegate to the General Convention which meets next year. I shall be glad to hear from Auxiliaries from other states and hope they will let us Texas people know through the medium of "The Carpenter" how they are progressing.

I shall be glad to give any help I can at any time to advance the cause of the Auxiliary movement and will be glad to answer any letter relating to this work.

Fraternally,
MRS. W. J. TAYLOR, Sec.-Treas.
Texas State Council, L. A. U.

Carpenters Confident

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The carpenters of San Antonio are going over the top.

Since the 'open shop' association organized here in May, 1919, this Local has been growing in membership very rapidly. This with the fact that the 'open shop' people are fighting us to a finish.

But they are not gaining anything by their tactics whatever. Never before in the history of San Antonio has Organized Labor flocked into unions as has occurred during the past few months. The carpenters are now in a position to win anything in reason that they may ask for.

Our request for an increase of $1 per day that we ask for on and after the 17th of September we believe to be justified and will make our scale in this jurisdiction $7 per day. We feel quite sure

that we will not have any trouble whatever in winning our demands.

Another helping hand that we have in our Local is a chief steward. The chief steward system is a wonderful thing. Each and every Local Union should have a chief steward.

I will state further that our men are all working at the present time, and the prospects for future building is very bright.

Respectfully yours,

D. O. DAVIDSON,
Press Secretary.

A Good Word From Chambersburg Local Union No. 616

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to report the fine parade of the different Locals of our city on Labor Day and the welcome home celebration for the returned soldiers and sailors of the late war. In the morning we had a parade of about 200 soldiers and sailors and 2,000 union men in line with five bands to furnish music. After the parade we had a fine address after which the General Committee hauled the soldiers and sailors to Red Bridge Park and the trolley cars hauled the crowd of about 12,000 or 15,000 people.

The committee fed about 250 soldiers, after which their was different kinds of sport for all. Some estimated the number of automobiles at 2,500.

It was a banner day for Chambersburg and a pleasure to hear them talk about our parade.

On Friday night, September 5th, the C. & J. of A. held a smoker in the K. of M. Hall with about 100 members present. Some speaking by the members after which we were entertained by an orchestra of 21 pieces with plenty of good music and ice cream, cakes, cigars and candy.

And in the small hours of the morning we left the hall, pleased with the evening well spent and good wishes to all.

D. E. GABLER,
Financial Secretary.

Another View On the Clearance Card Situation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The question raised by Brother N. Jackson, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 931, in reference to Clearance Cards, is one which could be discussed by all Financial Secretaries with profit.

It appears a waste of labor to keep track of a Clearance Card after its issue. Some are returned without deposit, others are taken by members who drop their membership, and then we have Financial Secretaries who fail to notify the Local issuing same.

A member when initiated fills out a blank form and supplies the General Office and the Local Union with the details required for identification and a proper filing.

Would not something of the same system help to check up and supply the data which the General Office from time to time is obliged to obtain from the Financial Secretaries in regard to members depositing their clearances and whose date of initiation and birth are required for a correct identification where members have the same name — or for a correct classification as to benefits, etc.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH PECK,
Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 80.

Not in Favor of "The One Big Union"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Your article in "The Carpenter" of June issue, "The Bolshevists Are Dying Hard" more than interested me. And in my opinion it contains the right kind of advice and instructions for the working people, especially, under the present circumstances, as we are experiencing the consequences of the Bolshevik reign in Vancouver at present and it is about as arbitrary and tyranical as they put up in Russia.

Unless public opinion is for it, any movement is bound to fail, and the Bolshevik movement falls far short of gaining the confidence of the people at large. How can they when their history is so bad, and their theory worse? But they appear to have quite a large following of the working people, partly because of their soap-box oratory and partly because of the many abuses and injustices dealt out to the working class by those in power; the power we elect and expect to do our business for us on the square, stand in with the greedy profiteers, while a lot of the members we elect and pay to do our business, forget they are our servants, and abuse the trust we placed in them. In my opinion they are putting their foot in it when they follow the Bolshevik propaganda, because it is con-

trary to the laws of God and man and an eyesore to civilization, therefore a poor guide for working men. I have heard the Bolshevik agitators say, "the working man has not much thinking power of his own," and that, "they can handle them at will." And it appears they have some grounds for their assertion. Now, I would like you to make my position plain through your paper, because the way it appears to me now, is that we are supposed to be working under the International Charter and take our strike orders from them, but we are really operating under the jurisdiction of the Bolsheviks and their "One Big Union." I, for one, will have nothing to do with the Bolshevikies or their "One Big Union." It is only a scheme of the revolutionists to get the working men behind them, and I object to being made a cat's paw for any such crowd and there are many more who feel as I do about this.

Hoping the above will give you some idea as to how things are here, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JAMES KELLY.
1874 7th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

Wants Next Convention Held at Indianapolis, Ind.

"Editor, "The Carpenter":

At the last Convention of the United Brotherhood, held at Fort Worth, Tex., in 1916, the next Convention City was fixed as being Butte, Mont., in 1918, which has since been changed to 1920 by a referendum vote of the membership, in amending the General Constitution providing for quadrennial General Conventions.

Without wishing to criticise the action of the Fort Worth Convention in selecting Butte as its next Convention City, Local Union No. 11, of Cleveland, O., feels that conditions which governed the action of our last Convention have materially changed since 1916. Our country has passed through a world war, which, added to the recent epidemic of influenza, has entailed heavy expense upon our General Office and Local Unions. The cost of railroad transportation has nearly doubled, and the great distance that the majority of our representatives must travel to Butte will forbid many Local Unions from participating at our next General Convention.

Our next Convention will be the most important in our history, and no obstacle should be placed in our way of having the largest representation possible, and Indianapolis, Ind., the home of the United Brotherhood, is the logical and most convenient location for our General Conventions. Fully 80 per cent of our membership live within one day's journey of this city which has excellent railroad and hotel facilities. Here the records of the United Brotherhood are kept that must necessarily be moved to Butte or any other city where our General Conventions are held, at considerable trouble and expense at a time when our funds are needed to further expand our organized movement.

Therefore, Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland, O., urges that you endorse the proposition to submit to a referendum vote of the United Brotherhood the following amendment to Section 18, Paragraph "A", of our General By-Laws, same to read:

"A, Section 18. The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially on the third Monday in September at Indianapolis, Ind., and the General Executive Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Conventions."

Respectfully submitted,
LOCAL UNION No. 11.
W. W. DAVIDSON, Pres.
E. W. WARD, Rec. Sec.

Information Wanted

J. L. Borden, last heard of at Port Arthur, Tex. He is 40 years of age, about 5 feet, 7 inches tall; weight, 140 pounds; grey eyes and hair. The accompanying photograph is a good likeness of him. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly address his wife, Mrs. J. L. Borden, 709 9th St., Port Arthur, Tex.

Information Wanted

Benj. F. Paxton, former member of Local Union No. 1313, Mason City, Iowa. Is 58 years of age; height, 5 feet, 9 inches; fair complexion; brown eyes; grey hair and weight about 150 pounds. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, kindly notify J. C. Deeny, R. S., Mason City, Iowa.

* * *

The accompanying photograph is a good likeness of J. N. Chambers, last heard of in Lusk, Wyo. Anyone know-

ing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying his wife, Mrs. Hannah R. Chambers, 406 N. 23rd St., Omaha, Neb.

* * *

The photograph shown in connection with this shows I. Ross Kirtz, last heard of in Chicago under an assumed name.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify D. F. McLaughlin, 127 Temple St., Los Angeles, Cal.

* * *

Harold O. Powers or Oliver Powers, last heard heard from at Aberdeen, S. D.; 18 years of age; about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches tall; weight, about 125 pounds; fair complexion and dark hair. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly address F. O. Powers, 1203 S. Dewey St., Eau Claire, Wis.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

GEORGIA—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Luizer, 1203 33rd St., E. Savannah, Ga.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

IOWA—President, Wm. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St., Mason City, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

LOUISIANA—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

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WISCONSIN—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

WYOMING—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Casual Comment

Rent is a monthly reminder that you don't own your own home. The primary purpose is to keep a roof over your head. The secondary purpose is to enable the landlord to run about in limousines and the tenant to run about in a circle.

* * *

There is a short cut to stop old H. C. L. and it is within the power of the Government to do it. By removing taxes from industry and concentrating them upon monopoly, it will stimulate industry, lower prices, and raise wages.

* * *

Unhindered production — the keynote of America's future success in world trade — must be brought about with the help and co-operation of labor, rather than in spite of labor.

* * *

It is gratifying to reflect that much of the so-called dissension in the ranks of Organized Labor is but the inevitable accompaniment and evidence of the vital force within the movement. The dead alone present a perfectly peaceful exterior.

* * *

There isn't much to choose between the union man who regards the payment of dues as his sole obligation to Organized Labor and the non-union man who assumes no obligation at all — and what choice there is favors the latter, rather.

* * *

Man's first duty is to organize. Have you done your duty Mr. Member? If not—get busy and help get together that 500,000 we are after.

* * *

The need of the moment is not so much for the formation of new unions as for new members in those unions already formed.

* * *

The Department of Labor again announces that the cost of living has increased 80 per cent since 1914. Well, think what would have happened if everybody had known that in 1914 and worried all this time about it.

* * *

The talk used by the many non-unionists about remaining independent and paddling your own canoe like a free-born American citizen is silly, childish chatter. What man talked such rot when his own country was in danger and he was needed at the front? The independent free-born American citizen? No! Who? The coward who thinks a poor excuse for not joining his trade union better than none. These are the ones who are the slaves of selfishness, and of Mamon, the slaves of the toilers' worst enemies.

* * *

The capitalistic subsidized press prattles of the "mutual interests of capital and labor." Those mutual interests are like the handle of a jug, all on one side.

* * *

The Union Label derives its power from the fact that is is based upon the first law of nature, the law that "motion seeks the line of least resistance."

* * *

The word "scab" is set down as a product of modern invention. It is not however, as the following passage occurs in Shakespeare's Corioalanus, Act 1, Scene 1: "What's the matter, you dissentious rogues? That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion make yourself scabs." We wonder to what trade union Shakespeare could have belonged?

* * *

The distinguishing characteristic of the Union Label is its assurance against deception. When an article ceases to be union-made it ceases to bear the Union Label.

* * *

Every member of our Brotherhood should do all in his power to build it up. The more he does for it the more interest will he take in it. Let us all work together for that 500,000.

* * *

During less than 33 years' use in national trade unionism the scope of the Union Label has extended from a single industry so that it now includes more than fifty in North America whose product enter into almost every article of household and personal use.

* * *

Why should labor fill the world with plenty and live in want and abject misery? There is something wrong when those who do the most get the least.

The "Big Five" are starting a nation-wide advertising propaganda, showing their great interest in the public's welfare, claiming that their only incentive in the storing of vast quantities of foodstuffs was to protect the nation from starvation this coming winter. (?) They fail however, to mention anything about the price those same commodities would be doled out to us.

* * *

Stated in concrete terms, the Union Label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

* * *

The man who has no enemies is often closely related to the fellow who has no brains.

* * *

To the woman of the trade unionist household the Union Label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

* * *

Arthur Henderson, England's noted radical labor representative, will come to the United States for the International Labor Congress that is called to meet in Washington in October. Mr Henderson is a firm believer in the workers having a political party of their own. It will be interesting to note what effect his coming will have upon the American nation held by many of the leaders of labor against a distinct labor party.

* * *

By demanding the Union Label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the help-meet of the bread-winner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

* * *

No solution of high living costs can be reached until the country shakes off its present spending intoxication and settles down to demanding the receipt of a dollar's worth of food or material measured by the labor or effort required to obtain that dollar.

* * *

Labor can never obtain and keep that which is fundamentally wrong, because a wrong system will not stand up long enough to be worth while.

The employer-worker who imagines that he is going to "hog" the whole production of his works is simply adopting a policy which will make it impossible for him to continue to produce. He is building up a system which will not stand up; it will collapse upon itself.

* * *

Each circle formed in the interest of a particular reform expands toward the others, until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence, and concentrated with unerring precision. The Union Label Shop Card and Button performs this function in the Labor Movement.

* * *

Get together, boys! This ought to be the shibboleth of every union man from now on until we have gained a membership of 500,000. If your union is weak, make it strong; if it is strong, make it stronger.

* * *

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the Union Label is invincible.

* * *

No immigrants will be allowed to enter this country to settle here permanently until two years have elapsed, if a bill introduced by Representative Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration is successful in Congress.

* * *

Whatever may be true of specially favored groups of workers, labor as a whole has not been growing rich by reason of the advance of wages. In any period of rising prices, the first person to benefit is the active business man who has something to sell — the trader, the manufacturer, the farmer. Labor is likely to suffer from high prices before it gains through increased wages.

* * *

Wages are not the whole of costs, as some of the exploiters of the H. C. L. would have us believe, but at most rather more than half, taking the productive process as a whole. A 10 per cent increase in wages does not necessarily imply more than 5 per cent increase in prices. The winning of higher wages is not then a case of bootstrap leviation. It is a national method of reducing the margin between inflated prices and wages not so inflated.

Trade Notes

L. U. 130, Teague, Tex.—I am pleased to inform you that our demand for an increase of wages from 62½c to 75c an hour was granted and we are moving along nicely. L. F. Hamilton, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.—This is to let you know that our new scale went into effect August 1st. It is $7 a day of 8 hours and Saturday half-holiday. Edw. P. Colter, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 292, Shawnee, Okla.—We were successful in our trade movement and our new scale now in effect is $7 a day of 8 hours. W. H. Campbell, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.—I wish to inform you that our Local has been granted an increase of wages to $7. James P. Long, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1189, Green River, Wyo.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and that our scale now is $7 per day. Ole Thompson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.—I am glad to inform you that we have been successful in our trade movement and we are new getting the increase of 12½c an hour asked for. E. L. Long, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2049, Paducah, Ky.—This is to notify you that our trade movement was a success and our demands for 75c an hour were granted. A. W. Vance, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 822, Findley, O.—We were successful in our trade movement and our scale now is 60c an hour until April 1, 1920, then 70c or more, as conditions will permit. Chas. W. Kinney, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1257, Silverton, Colo.—This is to notify you that our new scale of wages of $7 a day was granted without any trouble, same taking effect August 1st. W. E. Thomas, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—I am pleased to report that our Local has reached a settlement with the Master Builders and our new scale, now in effect, is 70c per hour, 44 hours a week. Fred J. Wilson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.—We wish to inform you that we had no trouble in getting our wages increased to $1.00 per hour. E. G. Freeman, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 923, Cleburne, Tex.—I am pleased to inform you that our movement for better conditions have met with success and we are now receiving a scale of 80c an hour. H. C. Bouldin, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.—This is to inform you that we have been granted all the demands we made, which was 80c an hour and an 8-hour day. John Friedhoff, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y.—This is to inform you that our Local Union compromised on our wage scale of 67½c per hour, which went into effect July 1st. R. Jones, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.—I am pleased to report to you that our new scale of $8 per day went into effect August 11th. W. E. Banker, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 153, Helena, Mont.—This is to let you know that our demand for $7 per day for Journeymen and $6 for mill men and half a day Saturday, was granted by all contractors August 1st. J. Frank O'Connell, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.—This is to inform you that we are working 44 hours a week with half holiday Saturday and our scale is now 66c an hour. Walker Bottomley, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y.—I wish to inform you that an agreement has been reached with the contractors as follows: All cabinet makers, bench and machine hands to receive 62½c an hour; journeymen carpenters, 68¾c on all old contracts and 75c on all new work, and a 44-hour week. Alfred Barley, R. S.

L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb. — I am pleased to report that our scale of 87½c per hour went into effect September 1st without any trouble whatever and no complaints from any employer. H. Elwood, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was succeessful and we are now receiving 80c an hour on a basis of 44 hours a week. E. J. Desmarais, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 682, Franklin, Pa.—I am glad to inform you that a meeting with the contractors resulted in the wages being advanced 15c per hour. J. W. Ferguson, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 2148, Cheboygan, Mich. — We are glad to inform you that our trade movement was a success and our scale now is 62½c per hour. Leslie J. Wright, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1947, Thomasville, Ga. — Our trade movement proved successsful and our scale is now 60c per hour. J. E. Sharp, R. S.

Foreign Labor News

Japanest factories drew more than 175,000 workers from the farms during the war.

* * *

The strike on tLe tramways of Liverpool, England, was settled. Work was resumed.

* * *

All work at port of Brest, France, ceased, the employers having declared a lock-out because of the demands of the Dockers' Union.

* * *

Ten thousand waiters went on strike at Paris, France, for an 8-hour day and an increase in wages.

* * *

It is estimated that in 1918 in Great Britain there were 1,262 strikes. The average number of working days lost was 6,237,000, and the wages lost amounted to $6,237,000.

* * *

Germany is threatened with a total tie-up of its entire railway system on account of the demand made by the workers for higher wages and shorter hours. Several lines are already at a standstill.

A shrewd blow has been struck at the "One Big Union" scheme by the Federal Council of the Australian Workers' Union, one of the most powerful in Australia. In a manifesto issued to members of the A. W. U. the Federal Council states that, having dealt exhaustively with the "One Big Union" scheme the Executive Council of the A. W. U. has unanimously rejected it.

* * *

All the employes of the Siemens-Schuckert Company, one of the largest electrical firms in Germany, went on strike. The strikers numbered 30,000. The Siemens-Schuckert men struck because of the discharge of 10,000 of their fellow-workers at two other plants of the company in Siemstradt.

Action is Disavowed

The Executive Council of the Washington State Federation of Labor has disavowed the action of the recent State Convention which ordered a referendum on the "One Big Union" question. Locals have been notified to take no further action in this matter.

Disavowal by officers of the Washington State Federation of Labor relative to a "One Big Union" referendum is the result of a notice by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that if this action was not taken the charter of that State Body would be revoked and a new State Body organized.

At the last Convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor the officials were instructed to submit a "One Big Union" resolution to the referendum, and if same was acted on favorably a state conference would be called.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor called attention of the Washington trade union officials that this action was in violation of their charter pledge to obey the laws of the American Federation of Labor and was in violation of the purposes for which State Federations of Labor are created. The Washington trade unionists were told that when they were chartered by the American Federation of Labor they promised to acknowledge the autonomy of national and international unions. Officials of the Washington State Federation of Labor now accept this position and refuse to be longer connected with an unlawful action by their State Convention.

Craft Problems

Curved Rafter Roofs

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

(School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The plan Fig. 1 shows a curved roof with a hexagonal plate which adds a few problems not found on a square plate. This plan should be laid out full size, for it is from this plan that the lengths of the rafters and the various bevels are to be obtained. Lay off a center line and strike out a circle with a radius equal to the lengths of the plate desired. From this center line and the same radius bisect the circle on either side of the center line. Connect the points thus obtained

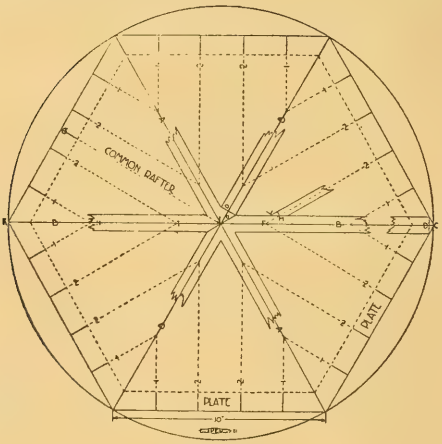


Fig. 1

for the shape of the plate. Each side being equal to the radius. Lay in the hips and jack rafters as shown which represent the center line of the rafters.

The profile of the common and hip rafters should also be developed as shown in Fig. 2. Lay off a base and a center line. Measure off a distance on the base line from the center line, the run of the common rafter "J-G" taken from the plan, Fig. 1. Measure off a distance on the center line from the base line the total rise. Connect these two points with a light construction line and with "J" as a center and a radius equal to "J-G," strike in one-half of the curve. Locate a corresponding center on the reverse side of the rafter and complete the profile of the common rafter. Rather than bring the rafters to a feather edge the top is cut off and a finial is worked out of solid stock to give the roof a finish. Locate the back edge of the rafter by measuring down on the center line from the joint of the finial 1 inch, as shown in Fig. 2, and measure in on the

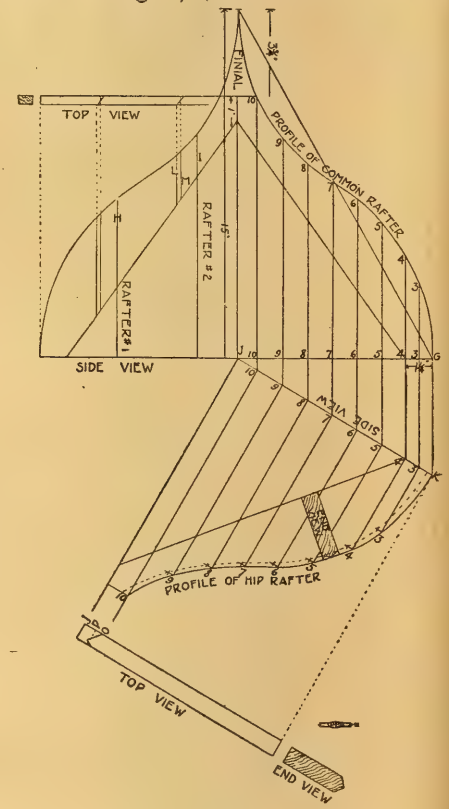
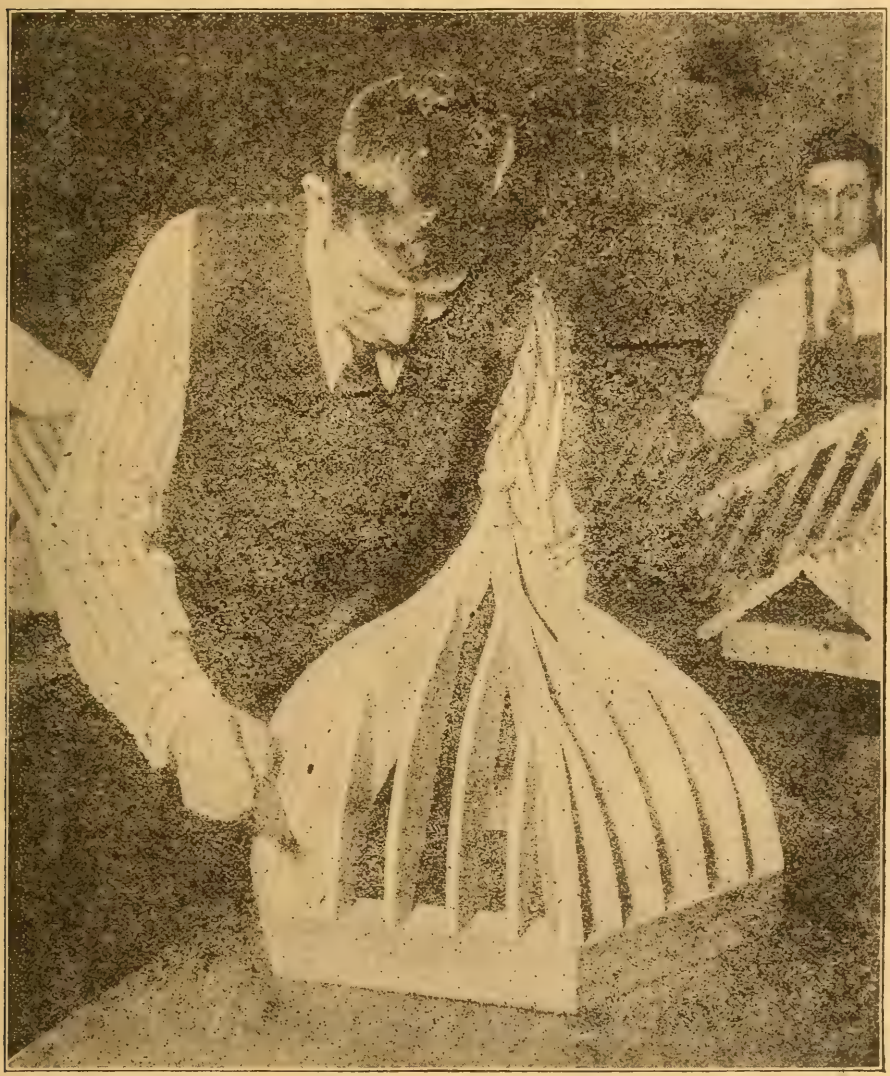


Fig. 2

base line from the top edge of the rafter 1¼ inches. Connect these points thus obtained, which will give the exact width of the rafter and from which a pattern should be made for getting out the stock to be used. The dimensions given above determining the width of stock to be used are not fixed sizes,

These are a matter of individual judgment, depending upon the sharpness of the curve, care being taken to have strength enough in the rafter at its weakest point.

To develop the profile of the hip rafter, continue the plumb line "G" down from the top edge of the common rafter to the base line of the hip. Square these lines from the base and parallel to the center line of the hip of indefinite length. Number these lines on the common rafter as shown, "3-3," "4-4," "5-5," "6-6," "7-7," "8-8," "9-9,"



an indefinite length. Lay off the run of the hip "J-K" to the run of the hip on the plan, Fig. 1, radiating from the center point "J" until it cuts the plumb line "G." Divide the base line of the common rafter "J-G" into any number of parts. Draw in lines through these points and parallel to the center line "10-10." Measure the distance "3-3" on the common rafter and transfer this distance on the corresponding line on the hip. Likewise the distance "4-4," etc. This gives a series of points into which small brads can be driven, a thin batten bent around them and the profile or top edge of the hip lined in. Continue

the lower point of the bottom edge of the common rafter down until it cuts the base line. Measure down from the top edge of the hip on the center line the same distance as that given on the common rafter or 1 inch. Connect these two points, giving the back edge of the hip that will line up with the back edge of the common rafter.

This gives the exact profile and width of the hip from which a pattern should be made for getting out the stock.

Rafters "A" and "A" form a butt joint as shown on the plan, Fig. 1. Rafters "B-B-B" and "B" intersect with rafter "A." To find the length of rafters "B," a deduction must be made from the extreme length "J-P" to find the length at "J." Lay in on the plan the full width of the hip and where the outside edge coincides with hip "A" square a line across as at "O." Measure the distance "O-P" and produce another plumb line. Connect this line through the center point "P" on the top of the rafter, which will give the intersecting bevel for rafter "B." See top view, Fig. 2.

To find the backing for the hip produce a level line radiating from each plumb line on the development and measure in on each level line from the top edge of the rafter the distance "C-D," Fig. 1. This gives another series of points through which a batten can be bent and bevel from this line to the center line on the top edge. Notice that this line is not parallel to the top edge of the rafter and that the backing is greater in some places than in others, due to the curve of the roof.

The jack rafters are part of the profile of the common rafters. The length of rafter No. 1 is taken on the plan from "G" to "H," and the length of rafter No. 2 from "G" to "I." From these lengths must be deducted half the diagonal of the hip "F-M," Fig. 1, to find the point "M." Which is the center point on the top edge of the jack rafter. Square a line across at "M" and measure the distance on the outside edge of the rafter "L-M." Connect this point through the center line, which will give the intersecting bevel for the jack rafters. See top and side views on the development.

The Union Label commands the respect and protection of the courts and the state.

Balanced or Cantilever Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In this article I submit for the benefit of students of carpentry, two designs for roofs of this description adaptable for open sheds, saw or planing mills and such like and the first engraving, Fig. 1, shows a transverse or cross section of a cantilever timber truss for an open shed structure, which may be of any length, the width (covered) shown is 48 feet, no inches, at a scale of 1-8 inch equals 1 foot. If the width be reduced half, timbers half the width and thickness given here will be sufficient. The height to under side of straining beam is 13 feet, no inches, to ridge, 26 feet, 6 inches. The construction of this building is comparatively simple and fully illustrated by the drawings and consists of a series of concrete footings about 3 feet or 4 feet square, placed on sand or hard clay 24 feet, no inches apart, measuring from center to center across; and 10 feet no inches apart, measuring from center to center, longitudinally or lengthways. On top of these footings is set a good blue or granite stone mortised out to receive the bottom ends of the posts or uprights. These details constitute the foundations.

The frame superstructure primarily consists of the rows or series of 10 feet by 10 inches yellow pine square posts, which are tenoned at top and bottom ends, at the bottom to fit into the bottom stone and at the top to receive the 10x10 inch longitudinal girders or stringer plates "A" and "A," which are mortised on the bottom sides to receive the top ends of the posts and the top ends also of the diagonal corner braces "H-H" on right and left sides, which stiffen and brace the structure lengthways. When building sheds like this the posts, braces and fore and aft or longitudinal girders should be first framed, raised and put together and temporarily braced across with 2x4's or 2x6's before commencing to set up the trusses.

Before commencing to do this a close study and measuring should be made of the constructive details and the dimensions carefully noted before commencing to layout in order not to spoil or waste any timber or do any unnecessary work.

The first important member is what might be termed the main tie beam or straining beam marked "B" in Fig. 1, which may be framed together, or halved

together in two lengths, by employing any of the joints illustrated in the sketches shown in Figs. 2 and 3, where in the first two simple forms are seen, not unfamiliar to many readers, which can be closely fitted and bolted or spiked together; that at "b" being preferable, because on account of its dovetail form it is stronger for the beams in tension. The splices or shiplaps delineated in Fig. 3 may be employed for very deep and thick girders, although they take time and are tedious to make and are consequently more expensive.

In laying out this the proper positions of the timbers "A" and "A" are first marked 24 feet, no inches between centers, and the positions of the braces "D" and "D" set off, all being done with the steel square. Then directly in the half or middle of this distance on the top side of the girder the position of the king tie "C" is measured off and distinctly pencil marked. Directly over the positions of the stringer beams mortises are made to receive the 6x10 inch posts "F-F" and the notches are garned out to on both ends to receive the feet of the principal rafters, "E-E."

Next, the principal rafters "E-E" are mortised and notched for the short or queen posts "F-F," and these are sawn and framed to the sizes given to the bevels and fiitted to go into the straining beam and principal rafters also bored out for the wrought iron rods and bolts, "G-G."

When raising, of course, the posts are first raised and set plumb and true, next the cross tie girder or straining beam "B," is lifted into position on top of the fore and aft or longitudinal girders "A" and "A," which must perforce be level and straight from end to end of their length, and the permanent braces "D-K"

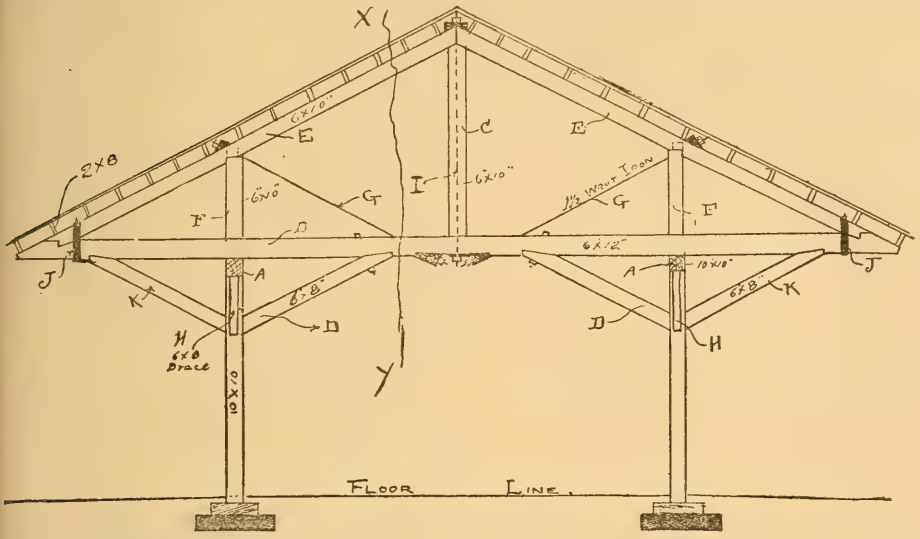


Fig. 1—Design and Details of Cantilever Roof. Scale ⅛-inch Divided by 1 Foot.

and "H" are slipped into place and nailed to close joints. The king post or tie "C" is placed, then the queen posts and on these the principal truss, 6 feet by 10 inch rafters "E" and "E." Finally on these the horizontal 2x6 rafters, after which the whole is sheathed diagonally for extra strength and bracing

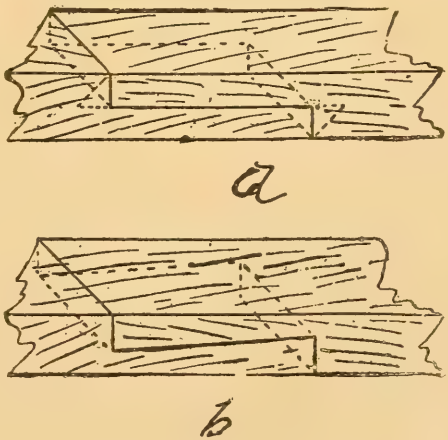


Fig. 2—Simple and Strong Scarves.

the angle being reversed on the right and left planes or surfaces.

This roof would be stronger still if the posts were set deeply in post holes in the ground. And for a single post, or one-legged roof as seen on the left side of the broken line "X-Y," Fig. 1, this

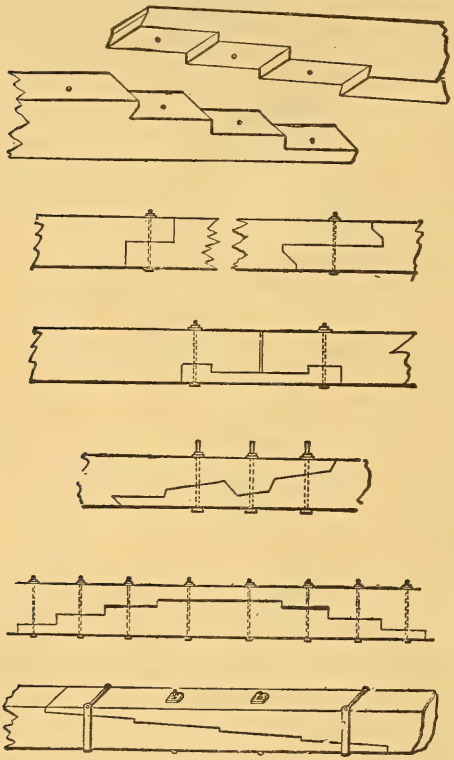


Fig. 3—Long and Difficult Scarves.

should always be done. All bracing should be of 2x4 inch or 2x6 inch timbers and the trusses must be set plumb on their faces, using the king posts as girders.

In regard to the strains, the straining beam "B" is in tension, the braces "K" and "D" are in compression as likewise is at the king tie "C." The purlins have a lateral strain across the fibres. Bolts and tees of wrought iron, washers and plates, cast iron, straps of wrought iron.

The cantilever truss illustrated in Fig. 3 was designated by Mr. Walter P. Rice, C. E., of Cleveland, O., for the roof covering of the stadium in the baseball park in that city. It is light and strong and reflects credit on him for the economical manner in which he has arranged the constructive details so as to give an unobstructed view of the field.

As will be seen by refering to the outline plan, the portion of the roof where the cantilever trusses were employed covered that part on the corners which was contained in the two right angle sides, where had a post been placed, the view would have been intercepted. To avoid this, the engineer suspended every second intervening truss (shown by the dotted lines on the plan), on steel rods, which were carried continuously over the apex of those which rested on the posts, this leaving a clear space below to see the games. These trusses are but slightly different in form of design from those in ordinary wide span roofs, although the statics are changed by reason of the cantilever arrangement.

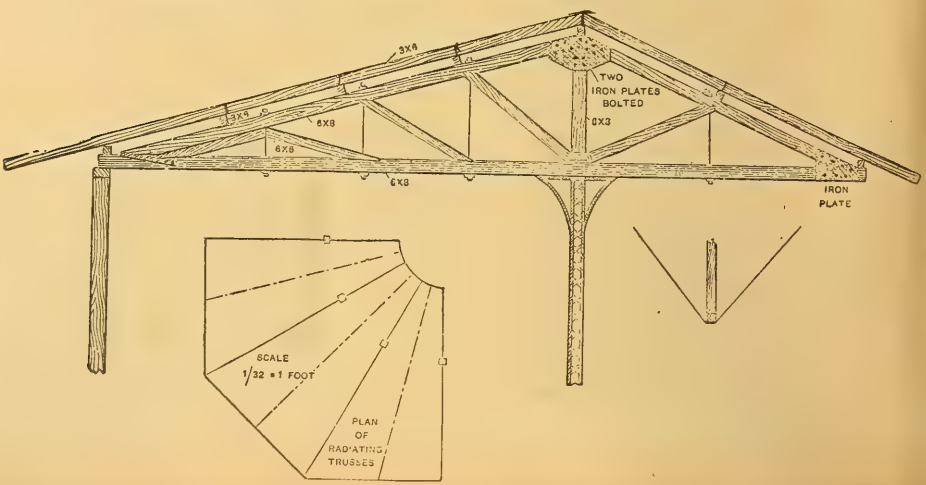


Fig. 4—Cantilever Truss.

A Useful Portable Scaffold

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Many and various are the different kinds of scaffold intended for use on the outside of frame buildings and among them that are illustrated in the attached sketches is worthy of mention.

Reference to Figs. 1 and 2 show its side and front views as will be noticed primarily of two 2x4 battered uprights 13 or 16 feet in length, connected together by nine 1x4 cleats or steps, spaced 16 inches apart, which form a ladder for ascend and descend.

At the top a 2x4 inch projecting ledger or beacon is nailed between the battered joints, which is supported by two 1 foot by 6 inch bracket braces nailed on as shown in the diagrams, a cross piece 1 foot by 6 inches (see Fig. 3), is nailed on with two arm brackets on each side to secure the scaffold from moving sideways, the lower bracket is

PORTABLE SCAFFOLD FOR SHEATHING, SIDING, AND PAINTING FRAME BUILDINGS.

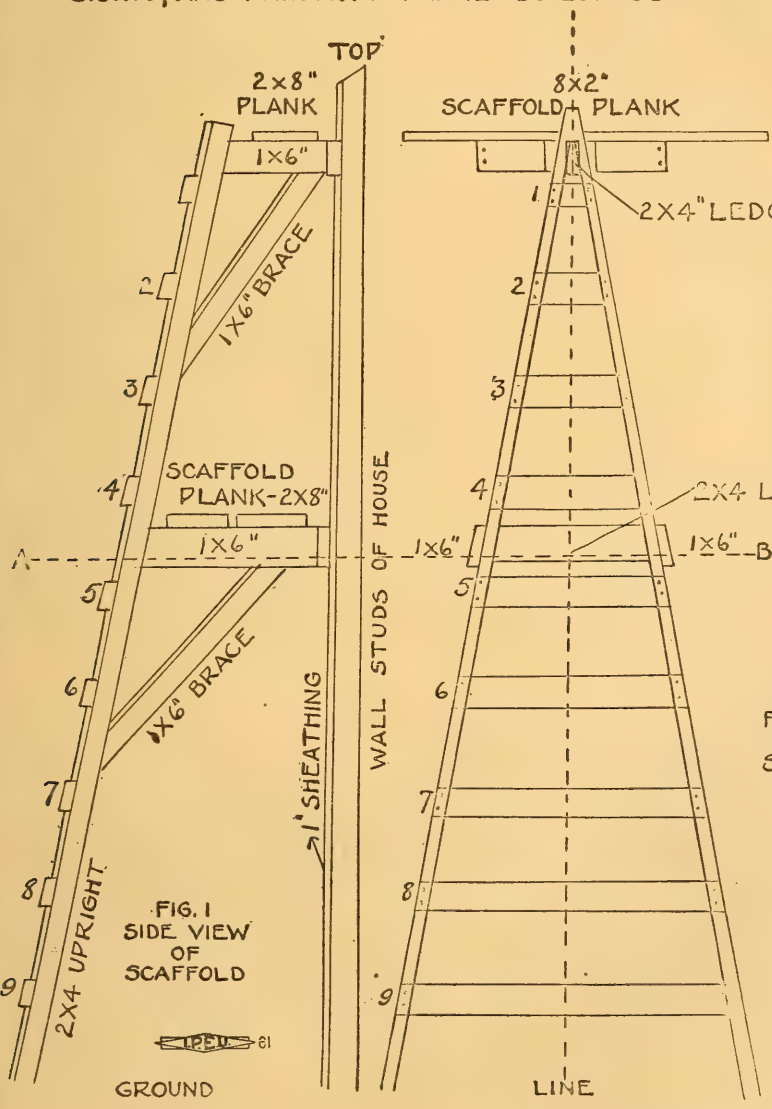
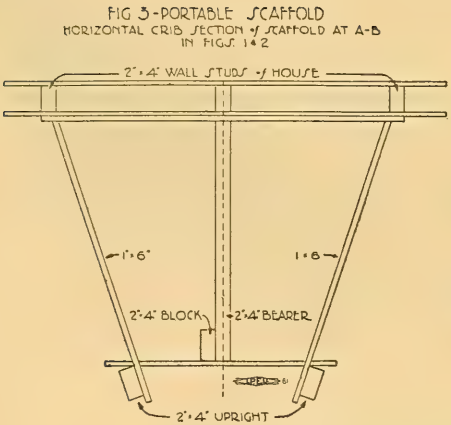


Fig. 1 Fig. 2



similarly put together. A study of the sketches will convey a clear idea of how each frame must be constructed.

Wants Information About a Sawtooth Skylight

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please give me information regarding the slant to give a sawtooth skylight, for the best results and what kind of glass is the best to obtain the best light.

The length of the skylight will be North and South built cross the building. The building will be occupied by a grocery store.

What information you can give me will be much appreciated.

L. G. GUIGG,
2815 Detroit Ave.,
Toledo, O.

We herewith publish the information on the foregoing, which was furnished by Brother Owen B. Maginnis.

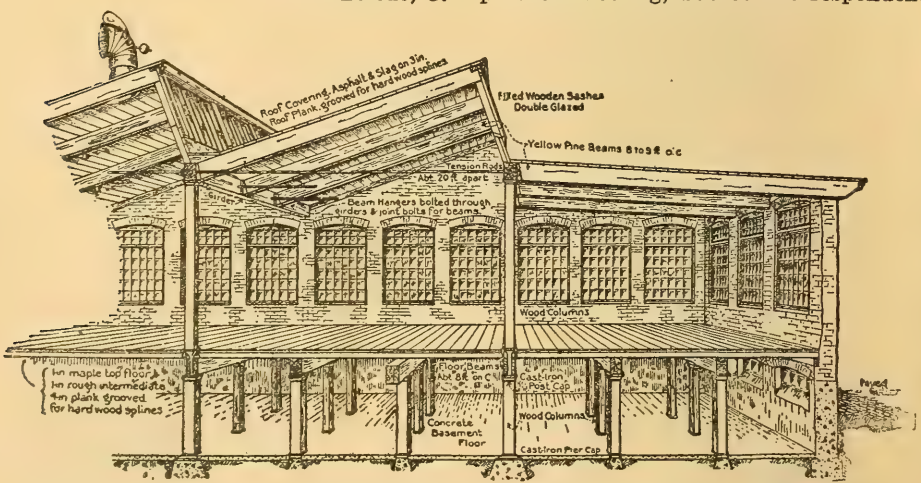
Sawtooth Skylight

The form of skylight named as above, is intended to give the greatest amount of light obtainable in a roof surface by forming a "super roof" or series of same above the actual roof itself, in such a way as is represented in Fig. 1 of the sketches.

The glazed portion seen to the right in the cross section of a building above the flat portion of the roof generally faces the North, or in a northerly direction, so as to derive the best light, which is usually gained from this direction.

The slope or slant of the studding, or rafters, into which the ordinary fixed wooden sashes and frames are set, is approximately 60 degrees; or 3 or 4 inches on the tongue on the blade of a steel square. The covered sloping rafters being square to the glazed side, as will be seen in the illustration, which is so clear as to be easily comprehended by our correspondent and the valley detail, Fig. 2, will convey the constructive parts, so that it can very readily be worked from, as all the measurements are given in figured dimensions.

If there are no side or wall windows in the building and it is only one story high, a sloping slant or height of 6 feet will be sufficient with 2x6 inch or 2x4 inch rafters, ⅞-inch roofing and any patented roofing, but our correspondent

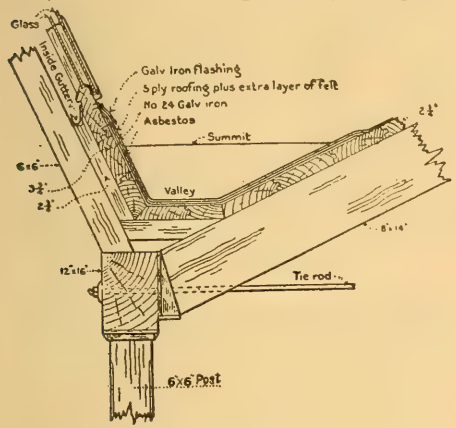

Roof Covering, Asphalt & Slag on 2in. Roof Plank, grooved for hard wood splines
Filled Wooden Sashes Double Glazed
Yellow Pine Beams 8 to 8 ft o/c
Tension Rods
Abt 20 ft. apart
Girder
Beam Hangers bolted through girders & joint bolts for beams
Wood Columns
1in maple top floor
1in rough intermediate
4in plank grooved for hard wood splines
Floor Beams Abt 8ft on C/L
Cast Iron Post Cap
Wood Columns
Concrete Basement Floor
Cast Iron Pier Cap
Paved

Saw-Tooth Roof of Timber Construction.

Fig. 1

must use his own judgment in this matter, as he is on the job, and knows what he will have to do.

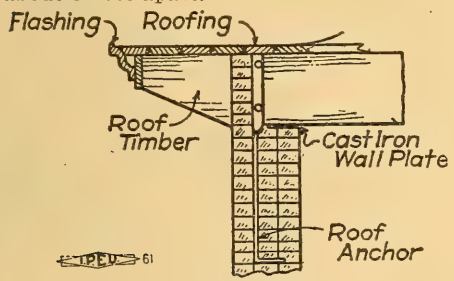
Inch and ¾ sashes with ¼ ribbed or prismatic glass at least 3-16 inch or 1-4 inch in thickness is best to resist rain, hail, snow and wind pressure, and glass



Detail of Valley.

Fig. 2

sheets should not be over 12 inchs in width. If he uses heavy 2-inch roof boards he can space the covered rafters about 3 feet apart.



Detail of Wood Cornice.

Fig. 3

Care in the flashings of the valley gutter is requisite to have it watertight, but if there is to be only one skylight like in the middle of Fig. 1, there of course will be no valley, but the bottom joint under the sashes should be flashed well up under and into the sill, or sills, of the window frames, and glass must be well bedded in good putty and everything left absolutely watertight.

Competition for the Job

Just how far should labor have to compete for a job in order to keep up his interest and maintain any given standard of efficiency (for this is the philosophy of the advocates of job competition) is a question that will soon have to be settled on a more scientific basis than heretofore. Mr. Floyd Hyde, writing in "The Astoria News" (Ore.) does not attempt the answer, but he does make it plain a new deal is essential and puts it up entirely to the workers when he tells them:

"Surujah Dowlah, a Hindoo prince, during a war with England, put 146 prisoners into a room only 18 feet square, locked the door and left them there. The prisoners were Englishmen, with the English sporting blood and manliness and love of fair play, but when the air grew foul in this Black Hole of Calcutta, as it was called, the prisoners began crowding to the one window through which air could be admitted. Then began "competing" as idle laborers are competing in the labor market today. The pushing and crowding toward the window became a frenzied and beast-like fight in which every human consideration was lost sight of. They tore at each other with tooth and nail; the weak went down in the press of crazed human animals, and boot heels were stamped into their faces as others stood upon them to get to the little window. It was the crowning horror of a horrible war.

"When the morning dawned, only a score of the prisoners were alive. The rest of them lay dead, strangled, suffocated, trampled down by the 'competition' in the 'air market' of the Black Hole of Calcutta.

"It is surely perfectly evident to any thinking person that this was not 'competition.' It was really the involuntary struggle of suffocating men for air. It was no more competition than is the grip of a drowning man when he drags down his would-be-rescuer.

"The so-called 'competition in the labor market' is as unfair, as spurious, as brutal, as was that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The employers have control of the only windows through which the worker can obtain food or clothing or shelter — the Window of Employment.

"The 'Window of Employment' is growing smaller and 'competition in the labor market' is growing keener. The solution of the problem is up to the workers. A solution must be arrived at, and very soon, or the workers will starve."—"Labor Opinion."

Epigrams By Samuel Gompers

The judiciary looks backward for authority, not forward.

Real freedom, which consists in specific rights to do things, is the potent force that has brought the human race to its present state of progress and development.

A worker cannot be part human and part thing; part free and part unfree. If he is a free human being that which is inseparable from his personality, which is part of his flesh and blood and nerve force, cannot be classified as property. Employers may own plows, machines, shovels, hammers, but they do not own the labor of any free man. Labor is the creative force, the highest expression of individuality.

Soldiers to Be Aided

Congress has voted $14,000,000 for the rehabiliation of injured soldiers and sailors. This action follows a veto by the President on an appropriation of less than half that amount and which would result, the President declared, in disabling the entire service. The work of rehabilitation is being directed by the Federal Board for Vocational Training. Soldiers who are receiving vocational education are bing paid by the Government while so engaged.

At the present time the Federal Board is directing the re-education of 5,077 disabled ex-service men in more than 700 institutions of all kinds throughout the country. In order to give the men the kind of courses they want as near their homes as possible all types of educational institutions are selected. Over 100 different occupations are being taught to these disabled soldiers, sailors and marines.

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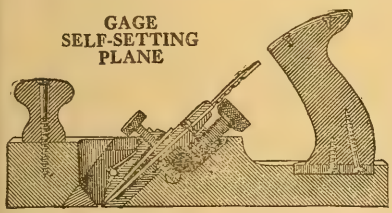

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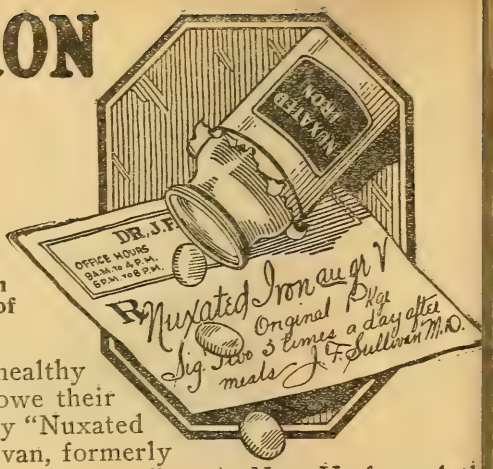

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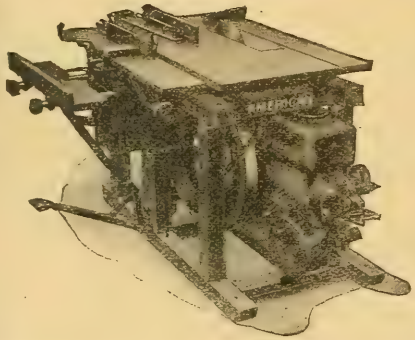

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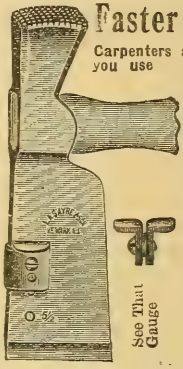

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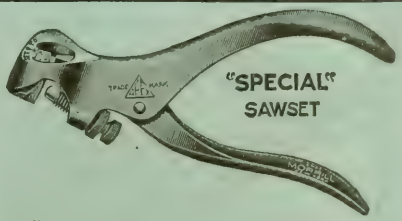

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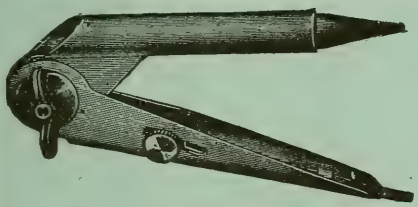

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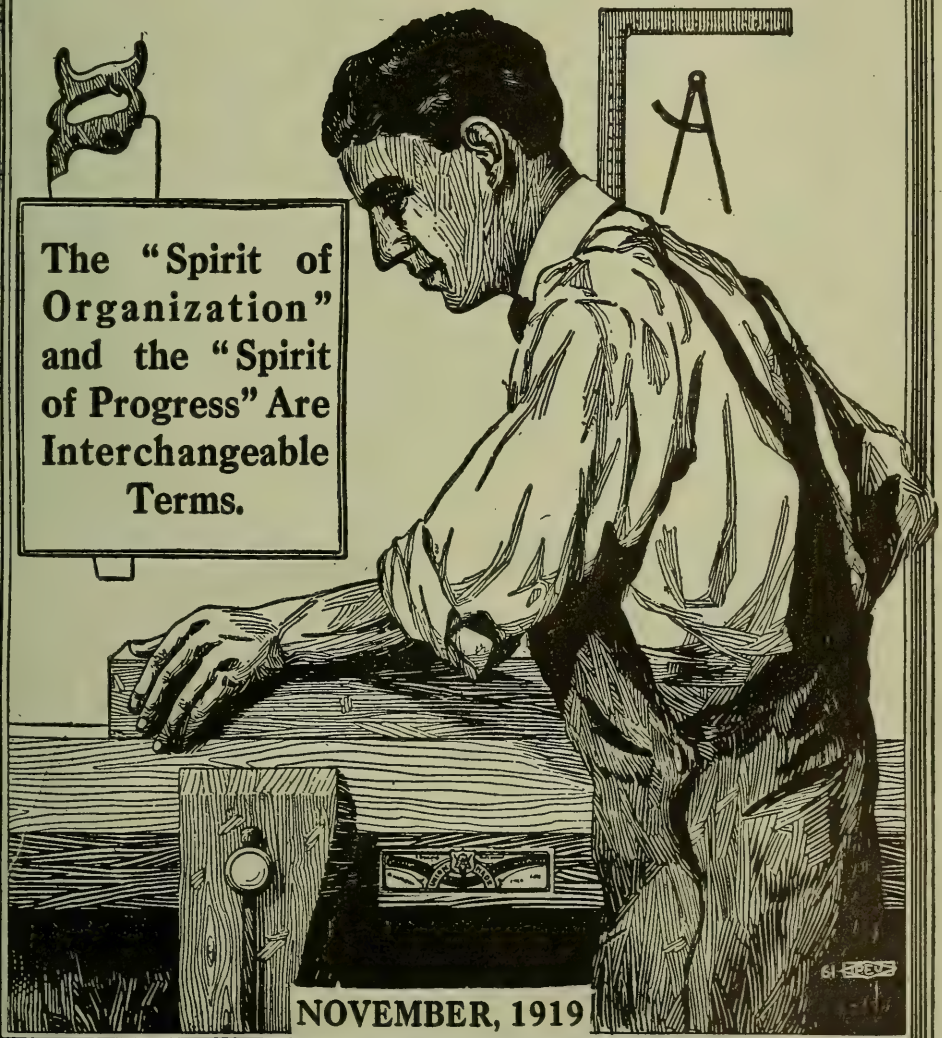

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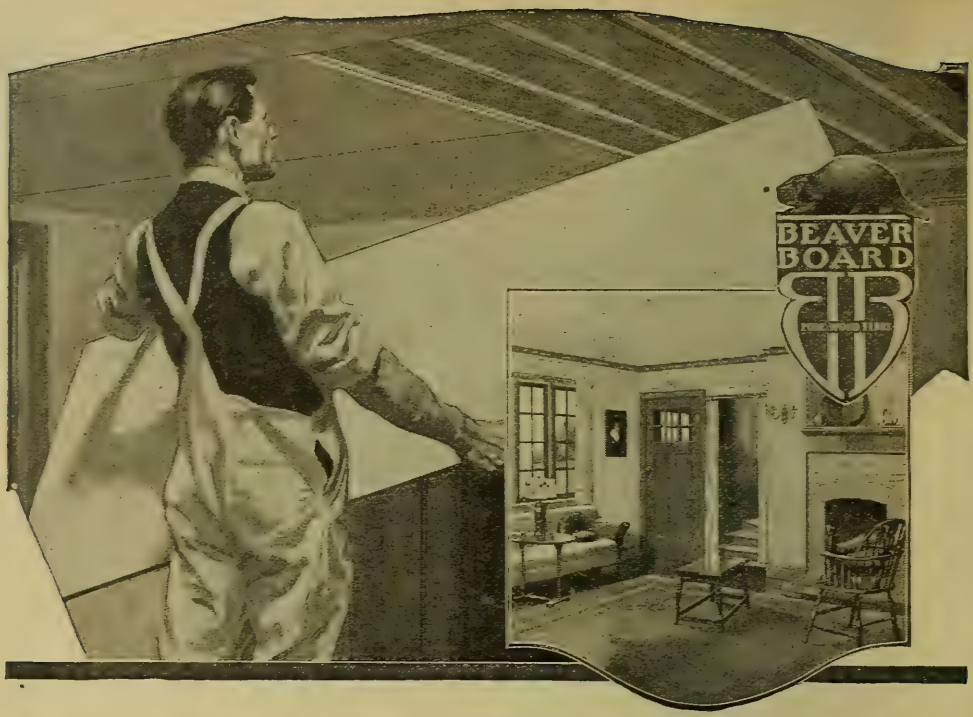

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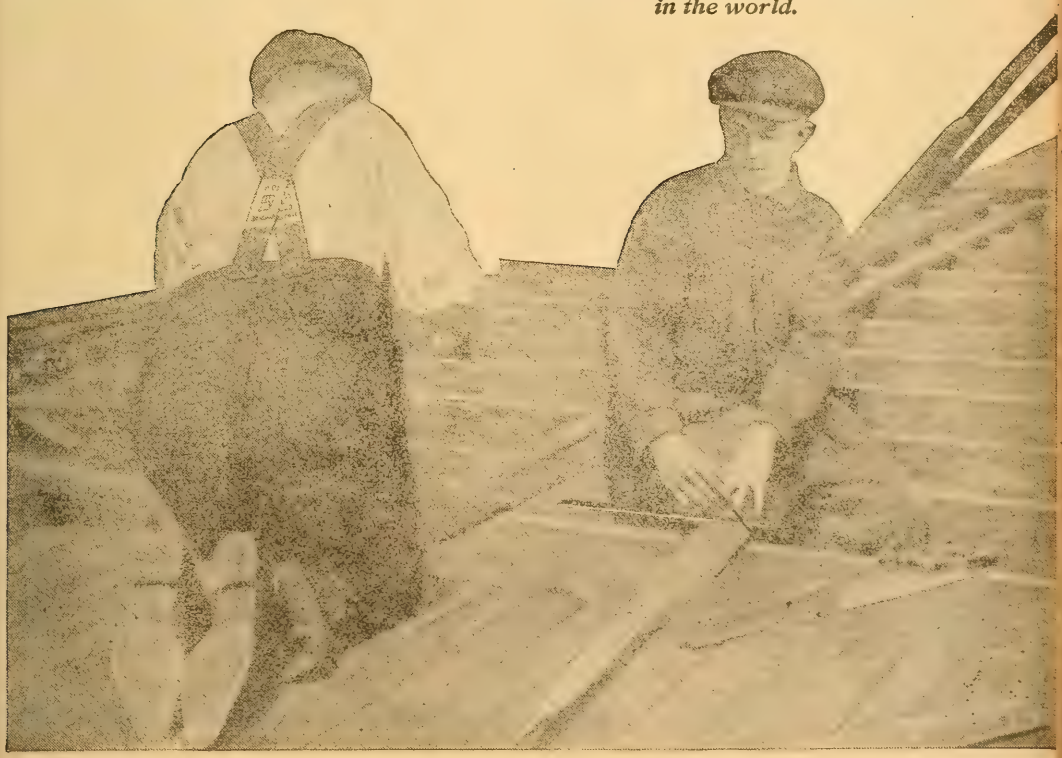

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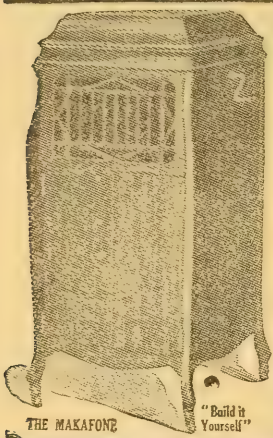

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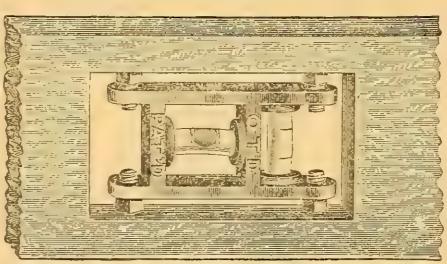

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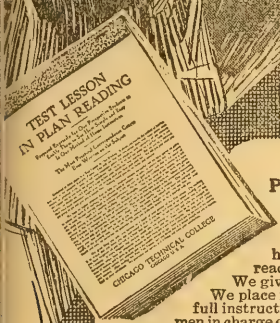

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXIX—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
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The Plugger

He isn't very brilliant and his pace is often slow,
There's nothing very flashy in his style;
He has to dig and labor for the things he wants to know
And he's busy learning something all the while,
The clever men go by him in a hurry day by day,
And the stars get all the mention and the fame,
But the patient, steady plugger in a thorough sort of way
Keeps on going and he gets there just the same.

He's a quiet sort of fellow and he's backward in his speech,
You'd never find him clamoring for applause;
He will listen to another who has anything to teach,
And he never worries working for a cause.
He may take a little longer with the task he has to do,
Than to genius whose talents seem to run.
But you'll find the patient plugger at the finish coming through,
And there's merit in his labor when it's done.

He is slow in getting started, he must know the reason why
Certain things occur within a certain way;
There is nothing in his method to attract the passer by,
And at times you'd think he's wasted many a day,
But when brilliant men have faded and the stars have lost their light,
When the clever men have stumbled in despair,
When the great have come to failure with the goal they sought in sight,
You'll find the patient plugger getting there.—Edgar A. Guest.

THE GENESIS OF TRADE-UNIONISM

(By Stanley Gibson.)

I HAVE oftened wondered how many members of Organized Labor know as to where or when trade-unionism first started, and believing same would be of interest to them, I have collated the following data:

The beginings of American trade-unionism are not known with definite accuracy. The first organization along the lines of wage earners of which we have any definite record is that of the journeymen printers of New York in 1776, when they made a demand for an increase of wages, and this being refused, a strike was called. The strike proved successful and the association ceased. In Philadelphia in 1786 an attempt by the employers to reduce wages was made the occasion for calling the trade together. Twenty-six printers signed the document, pledging themselves to mutual support in case of being thrown out of employment. The next we hear of was the cordwainers of Philadelphia, who as early as 1792 had an organization. Prior to 1827 most of the organizations in the several trades were secret in character, but the period of 1827-37 marks their emergence into open organizations based upon the principle of quitting work under a joint agreement in order to compel asquiescence to demands. This period is therefore the real beginning of trade-unionism. Viewed from this standpoint, while England is considered the home of trade-unionism, the distinction belongs to Philadelphia.

Modern trade-unionism, as an industrial force, began with the coming together of previously existing societies for the several trades to form a central body on the representative principle. Working by themselves, these isolated societies could accomplish but little in the face of the hostile governments and employers. Consequently, they inclined to secrecy or to cloak their movements under the garb of friendly benefits. But when they formed a representative body, they came out in the open, they encouraged each other in the spirit of aggressiveness, they greatly increased their membership, they organized the workmen in trades previously unorganized. This was the real beginning, not only of trade-unionism, but even of the term "trades-union." For the term indicated originally not a union in trade, but a union of trade "societies." The latter was the usual name of the isolated organization. At the present time what was originally a trade-union is now known under the names of Central Labor Union, Trades Councils, and Federation of Labor.

The first trades-union in America was the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations, organized in Philadelphia in 1827. It, however, did not last long, and the union metamorphosed into politics. It was through this union that the first labor paper was ever published, "The Mechanics' Free Press", was inaugurated. The trades-union was again inaugurated two years later, in 1833, this time with a resolution learned from experience to "keep out of politics." New York took the lead, and organized the "General Trades Union." Baltimore and Philadelphia quickly followed, and in the next four years, there were trade-unions in a dozen cities from Boston to Washington. In 1834 these Local Unions formed a national association, which they called the National Trades-Union, with a Constitution and officers. The National Trades-Union held their Conventions with increasing influence in 1834, 1835 and 1836; although the daily papers of this time abounded with news of strikes and with editorials of advice to restless mechanics, yet the remarkable thing of this occasion was that the National Labor Organization that backed these strikes was barely mentioned, and has been as utterly forgotten as the lost tribes of Israel.

The Mechanics Union of Philadelphia sprang from an unsuccessful strike of the carpenters for a 10-hour day. There the labor party held the balance of power in two elections, and all the candidates were elected. Even the congressional candidates of the older party flung out their banners as the "true workingmen's party", and appropriated the slogan of "6 to 6", which the workingmen had used to indicate their demand for the 10-hour day. The labor party disappeared entirely in 1830, and the American politician had learned for the first time to split the labor vote.

The several periods of growth on trade-union lines did not reach marked development until about 1844, after seven years of depression had attracted attention to the suffering of the wage earner. A nearer approach to industrial organization appeared in 1845, when the National Reform Convention was held in New York. This, however, was preliminary to the National Industrial Congress, which began their sessions in 1846 and continued until 1854. It was in this period that the first national organization of a trade was effected, which continued until the present time, namely, that of the National Typographical Union, organized in 1851. The next national organization of labor was that of hatters in 1854, followed by the iron moulders in 1858, and the machinists and blacksmiths in 1859. These were the only national organizations of labor prior to the Civil War. During this period national organizations were formed by the locomotive engineers in 1863, the cigar makers in 1864, then bricklayers and masons in 1865.

In the 1860 period State Federations were organized; a combination of these Locals, state and national organizations, were formed in the National Labor Union, which held its first Convention in 1866. The National Labor Union held annual Conventions in 1872, when it went into politics with the farmers' organization and nominated presidential candidates. This resulted in the wrecking of the organization and the repetition of the experiences of forty years before.

In 1874 a national Convention was held, which adopted the name of the Industrial Brotherhood along with a platform derived partly from that of the National Labor Union. This platform afterward was adopted almost without change by the Knights of Labor. The latter organization was first established as a local secret labor union in Philadelphia in 1869. The Knights aimed to bring all labor men into one great organization without reference to the trade unions to which they belonged. Its growth was rapid until 1886, at which time its membership was over 500,000. Several disastrous strikes caused a reaction and its final dissolution. During the year following there was little activity, until 1890 a new organization, the American Federation of Labor, started its comprehensive campaign of inaugurating an 8-hour working day.

The American Federation was formerly organized in Columbus, O., in 1886, as the successor of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, which had held its first meeting in Pittsburg in 1881. The principles of the American Federation of Labor were opposed to those of the Knights of Labor in that they recognized the full autonomy of each trade to regulate its internal affairs. Its plans, however, were made so as to assist each trade in the support of all other trades. Under this arrangement the carpenters, one of the most important of the trade unions, organized in Chicago, Ill., in 1881, were authorized in 1890 to lead in the movement for 8 hours and in which they were successful in 137 cities. In 1891 the miners were authorized to follow, but they were unsuccessful, owing to the deprest conditions in their trade and the dual form of their organization.

Since that time the history of Organized Labor has been one of success and phenominal growth, both numerically and financially, and at the present time numbers 111 national and international and 884 local trades and federal unions, with a membership of 3,550,000.

VIEWS OF A FRATERNAL DELEGATE

(Addres of Miss Margaret Bonfield of the British Trades Union Congress to the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.)

IN addressing the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City, N. J., last June, Miss Bonfield said in part:

"I feel it a very great honor to be here this morning as a fraternal delegate to this immense Convention from the British Trades Union Congress. It is perhaps significant of the times in which we live that the Trades Union Congress should for the first time have sent a woman to represent them. It is symbolic too, I think, of the fact that in our country women have not merely risen to the point of asking for rights; they have got far beyond that and they are now

saddled with responsibility in the workshop, in the administrative work of our country. And because the men of our country recognize that the women are in industry, that they are coming into industry in increasing numbers, they desire that the same education, the same experience, and the same responsibilities which have developed them shall in turn develop the women workers of our country. There is, therefore, a very strong feeling of the importance of organizing the women into the unions and in helping them to understand the tremendous influence that they will bear upon industrial conditions.

"It has been hoped by certain sections of the employing class that women would be an easy prey to the pressure of economic conditions, and that women would be able to displace men because they were cheap. On the contrary, experience has shown in the last four years that when the women are organized they are able to fight for conditions of employment, for the minimum standard of conditions, and they are not prepared to be used as tools and destroy the standard which men have been striving to build up for the last hundred years.

"In reading the history of your Congress, that amazing publication which has just appeared, I was delighted to learn that as far back as 1894 your Convention laid it down that you were going to demand the same compensation for women and men for equal work performed. In that you are entirely in line with the policy of the British Trades Union Congress. It is very vital, indeed, that these two great bodies, the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress, should understand each other and should have the closest possible working agreement.

"What we have to do is to see to what extent we can learn from the different methods and the opposing methods which other countries are endeavoring to adopt. I want, if I can, in the time at my disposal, to tell you what we believe is the best way of developing for Great Britain.

"We have been for four and a half years in the shadow of death. We have been moved to the depths of our souls by the tragic sorrow of our time. The sense of something immense is upon us. We feel that we have come to the end of a civilization. We feel that we are in the travail of the birth of a new world and that it will depend, to a great extent, upon the clear-mindedness, the clear-sighted vision of the labor forces of our country whether that new world is going to be better or worse than the old one. We are confident that in passing through this period of suffering we have secured a wider vision; we have, we hope, prepared to make newer claims on life, we are prepared for a fiercer recoil from the competitive old world we knew before the war.

"There is grown up in our midst such a hatred of war, such a hatred of the things that caused war, that we are confident that spirit will carry us on in the reconstruction of a world in which war will have no place whatever. Out of this dark night we are looking towards a very grey dawn at present.

"During the war, when we were working under great disadvantages, when we were subjected for the first time in our history to the Defense of the Realms Act, Military Service Acts, Munition Acts, and all these other repressions put upon the liberties of the people, we found this had an intensifying effect upon the spirit of the rank and file. The trade-union movement was second to no movement in the world in helping the Government prosecute the war with all the vigor it could represent.

"I want to make it clear here, as their delegate, that at no time during the war was there any hesitation or doubt on the part of the trade-unionists of our country in their support of the Government and their desire to prosecute the war to a victory.

"Having said that, I want to say at the same time that during the whole period of the war we never lost the sense of the importance of holding to those things that stood for liberty and for the old, precious traditions our country has built up, and always whenever we felt that the spirit of unity was being taken advantage of, was being exploited by those who were more concerned about profiteering than they were about winning the war, whenever we felt the spirit of patriotism was being used for selfish and personal ends, then immediately there was a flare-up of revolt on the part of the workers of the country.

"One of the most important subjects we are discussing in our trade-unions is the subject of education. Here we have a very strong policy and we believe it is

vital to pursue this policy by every means at our disposal. We have had a very direct effect upon molding the Education Act, and we have made it a part of our policy to run educationists as candidates for the administrative bodies of the County and Borough Councils.

"The Trades Union Congress in England is what the American Federation of Labor is in America, and it represents four and one-half million workers. The decision of the Blackpool Congress was that we should put our house in order and take up the duty we had badly neglected during the last seventeen years, and that was that the Trades Union Congress should take its place in the international trade union movement.

"Owing to our default a very much smaller organized group, known as the General Federation of Trade Unions, stepped into the breach and attended international conferences in the name of the British trades union movement. This group was formed by conference for the purpose of raising a strike insurance fund to help the little unions in case of strike. It has attached to it something like 1,022,000 members. They are affiliated for strike purposes to the General Federation of Trades Unions. The most considerable group are the textile workers. Of the members in the General Federation only 90,000 of them are not represented at the Trades Union Congress; that is to say, there are only 90,000 organized workers that are not included in the Trade Union Congress figures of four and one-half millions. In a copy of "The Federationist", which came to our country just before I left England, there was an article on that question and a statement had been made that the Labor Party had endeavored to oust Mr. Appleton from the councils of the national body. Whoever gave that information must have been ignorant of the situation or must have been misinformed. It was the Trades Union Congress itself that decided this duplication should cease, and it was by the Trades Union Congress, upon a motion by the miners, that the Council was dissolved.

"While we thank Mr. Appleton for stepping into the breach when we neglected our duty, we feel Congress must use its influence as a whole instead of allowing a small portion — less than a fourth — to represent it. We of the British Trades Union Congress will have to take a very large part probably, on account of our size, with you in molding the future of the international trade union movement.

"But these things don't count; what counts is that there is amongst us a group representing about 8,000,000 souls, who with their families represent a large part of the population, including wives, the children and the old people. We are full of the community spirit.

"We recognize the responsibility that rests upon us towards the whole community, those that are just coming into the world as well as those that are going out of it. We want to develop the broad, tolerant spirit that will look everywhere for ideas and assimilate those ideas; to secure justice for the great masses of the people and to do injustice to none.

"I bring you the most cordial greetings from our trade union movement as a whole, and I wish you God-speed in building up, on this side of the Atlantic, the bulwark for labor that we are trying to build on our side."

THE ADVANCE IN FOOD COSTS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

(By Frank Duffy.)

ACCORDING to reports of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from May 15, 1913, to May 15, 1919, foodstuffs have advanced 91 per cent. The lists given are as follows:

Lard increased 146 per cent.
Flour increased 127 per cent.
Bacon increased 110 per cent.
Corn meal increased 107 per cent.
Pork chops increased 106 per cent.
Potatoes increases 106 per cent.
Ham increased 104 per cent.
Lamb increased 104 per cent.
Eggs increased 102 per cent.
Sugar increased 96 per cent.
Chickens increased 96 per cent.
Butter increased 89 per cent.
Round steak increased 87 per cent.
Plate Beef increased 86 per cent.
Chuck roast increased 84 per cent.
Rib roast increased 77 per cent.
Bread increased 75 per cent.
Sirloin incleased 73 per cent.
Milk increased 69 per cent.

The report further shows the increase in living costs from December, 1914, to June, 1919, in the following cities:

Portland, Me., 74.25 per cent.
Boston, Mass., 72.78 per cent.
New York City, 79.22 per cent.
Philadelphia, Pa., 76.21 per cent.
Baltimore, Md., 83.99 per cent.
Norfolk, Vo., 87.05 per cent.
Savannah, Ga., 79.76 per cent.
Jacksonville, Fla., 77. 48 per cent.
Mobile, Ala., 76.64 per cent.
Houston, Tex., 80.22 per cent.
Los Angeles, Cal., 65.07 per cent.
Seattle, Wash., 74.01 per cent.
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., 65.58 per cent.
Chicago, Ill., 74.47 per cent.
Cleveland, O., 77.23 per cent.
Detroit, Mich., 84.36 per cent.
Buffalo, N. Y., 84.23 per cent.

The National Industrial Conference Board, which was organized some three years ago, in the city of New York, with headquarters in Boston, consisting of business men and manufacturers, acknoledges that foodstuffs have increased 85 per cent in five years during the war.

The increases are divided under the following heads:

Food, 85 per cent.
Shelter, 28 per cent.
Clothing, 100 per cent.
Fuel, heat and light, 57 per cent.
Sundries, 63 per cent.

While the figures of the Industrial Conference Board show a lower rate of increase for living costs over those issued by the Government, the Conference Board acknowledges that costs are liable to increase. The report states the opinion was general that rents would continue to rise, that clothing prices were likely to go higher, that coal would advance, and that the tendency of gas and electricity rates was upward.

All these figures and statements are not very encouraging to the wage workers. Is it any wonder that they are asking for better wages? Is it any wonder that unrest stalks through the land.

If the commodities of life continue to soar higher and higher, wages will have to do likewise. Some people seem to think that if wages were to remain stationary the high cost of living would come down. That is all bosh.

Profiteering, greed and get-rich-quick schemes are the cause of the whole trouble. The wage workers are not in it.

SYMPATHY FOR LABOR

(By W. B. Rubin.)

TIME and again, one hears the expression from good men and women, "I sympathize with labor." It denotes a friendly interest, but what an odd expression, and, in its analysis, what a strange thought! "Sympathize with labor."

Sympathy should be directed to the weak, the unfortunate, the erring, but those who do things and do them well, need no sympathy.

Compensation measures best any recognition for services rendered.

Sympathy savors of charity — extending by way of donation or gift. Charity is a mark of tolerance, and results in the satisfaction of one's personal sentiment, or the gratifying and display of one's own desire for ostentation. Alms are given for personal satisfaction as much as for the alleviation of suffering.

If one works for another, why should the employer give his employe sympathy? The employe does not expect it, nor does he want it. Less of sympathy and more of compensation is what is desired and needed.

Sympathy denotes a lack of proper adjustment. We may sympathize with a man who is getting only $5 when he is earning $6, but the man who is earning $6 and getting $6, needs no sympathy. His is recognition.

So let these philanthropists and the good men and women of church and state, welfare workers and good citizens, who are trying to help the man who toils, and at the same time find their names and pictures in the press, get down to fundamentals and secure for labor, not alms, not sympathy, but full wages, which is full recognition.

Sympathy, get thee gone! In sympathy, there is philanthropy; in recognition, there is justice.

In philanthropy, there is palliation; in justice, there is truth.

Why veil sympathy between the naked fact and the understanding? Look straight at the thing, and do justice.

Justice is man's work — God's deed.

It is time that we dealt with labor in manly and God-like fashion.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON TO THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

THE wage workers of our country have reason to be proud of the part they have played in the great world war for freedom and democracy. You have reason to be proud not only of the part you have taken in the struggle but of the great part that has been played in the contest by your selected representative, the President of the American Federation of Labor. Upon him has devolved not only the direction of your forces and associated forces in the great struggle against the military autocracy of Germany, but there has also fallen upon his shoulders — and he has borne the burden manfully, he has directed the movement intelligently — the great burden of conducting the battle against the other insidious forces that would endeavor to utilize force for the destruction of democracy — the powers of Bolshevism as expressed in some of the countries of eastern Europe.

The part played by labor has been due in great measure to the application by labor of the development that has taken place in the progress of human democracies. I have a theory — and time alone will demonstrate whether the theory is sound — that every individual and every group of individuals becomes influential in the affairs of the Government just in so far as the individual or the group of individuals are necessary for the defense of the state.

The labor movement of this country is no exception to the labor movements of the world in that respect. We have in our country our faddists, people, many of them who never have had experience with practical problems of life, some of them who have been following after false goods, but it is not those who have been following after the false goods that will be the saviours of the workers of our country. It is those who persistently make self-sacrifice for the common good who will achieve results.

I recall, and I may have mentioned it to you on previous occasions, but it will bear repeating — I recall conditions we met with in the Middle West when the President's Commission on Meditation was sent to investigate conditions brought about by the Industrial Workers of the World some two years ago. The Industrial Workers of the World had almost gone out of existence prior to that time. Suddenly there was a renewal of activities. Industries that were essential for the success of the war were being tied up, there seemed to be no way of keeping them in operation, and the President appointed his commission, of which I had the honor of being Chairman. We went out to investigate; we found some oddities, many crudities that the average man in the labor movement would not stand for. We found that people were coming in on the roads to the mining camps of the mountain regions of the West, coming in quite large numbers to establish a local of the Industrial Workers of the World, and then without submitting the question to the voice of the workers themselves, in organization or otherwise, declared strikes against the companies that were operating, declaring those strikes for a given wage and for a given number of hours, refusing to meet the employers in conference and insisting that it must be this rate which they published, and no other, and that idleness itself would follow.

But that wasn't all. We found that wherever the legitimate, evolutionary aspirations of the workers were given an opportunity to develop, there the Industrial Workers of the World found no foothold, that it was only in the places where there was the iron hand of repression on the part of the employers used upon the workers themselves that this peculiarly revolutionary spirit found an expression whatsoever. It found expression in addition to the manner that I have stated in the philosophy that was being taught. They announced the philosophy as the basis of their movement that every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces. Now that philosophy has its first enunciation through Marx, but it is also a philosophy that every individual can subscribe to with thoroughness and with complete acceptance of the principle — every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces. The great difficulty has been that human intelligence has not yet devised a method by which we can compute what the social value of any one's labor. No one can compute the value of your labor, no one can compute the value of my labor, no

one can compute the value of the labor that has been performed by the President of this organization, or the labor performed by the man with a pick and shovel in the ditch. Our intelligence has not as yet devised a method by which we can compute it, and so in the years gone by we have endeavored to meet the computation by one of three processes — by the process of the employer using his economic power to arbitrarily fix the compensation for the workers; the process of the worker using his collective power, arbitrarily fixing the compensation and imposing it upon the employer; and the process of negotiation.

It is the process of negotiation that the American labor movement has stood for, the bringing of the different elements together and endeaviring to work out the problems on as nearly equal a basis as possible, or as the circumstances will permit. But there is a very wide misapprehension as to the scope of the policy of the labor movement of our country, and there are those who assume that the negotiations that the American labor movement seeks with the employers only involve consideration of the question of wages or the hours of labor; but the negotiations that the American wage workers, the American labor movement stand for include in their scope every industrial activity that affects the mental, the material or the spiritual welfare of mankind.

The next position that they laid down as the second step in the philosophy they were building was that property is only valuable insofar as profits can be secured from the property, that if you eliminate the profits the property will become valueless, no one will want to retain it; and that, as far as it goes, it also sound. If there is nothing that can be produced from a piece of property that will be valuable to mankind, then no one wants to be bothered with possession of that property.

Then came what to my mind and to the minds of the great bulk of trade unionists of this country that I have come in contact with was the poison in their whole philosophy. They said that the way to destroy the value of property was to strike upon the job, that is, to "soldier". as we would say here in the East, to put sand upon the bearings to break the machine, to destroy production and to reduce the amount of return from the labor to as small a point as possible, enabling the worker to retain his job, and they were certain that when you had done that the profits would be eliminated, the owner would no longer desire to retain the property, and it could be taken over by the workers, operated collectively, and the workers secure the full social value of what their labor produced. Whatever there may be of value in the collective ownership and operation of property, there is at least no value whatever in that method of bringing it about.

All we had to do amongst those workers in the Middle West was to point to the historical fact that prior to the rebirth of the inventive genius of man, prior to the building up of our modern factory system with its wonderful machinery, when everything that was produced was produced by hand, there was a much smaller production per individual than could possibly result from any system of sabotage that could now be introduced; and in those days there were still profits for the employers, there was still value to the property, and the only thing that resulted was a lower standard of living for the wage workers themselves, and our wage workers are not going to stand for any system that will lower their standards of living.

The employers and employes have a mutual interest in securing the largest possible production with a given amount of labor, having due regard to the health, the safety, the opportunities for rest, recreation, and improvement of the workers. These being safeguarded, the larger the amount that is produced the larger will be the amount that there is to divide. If there is nothing produced there will be nothing to divide.

Their interests diverge when it comes to a division of that which has been mutually produced, and if they are wise in their generation in these modern times — with labor realizing its importance in the defense of the country and the maintenance of the country — instead of solving the problem by the use of the economic power on the part of the employer to impose his will, or the collective power on the part of the employes to impose their wills, they will sit down around the council table and endeavor to work out the problem on a democratic basis that will give to each all that he is entitled to.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY CENTURIES AGO

(By Charles Edward Russell.)

I HEAR and read the outgivings of many eminent minds about an 8-hour day, and they all seem to proceed upon the theory that 8 hours for a day's work is a recent invention, a leap in the dark, a daring experiment, and nobody knows what may come of it.

As a matter of fact, it is so old it makes Bunker Hill monument look like a thing of yesterday. It existed before the 10-hour day, the 12-hour day or the 14-hour day. Four hundred years ago among our forefathers an 8-hour working day was the rule and standard.

If there had been no change in the way we produced things, 8 hours would probably be the standard today, and nobody that wanted to lengthen it would be looked upon as a demagogue and revolutionist.

It was only because we had an enormous increase in the pressure for production, particularly since the introduction of factories and steam, that the working day was lengthened until life came to mean for the workers nothing but toil and sleep.

In modern times the increase of labor-saving machinery should have offset all that. The average factory hand or transportation worker now is 200 or 300 times as efficient as the average worker of 75 years ago, but he is no better off. The huge increase in his output has not shortened his hours.

This is plainly wrong. It is rottenly and intolerably wrong. It is dangerously wrong for the community. The 8-hour movement seeks to set it right.

The 8-hour idea means something to the worker, but a lot more to the rest of society.

See how this is. Up to 1874 women and children worked 16 hours a day, or something like that, in the Welsh coal mines.

Women harnessed like cattle dragged from the mines great baskets of coal. There was a board in the center of the runway with cleats nailed upon it. Bent far over, their heads almost to the ground, the women braced their feet against these cleats and tugged at their loads.

Most of them were unsexed by their toil. Nature mercifully made them incapable of bearing children. The rest, if they had offspring, brought forth idiots.

The little children that worked in the mines were so injured or brutalized that they grew up either criminals or strange types of imbeciles.

Society had to pay for all this, and pay appalling costs. It is paying for them still.

Yet when it was proposed to do no more than to mitigate some of its worst features, mine owners violently protested and said they would be ruined.

In this case of the Welsh coal mines the Government determined to risk the ruin, and reduced the hours of labor.

After a time observers were astonished to see that social conditions improved, general intelligence rose, good order increased and the general welfare grew in proportion as the working hours shortened. The wonder is that it took mankind so long to recognize the fact.

In the olden days when one man made a pair of shoes, let us say, he could exercise his mind and please his taste in designing and creating them.

In these days, to stand all day turning a piece of metal back and forth, or tending a machine that cuts our leather heels, is to flatten the mind, pervert the soul and darken the life.

The more people you have working long hours at these deadly employments the worst for the average condition of the population, which is the only national strength.

Everything that really counts comes out of the masses, the common people, the general run of mankind.

All the inventions that amount to anything come from that source.

All the ideas that really help come from what the snobs call plebeian sources. It's only the average that counts, and there isn't much chance for a high average in intelligence when the workers toil long hours.

It seems very strange to be arguing these things in America.

Nearly 70 years have passed since Australia adopted the 8-hour day. April

21, 1856, was the day. In Australia it is celebrated now as a kind of Fourth of July — a day of national freedom and greatness.

In the United States we are still talking about it more or less. "The glorious spirit of American progress" goes rather lame when you think of that.

NEW SCHEME OF ECONOMICS IS DEMANDED BY TRADES UNIONIST

(By J. Ernest Paxson.)

IT is apparent to those who have expected the war to bring about a more equal and beneficent economic condition in this country that such expectation has fallen without a base, and there is little evidence of any real purpose to approach this new and desired end.

But the time has come in the affairs of the world when some new and equalizing working plan of development must be attempted — brought to the attention of our American people.

The employers, capitalists, do not want such a thing, and consequently make no effort to develop it. Any plan they adopt has, as it always has had, their own production first and always and only. The workmen are looked upon as so much raw material that goes into their products. If it is costly this product is abundantly safe by being more costly, and this is precisely the order under which we are now working, and called new. They are going to pay the high wages we demand with a greater degree of willingness than ever before, because they are cared for, no matter what the wages paid. They are perfectly satisfied, as well they may be, but the public is no better off. The real conditions today are just about as they were ten or fifteen years ago, when members of the various crafts worked for $16 to $25 a week and paid for rent $16 to $25 per month, or bought a suit of clothes for $16 to $30. Rents have gone up $10 to $30 a month, clothes from $15 to 40 a suit; also shoes, coal, meat and every kind of transportation, etc., through everything we have to buy, and we are just where we were. We handle more money, but the results are the same. The employers' profits have in no way been reduced and the employes' profits have been very greatly reduced. Indeed, there is much evidence that the employers' profits are greater than ever.

Newspapers, public speakers, and leaders of thought are all anxious that this — which they call good times or happy working conditions — continue. But it is impossible that they should continue for long. Some one must think out and place before the public a practical, workable plan whereby employers and employes may both prosper and each have his proper share of life's fulness. It will seem, I think, that the workmen are the only source from which such a plan can emanate. It was the workmen who perfected that great institution by and through which all progress in the labor world with happier working conditions has been brought about — trade unionism. This scheme was for years bitterly and stubbornly fought by employers, and as tenaciously held, perfected, and forced to the front by the men. In this day the employer sees that it is better to yield to the request for increase of wages and greater working privileges, so long as the public has not been acquainted with the facts, for he simply figures in the increased cost and the public pays it.

To many trade unionists just this possibility has long presented itself: It seemed the greatest limitations of the benefit of trade unionism — that day when so many would be in the union that increases must be put back upon on. That day has come. When there were millions of people lacking the courage to join a union, who worked longer hours for less money than the union men, they acted as "shock absorbers," as it were. They made up by the long hours and low wage for our shorter hours and comparatively high wage. But they now have also been put on the same level, and the result is increased cost of everything. A new scheme of economics must be worked out.

This scheme must be constructive, free from politics; it must be practical, allowing for the largest development of individuality and encouragement of capital. There must be no destruction of values; every such destruction is only a further step toward poverty — like a burned building, something (value) has

actually been destroyed that can never be regained. It is going into the air and can not be reassembled. This scheme also must be free from all taint of expropriation. Nothing is created by changing values from one to another. It must also be completely free from all vagaries of every description. In other words, it must be real — business.

Trade unionism must be preserved.

Such a scheme will, when it is suggested, meet with just as vicious antagonism as did trade unionism. It can not be put into effect perhaps for several years, but it must be talked — threshed out pro and con. At length, taken up with the employers, discussed with them and eventually put in force.

BOLSHEVISM

(Address of Secretary of Labor Wilson to the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.)

CLOSELY allied to the work of the Industrial Workers of the World during the past year, at least, there has been more or less Bolshevist agitation in the United States. It has not been to any great extent prevalent among the real workers of the country; it has existed principally amongst the parlor "coal diggers" of our greater cities. It may be possible that these "parlorites may misguide a sufficient number of practical men of labor to cause local disturbances that will be annoying, but no one in the ranks of labor, whether he is classed as an extreme radical or an extreme conservative, or any of the elements between these two, will stand for Bolshevism for a minute when he knows what Bolshevism itself stands for.

They prate a great deal about the dictatorship of the proletariat. We who have been more or less familiar with the theories that have been promulgated by Marx and his assertion of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" had interpreted the term to mean that a majority of the workers of the land would determine the policy of it and impose it upon the balance of our people, and our workers were not willing to accept even that kind of a principle. They realized the long centuries of struggle there had been to secure the franchise on the part of the workers, the claims that had been made that they had no property to be taxed, and having no property to be taxed they should have no voice in imposing the tax, and in addition to that they had not developed enough, that they had not sufficient intelligence to be permitted to participate in the affairs of state. During all the centuries there has been a struggle, and the basis of that struggle, the basis of that contention of the workers has been that every person who has to obey the laws of the country ought to have a voice in determining what those laws should be, and having fought for centuries for the accomplishment of that idea, having achieved it for themselves, then the American worker was not disposed to impose the same kind of disfranchisement upon other portions of the people that he did not want imposed upon himself.

But the Bolshevists did not even take that interpretation of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in the countries in which they are established. In his long speech before the Soviet Convention at Moscow a little more than a year ago Lenine laid down the principle that the dictatorship of the proletariat meant the dictatorship of a self-selected so-called advance guard, that the proletariat himself was not to be trusted because he would wave, and that this self-selected advance guard would impose its will upon the workers and the others must obey, and in that obedience was included obligatory labor. From the time that Moses led the Israelites out of bondage in Egypt until Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, the struggle of the masses has been to get away from slavery, to get away from compulsory labor; and yet it is proposed by this new form of government to re-introduce obligatory labor for the workers of the world, imposed upon them by a small group of the "parlorites" of Russia.

The great distinction between slavery and freedom is that every man shall have the right to cease work for any reason that may be sufficient to himself. We have protested to the extent of sacrificing our blood and our treasures against the military autocracy of Germany, and

yet the military autocracy of Germany was built upon exactly the same idea — that the Kaiser and his group of advisers knew better what the workers desired and what the workers needed, what was good for them, than the workers knew themselves. And this new group, setting itself up as the advance guard, taking exactly the same position that they know better what is good for the workers than the workers know themselves, and that one of the things that is good for them is that they must be compelled to labor at any price that the advance guard may say at any kind of work they may determine, for any number of hours the advance guard may decide upon, and the powers of government are to be utilized to enforce that will — that is their policy.

The American workingman wants nothing of that kind of dictatorship of the proletariat; the American workingman wants nothing of that kind of obligatory labor; the American workingman wants nothing of either the political, the social or the economic conditions that have existed and still exist in Russia. We have worked out our destiny far beyond that stage, and we are going to continue to work it out to the acchievement of higher ideals, not by the will of an advance guard, no matter how just or right their position may be, but by the will of the majority themselves. The use of force, as some of these people are advocating, for the overthrow of our institutions we will not tolerate. Our institutions have been until recently the most completely democratic institutions in the world, and it is only recently that Great Britain has come up shoulder to shoulder with us. Our Declaration of Independence, while it declared that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," did not give to all the people a voice in the affairs of state. The adoption of the Constitution did not give that right and that privilege. It was not until after sixty or seventy years of struggle that there came to the workers of our country practically universal manhood suffrage and every element in our country had at least the right to express its voice in determining how the affairs of state should be conducted.

In Eastern Europe they had not reached that stage of development. The workers were not permitted to have a voice; the only method in which they could bring about a change was by the use of force. Force over there and force here are two different propositions. The use of force to overthrow an autocracy may be the highest kind of patriotism, but the use of force to overthrow a democracy is treason to the masses of the people. We have the ballot; if we fail to use the ballot rightly the evil is our own.

And may I add that in making that statement I am not advocating either the attachment to any political party or the creation of any new political party.

THE TWO EXTREMES

(By James F. Barrett.)

THERE are two extreme influences at work that must be eliminated if we are to enjoy at home the fruits of the victory won abroad. One of these extremes is found among the workers; the other among the employers and men of finance. That extreme influence among the workers can be eliminated only by the Organized Labor movement, and every member of a labor union in America who wants to see his organization grow and prosper has a particular work to do in eliminating this influence that is threatening the foundation of the labor movement.

There are men among the workers who are opposed to all kinds of law and order; they attack all fixed forms and regulations. They are never idle in their self-imposed task of criticising the Government from President down to Constable. They constantly harp upon the injustice being done in laboring masses, yet they are not interested at all in the permanent welfare of the laboring man, nor do they give any thought at all to the future welfare of the laboring men's children.

All they want is strife, and upon that they live and grow fat, like the calves who fatten in green pastures.

They would take the union halls, where men meet in an orderly manner to conduct their affairs in an intelligent way, and turn those halls into dives where crime would be hatched, where criminals would be made, and where God would be forgotten.

They would take that great statesman, Samuel Gompers, from the head of the legitimate trade movement of America, and replace him with a Lenine or a Trotsky.

They would remove that emblem of freedom — the Stars and Stripes — from every flagpole in this country, and replace it with the banner of terrorism, anarchy and bolshevism.

The other extreme, found among the men of finance, is represented by the man whose God is gold and whose religion is greed. He is the kind of man who piles worthless chunks of lifeless things around his home for adornment, and pays for such things out of the profits made on the labor of half-fed children and broken-hearted women.

He is the kind of man who would address a patriotic mass meeting at 8:00 o'clock in the evening, and at 9:00 o'clock sell a state secret to some enemy nation; at 10:00 o'clock he would meet with the directors of his company and increase the price on some necessity of life, and at 11:00 o'clock call his superintendent over the telephone and order a general reduction in the wages of his employes; then at 12:00 o'clock he would don his silken pajamas, crawl between the sheets, turn his hypocritical face toward the sky, and thank God that he is not like other men.

He is the man whose first idea of reconstruction is a reduction in wages. He places a higher valuation upon property than he does upon the humanity of this country. He would let down the bars to foreign labor, forcing the workingmen of his country to lower their standard of living to that of the chink, in order that his own business might grow and prosper.

He will not see that the children of the working men today are to be the citizens of this country tomorrow. His place of business is nothing but a bolshevist incubator, from which he is turning loose a band of anarchists, who will some day turn upon their hatching place, and woe be unto that nest of iniquity.

These are the two extremes that real American workmen, and real American employers and men of finance must completely eliminate. The workers of this country can best fight that foreign influence by attending their union meetings regularly, and making it impossible for the wild-eyed radical, Germany's pet henchman, to monopolize the meeting with his harangue of horror and his red remedy for such conditions.

Never in the history of the labor movement has your presence, Mr. Union Man, been needed in the hall as it is now.

You can depend upon it that every extremist in your locality will be there with bells on.

Meet him on the floor, call his hand, and make him show the flag under which he is sailing. One word of real Americanism from you will shut him up. Your duty is plain. Go to it.

Public opinion will soon stamp the other influence out of existence, and before very long he will be forced to deal with his employes in the American way, for this country has as little room for slavery as it has for bolshevism.

KEEPING AGREEMENTS

(By Charles L. Baine — In the Shoemakers' Journal.)

OF late there have been some instances where labor organizations have been disposed not to keep wage settlement agreements that have been previously made and that have not expired. In some instances they have chosen wisely to keep their agreements at the earnest solicitation of their leaders, while in some other instances, they have gone out on illegal strike in repudiation of all union laws and agreements to which they have assented.

We notice that very little is said about these matters in the labor press. Probably it is because of a natural dislike to print anything that does not reflect credit upon the cause. We also dislike to mention this matter at this time but feel compelled to because of its importance of the entire labor movement, including ourselves.

The violation of a wage agreement by any labor organization is an injury to the movement. It is to be regretted because it brands such a body as unreliable and without any moral character or reputation. Anyone who does not keep his word is not entitled to the respect of his fellows and will not receive it.

Such violation is an injury because it tends to prevent future beneficial agreements being reached. If I make an agreement with a man and he does not keep it, why should I believe he would keep another one made on his part in equally bad faith? I am more likely to consider it a waste of time to talk with him about an agreement when I have no faith that he ever intends to keep it. My confidence in him is destroyed and I want no further dealings with him.

Similarly his confidence in me is destroyed if I break my agreement with him. When I break my contract I destroy my future ability to make contracts no matter how favorable the opportunities may be for making beneficial contracts in the future.

The same rules apply to contracts made by labor unions with one very important difference. If I break my individual agreement and thus destroy my own reputation, I do not in so doing destroy the reputation of others. Others are not involved and therefore do not suffer damage. But when a labor union breaks its agreement or allows it to be broken by headstrong or rebellious members, it is cited as proof of the unreliability of labor unions and their lack of responsibility on their contracts.

Every repudiation of wage settlement agreement by a labor union thus becomes an injury to every other labor union, to the entire movement and to every member thereof.

When two men have made an agreement, assuming mutual obligations for a specified time, good faith requires that each shall observe the conditions of the agreement until its expiration, even though subsequent events may make the agreement unfavorable to one or the other for some part of the unexpired time. Of course if they can mutually agree to set the agreement to one side by putting a new one in its place, there has then been no act of bad faith and mutual confidence is preserved.

But if either party insists that the agreement be kept until its expiration, the other party must comply or sacrifice its contract reputation.

Likewise when a labor union makes a wage contract that looks good when made but while the agreement is running new conditions arise so that the settlement or agreement begins to look old-fashioned, the only thing there is to do is to conform to the agreement until it has expired unless the employer is willing to join in a new agreement to take the place of the one that has not expired. Employers are altogether more likely to do this if they have confidence that the new agreement will be kept because past agreements have been carried out.

In fact the real test of good faith comes in keeping agreements when they are not wholly satisfactory. If everything is smooth and pleasant, the honor of either side is not tested. Under any circumstances, it is better for the parties in immediate interest to suffer some real or fancied injustice for a few months than to sacrifice their own reputation and injure their fellows by repudiating their plighted word or any settlement made on their behalf by sanction of their vote or in the exercise of constitutional powers to which they have given their allegiance. In short nothing can justify any union or member thereof for violating its contract or allowing it to be violated.

THE MOONEY CASE

SECRETARY of Labor Wilson, at the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in speaking on the Mooney case, in part says:

"I have been very much interested in the Mooney case. I was requested by the President when his commission went into the West to look into the Mooney case and report to him. We looked into the Mooney case, and in doing so we found there were some things existing in addition to the evidence submitted. At the time of the trial certain evidence had been given by certain individuals relative to the supposed activities of Mooney. It afterwards developed that one of the principal witnesses had written to a friend of his in Illinois, asking him to come to San Francisco and be prepared to testify that he had seen Oxman, the

witness, at a given point at a given time, so as to testify the possibility of Oxman, being at that point where he claimed to have secured the evidence. The commission was of the opinion that in view of that change in the evidence, in view of other changes that had taken place in the evidence from the date of trial, that Mooney ought to be given a new trial and his innocence or guilt decided upon the evidence as it existed when this new evidence was produced. At that time I had no fixed opinions as to the guilt or the innocence of Mooney. With me it was not a question of whether Mooney was innocent or guilty, but a question of securing a fair trial for him under the existing circumstances. Every effort that the national administration was able to put forth was put forth for the purpose of trying to secure that new trial, and we are not through with it yet. We are still working on it.

"But that is not the particular phase of the situation that I wanted to advise you about. I am simply stating these facts as preliminary to what is to follow. There has been carried on throughout the country a nation-wide agitation for a universal strike as a protest against the conviction of Mooney. My friends, do you realize just what that action means to the masses of the people? Do you understand fully — and most of you do — the struggle that has taken place in order that trials may take place, where people are accused, with the accused having the opportunity of meeting the witnesses and the jury face to face, and the jury having the opportunity of witnessing the manner in which the witnesses give their testimony? That change in the establishment of the jury system was not brought about for the purpose of protecting the monarch or protecting the nobility; it has not been principally essential for the men of great wealth. They have usually been in a position to protect themselves. The jury system was brought into existence for the purpose of protecting poor devils like you and me from the influence and the power of the other fellow. It may occasionally miscarry; occasionally an injustice or a wrong may be done, but in the great bulk of cases justice is meted out through the jury system.

"Neither you nor I, no one in the labor movement, no one who belongs to the great masses of our people can afford to undertake to try Mooney by the process of a strike. If he is to be tried he should be tried by a jury that can meet him face to face and meet the witnesses face to face and be able to digest the evidence as it comes out, bit by bit. Very few of us have had an opportunity of examining the evidence in the Mooney case, very few of us know anything more about the Mooney case than simply that which is connected with Oxman, one of the principal witnesses and yet it is proposed that every working man in the country, whether he has information concerning the Mooney case or not, shall become a juror and at the same time that he became a juror shall enter into a strike to bring about a change. What influence will it have? The man who under our laws can pardon him or liberate him from prison is not under the jurisdiction of the voters of any other part of the country than that of California. And I don't know but that, even though there may be a miscarriage of justice there, that it is a wise thing in this case. The further you get the responsible officers removed from the electorates the less influence the electrorate has with those responsible officers, and while the responsible officers may occasionally pursue a course that is not acceptable to the multitude, it is better that they should be close to the multitude, close to the electorate, than that they should be far removed, as would be the case if the responsibility rested with the Federal official instead of with the state or local official.

"We, in this country, have been moving on by the evolutionary processes, the taking hold of the problems that confronted us, holding fast to that which experience demonstrates to be good, letting loose of those things that experience demonstrates to be bad. It is the safest method, the surest method. Revolutionary processes may move us forward rapidly for a brief period. On the other hand, the chances are that when a revolution takes place no one will be able to determine where it will end. That has been true with nearly all the revolutions of the world, and the policy that has been pursued by the American labor movement — to go forward by evolutionary processes, making sure of its foothold with every step that it takes, so that there will be no step backward — is the surest and best process for the achievement of the ideals of mankind.

QUACKERY AND FAKERY EXPOSED

(American Federationist.)

DEMOCRACY in industry is a very real thing toward which human society is advancing. But since that remote day in which some wise person learned the gentle art of deception there has never been a noticeable lack of devotees. Some one is always ready to try a hand at producing "something just as good," or something which will pass for the genuine.

So it is with industrial democracy. The past month brought a dozen reports of "industrial democracy" in practice. The lesson in deception has been handed down from generation to generation. The modern practitioner has lost none of the finesse of his forebears. On the contrary, there are indications that in many cases he excels, going so far as to deceive himself. It is possible that some of the employers who are putting "industrial democracy" into effect are themselves deceived into the belief that their article is genuine.

This manifestation is, in a way, a sign of the times. Employers who realize that the industrial autocrat has had his day strive, from one of two motives, to set up something in place of industrial autocracy that will look like that for which the new day calls. Employers may do this from a genuine desire to better the lot of those working people who operate the plants, or they may do it out of a desire to halt progress half way by means of a decoy.

The superficial movement toward "democracy" as embodied in the various schemes devised by employers is given a fresh impetus by the host of men and women released from war service in Washington. This host of men and women, having had something in an emergency capacity to do with production during the war, now step forth as industrial experts ready to pour advice into the ears of employers — ready and eager to devise for them attractive and benificent schemes for "model" shop "government" of one kind or another. Dozens of these "expert" advisers are at large in the country. Some of them did get a real insight into the problems of industry. Some of them may have been little more than filing clerks. Others were employed in various capacities, ranging from letter writing to inspection of output. Practically none of them ever labored in their lives, in the strict sense of the word, and many of them never had a liking for the laboring classes except as producers of wealth in which they are not expected to share. Most of them are self-imposed authorities. Some may have attained scholarship and perhaps chairs in institutions of learning. Others again may have amassed fortunes and find it a peculiarly interesting pastime to play with the lives and conditions of the wage earners. These men have yet to learn, however, that the workers are humans like themselves, capable of self-expression and self-determination and that the wage earners of America cannot be treated by a yardstick or moved about in a cold, academical, statistical and mechanical fashion like so many pawns on a checker board.

The war is over and everybody is talking about labor. Casting about for some outlet for their energies, many of these men pick on the "labor situation" and become labor or industrial "experts" or "adjusters."

Many an employer is being "experted" or "adjusted" into some new channel by a highly skilled benefactor who served ten months at a desk in Washington and is now ready to reshape the world.

In this ferment it is not surprising that there should be a rapid increase in the number of employers who are willing to experiment under the kindly — and perhaps costly — tutelage of the mentor from Washington.

Generally, these proposals are variations of the "company union" idea. Sometimes they comprise a "shop committee' plan. Then again they may embrace the more elaborate and elusive "government" organized into "house," "senate," "cabinet," etc. In some cases stock ownership is a feature, while in others representation on the board of directorate is conceived as the panacea for industrial democracy. Sharing in excess profits also seems to be a popular plan which has been urged as another method of industrial democracy.

There has yet to appear the first employer or industrial-expert-made "industrial democracy" plan which contem-

plates the existence of trade union organization as the expression of the workers' desires in the plant.

There is present in every case subtle efforts to delude the workers into the belief that they are exercising a voice in industry, when as a matter of fact the employer holds the veto and deciding power. It is quite apparent that the underlying motive in all these schemes is to prevent the workers from organizing or joining a trade union or to weaken the trade union where it may exist and thereby disable the workers from entering into an effective strike to force the employer beyond his veto and deciding power.

The workers are not satisfied to sell their right of combining and striking for any plausible or partial participation in management. The American workers distrust the latter because it is in keeping with the old oligarchic strategy by which democracy has been defeated in detail. The triumph of employers heretofore virtually consisted in granting popular control in such small quantities that the control could and has been controlled.

The question that concerns men who want orderly progress instead of revolution is whether business and industry will collaborate with labor or will take an attitude that will drive labor to wrest from them, by revolutionary methods, a new order in industry.

Workers organized in trade unions need not accept without protest the arbitrary ruling of an employer. They have the means and the independence and the machinery with which to make effective protest. History is written largely by the protests that have been made against the arbitrary rulings of those entrenched in authority. When the employers' decree marks the limit of progress, then the hope that burns in the breast of thinking men and women will have come upon sad and evil times.

Industrial democracy is the great goal of the future. It is the thing to which the eyes of men are turned. It must and will be a real democracy of industry. No sham will do. And not all the advice of "experts" will serve to inflict upon the working people anything labeled "just as good."

Doubtless many of these "experts" and experimenters are imbued with a fine zeal and actuated by the best of motives. Many an honest man has bought fakery from many an honest man. To be deceived and harmed by a friend, though well intentioned, it is as painful and harmful as deliberate and intentional wrongdoing by a foe.

The outstanding feature of it all is that there is a growing consciousness of the determination on the part of the workers to put an end to all that savors of industrial autocracy. With this object in view, the workers of America will continue to agitate, educate and organize into trade unions and through their trade unions fight their own battles for industrial freedom, industrial justice and industrial democracy.

HIGH COST OF LIVING — BASIC PRINCIPLES

(By Louis F. Post.)

IT is by practical methods that the high cost of living problem must be solved. Basic principles alone cannot solve it. No principles are effective until reduced to practical methods.

But just as principle without method is valueless, so is method without principle. The two are co-relative and must co-ordinate.

Yet co-ordination of principle and method appears to be wholly lacking from current controversies over the prevailing high cost of living. Though methods are abundant, there is no effort at co-ordinating them with basic principles.

Natural law is what is meant by basic principles.

That there are laws of physical nature to which every physical phase of any method for solving the cost of living problem must conform, no one doubts. Food, for instance, can be produced only in conformity to natural laws of fertility, growth, and mechanics.

It is equally true that there are laws of human nature to which every humanistic phase of any method for solving the problem must conform. If it were not a natural human trait, for instance, to prefer palatable to unpalatable foods there would be no difference in cost between them. Just as physical science proceeding from its stages of supersti-

tion to its stages of demonstration has discovered and formulated laws of physical nature, so social science proceeding along the same pathway is beginning to discover and to formulate laws of human nature. Fortunately, the laws of human nature are not venomous serpents. If they were, social science cults would have died of snake-bite long ago.

It is to one of the less obvious laws of human nature that Irving Fisher appeals when he urges stabilization of the dollar. Whoever thinks of the high cost of living is naturally prone from force of habit to think of it only in terms of dollars. But high cost of living in terms of dollars would make no difference if all prices rose and fell alike. Who would care if his outgo in dollars doubled, provided his income in dollars also doubled? Were the increase of dollar outgo without a corresponding increase of dollar income the only phase of the cost of living problem, it could be completely solved by stabilizing the dollar as Professor Fisher had planned to do. A given rate of wages would then buy approximately the same quantity and quality of goods at one time as another, for income and prices would rise and fall constantly together.

Stabilization of the dollar is, indeed, indispensable to a solution of cost of living problems. No matter how perfect the solution in other respects, the problem would not be solved if laws of human nature that affect mediums of exchange were ignored. But neither would stabilization of the dollar be a solution without conformity to laws of human nature that lie beyond the stabilization horizon. Although dollar stabilization would enable a wage earner to get as good a living as his contract of hire calls for, it would not help him to contract — whether individually or by collective bargaining — for as good a living as his work might fairly entitle him to. In this phase, the problem can be solved only through consideration more fundamental than those which bear upon money prices alone.

What, then, are the causes of high cost of living that lie beyond fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar? In a single word, the answer is monopoly.

This can be demonstrated by thoughtful consideration of a few self-evident, not to say universally familiar, natural laws of individual and social life.

That continuous human life depends upon continuous human work is clearly one of those basic laws. Everybody lives by work — his own or another's. No one lives or can continue to live upon the stored-up products of past work. Let the workers of the world strike work today and the world begins to starve tomorrow. If demonstration be necessary, it may be evolved from experiences of the great war as from experiments in a social science laboratory. For every destructive soldier half a dozen productive workers were necessary to keep up supplies.

Related to that basic principle, which may be put in the category of physical natural law, is a familiar law of human nature (also of all other animal nature), which prompts each individual to conserve his own life.

One step farther and we face another law of human nature. From its influence no one is any more immune than from the natural law of life conservation. It is this, that inasmuch as everybody would conserve his life, and as that can be done only by work which in many of its forms (in any form if prolonged), is irksome, everybody tries to do it with the least work of his own. In one direction, this human impulse to seek the industrial line of least resistance leads on to labor-saving invention, thereby proving the law to be wholesome and beneficent. But in another direction it leads on to high costs of living for honest folks through various forms of robbery, from picking pockets and cheating to wars of conquest and chattel slavery, thereby proving not that the natural law is bad, but that in spite of being wholesome and beneficent it is subject, like all other natural laws, to human abuse. One of the beneficial outcomes of this law of human nature is specialization in industry, whereby incalculable work may be saved without robbing any one, but to the enrichment of every one.

Finally, we have a physical law with reference to which the law of human nature noted above, which was formulated by Henry George and is here distinguished as the law of least industrial resistance, is vital. This physical law makes man dependent for his life and for the work that sustains his life, upon access to the resources of physical nature. All work is thus conditioned, whether it be that of an isolated individual — a Crusoe alone upon his ocean

island — or the intensely specialized work of millions on our planetary island in space. Without access to those resources there can be no human work at all, and consequently no human life; and to the extent that access is obstructed work is obstructed and life narrowed.

It is at this point that abuse of the natural law of least industrial resistance operate in the direction of high cost of living. By monopolizing natural physical resources, monopolizers get products of work without themselves working. They sell working opportunities. To persons that do work, therefore, the cost of living is higher in terms of work than it otherwise would be.

The same law of human nature that induces monopolization of natural resources in order to levy tribute upon workers' incomes, induces monopolists to withhold those resources from all use in expectation of forcing better bargains for tribute takers. This process checks production, which in turn develops still higher working costs of living. The process is made possible by legislation or ancient institutions which perpetuate monopoly by a few at the expense of the many of what, by a natural law, as obvious as the natural law of democracy of which it is a part, is the heritage of all.

Being one of the most effective causes of high cost of living, this fundamental cause would also take over to itself every other cause if every other cause were displaced. It is the primary cause of the constantly increasing high cost of living as measured by work.

Most effective among the other causes of high cost of living that are rooted in basic principles is highway obstruction. Since industrial specialization follows the natural law of least industrial resistance, interchange of products also follows that law of human nature; for, without trading there would be no specialization. But effective trading requires unobstructed highways on land and sea. Whether highways be obstructed by lawless highwaymen as in the days of Jack Sheppard, or by legalized highwaymen as in these days of railway financeering and protective tariffs, is all one in principle. In practice, the Jack Sheppards were mere babies at the game. What those despised chevaliers of industry did in a small way at the point of a muzzle-loading pistol, is done now on a gigantic scale by honored captains of industry who are armored with legal authority and armed with poisonous political gases.

Monopoly of highways, monopoly of water fronts, monopoly of railway terminals, monopoly of lumber forests, monopoly of mineral deposits, monopoly of subterranean oil lakes, monopoly of the unbuilt upon sites of cities, monopoly of especially advantageous business locations, monopoly of whole kingdoms of agricultural areas in part rackrented and in part kept out of use to make the rackrents higher — these are the forces by which high costs of living are forced up and kept up.

Nothing will bring down high costs of living, measured by the irksomeness of productive labor, but an intelligent recognition of the power of monopoly and an effective minimizing of that power by practical methods in harmony with basic principles. So long as the highways of trade are blocked by obstructive tariffs, whether railway tariffs or protective tariffs, and so long as monopoly of natural resources is permitted as a part of legitimate business instead of being stopped as obstructive to legitimate business and as inexcusable robbery, just so long will useful producers suffer from high costs of living.

DIRECT ACTION LOSES

(American Federationist.)

THE question of direct action as brought before the British Trade Union Congress in Glasgow on September 10th was a question bound to be of the deepest interest to trade unionists everywhere. While it may be regretted that the issue was not decided in a definite manner by a direct vote, it is certain that the policy of direct action as advocated by its sponsors was not sustained in the great convention of British labor.

Cable reports indicate that action on the proposition got no further than a motion for the previous question (which, under British parliamentary rules, means the defeat of the original proposition and to pass to the next order of business). This motion was carried by

2,225,000 votes against 2,080,000 votes. Persons on both sides of the question will undoubtedly claim something of a moral victory through a vote of this character though the fact evidently remains that there was no vote of approval of direct action and therefore British labor has defeated direct action as a means of securing compliance with its demands.

The constructive forces of American trade unionism will find satisfaction in the failure of the direct actionists to secure a definite decision in favor of their policy. They will find this satisfaction because it is the earnest wish of the American trade union movement that there should be constructive progress by labor everywhere and they are profoundly convinced that the policy of direct action cannot lead to permanent success.

Once the policy of direct action is embarked upon by any body large enough to exert a justified influence in the affairs of the country, the political structure is brought face to face with a condition which may lead to consequences of reaction of the most critical character.

In a country where the political life is democratic, as it is in England and in the United States, the undermining of the democratic political structure by direct action methods is not only unwise, but impracticable and destructive. Our own direct actionists in America express their philosophy in the slogan, "Strike at the ballot-box with an axe." There seems little difference between this idea and that expressed by British advocates of direct action. They interpreted direct action to mean the use of the strike to secure political demands which could not be or had not been secured through political channels.

The political system, both in England and in the United States, offers a periodical and absolutely free opportunity for arriving at decisions on political questions. It offers a method by which majority decision may be registered for or against any proposition within the realm of politics and any proposition whether wise or unwise, can be carried into effect, providing the majority can be convinced of its desirability.

The philosophy of direct action contemplates nothing short of substitution of minority rule for majority rule. It seems incredible that in either England or America there should be seriously contemplated any system by which the minority could through forcible measures, invalidate and overturn the expressed will of the majority. What is meant by direct action is this:

In the event that the majority decision at the ballot-box goes against any given proposition, the minority may, by suspending work in a vital industry, compel the nation to reverse the decision of the majority and accede to the will of the minority. Whether democratic political institutions are worth maintaining is, of course, a matter for decision by those who live under democratic political institutions.

It is the conviction of the American people and specifically of the American working people, that political democracy as we know it, is the best form of government yet devised and that it must not be endangered and cannot be endangered without entailing the most serious consequences to everyone.

The Organized Labor movement has devoted much effort to and has been a most potent factor in securing universal manhood suffrage and in its extension to women; in other words, the unlimited and unqualified right of men and women who have obtained their majority to vote for or against individuals, parties and measures.

The destruction of the democratic political structure by direct action would inevitably lead to chaos out of which we could not emerge into the restoration of order without first restoring the political structure that had been destroyed.

History records but few ideas more tragic and more fantastic than the idea of government by direct action. It is in fundamental opposition to everything that we have learned through experience to cherish and safeguard. The strike itself is a weapon too valuable and too sacred to be used for any other than its legitimate purpose. It is a weapon which the workers of the world will never relinquish, however much they may hope to decrease the necessity for its use.

And the working people, of the United States, at least, will reserve the strike as a weapon to be used with wisdom and for constructive purposes. Destroying political democracy cannot, by any interpretation, be called constructive or productive of permanent benefit, and of this truth the American trade union movement is most profoundly convinced.

The Organizing Campaign

RECENTLY there was a large firm of contractors in Ohio doing an interstate business, and in most localities where they build they employ union carpenters, but in one city where the largest jobs are being done they steadfastly refused to employ our members. This concern has been interviewed by our representatives on several occasions. Many arguments have been presented, but of no avail. Even when we presented a copy of our International Contract, which simply provides that the firm agrees to pay the current wages and observe the Local rules in the locality where the work is being done, they turned us down. In other words, the firm would be simply agreeing to meet all the conditions under which the local contractors do business, and we in turn guarantee the firm that: "No change to be made in the hours and wages in any locality, and no conditions imposed other than are enforced on all Local firms. In consideration of the foregoing, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America agree that no stoppage of work or any strike of its members, either collectively or individually, shall be entered into pending any dispute being investigated and all peaceable means taken to bring about a settlement."

We then investigated the conditions in the city where the firm had refused to do business with us, fearing that our members were seeking to impose some aggravated conditions, or possibly some personal feeling entered into the situation, but none such were found.

What we did find was that a large part of the manufacturing was in one product and enormous profits were the order of the day, and this particular firm did most of the work for these manufacturers. Their orders were that they would pay good prices if union workmen were kept away from the plants, so that the men in them would see little and hear less of how union men worked, or what they thought about.

Now, while we will not say the wages in these factories are lower than in other localities, we are sure that if measured in the same scale with the profits taken by these manufacturers, they would be much higher and we are sure that the men and women — thousands of them — are hardly aware that their daily lives are being moulded in the same form as slaves. They little realize that one in every twenty employes is a "stool pigeon" and paid a miserable pittance for his or her contemptible work of spying on his brother workers.

This espionage is carried to such an extent that each employe's earnings are listed, and through the credit department of the Merchants' Association, who, by the way, are closely related to the manufacturers, a close tab is kept on the expenditures of each employe. If an employe figures to cut the high cost of living by buying at a co-operative store or out of town he soon feels the effect, and if he is of a saving disposition he is sold a house on the installment plan. Remember, we would like to see all men own their own homes, and we would like to build them, but we do not like, nor do we believe in the sort of philanthropy as practiced. Many times strikes are promoted by these companies in order to assist the real estate department to take a well timed advantage of the home buyers.

We, as union men, refused to sell our principle for a price to this contracting firm, and after reasoning and an unbiased investigation had failed to bring about the desired results, the firm was notified by our representatives that they would have to employ our members in that city or do without their services in others.

What chance would a non-union man or woman have to investigate or negotiate as we did? How would you, as an individual, resist any imposition that a combination of capital may see fit to exact? Are we as union men not protecting the interest of non-union workers? We believe they should help us do it. We believe that if non-union men and women could get the right idea of what we are doing there would be no hesitancy on their part to join a union, and if you know of any competent mechanic engaged in any branches of our trade it is your duty as a union man to solicit his application. Those who are qualified must be of good moral character and be engaged in some one of the following branches of our craft, namely: carpenter or joiner, ship-carpenter, ship-joiner, ship-caulker, ship-wright, boat-builder, railroad carpenter, bridge carpenter, dock carpenter, wharf carpenter, stair-builder, floor layer, cabinet maker, bench-hand, furniture worker, millwright, car-builder, box-maker, reed and rattan worker, or engaged in the running of wood-working machinery.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1919

Industrial Unrest

From one end of the country to the other, the high cost of living is assigned as one, if not the chief cause of labor unrest. Where the workers have secured an advance in wages, the price of commodities have immediately also advanced. The opinion has been frequently expressed that if the equilibrium could be established between wages and the cost of living, labor unrest would largely disappear. The high cost of living is believed by many people to be due largely to profiteering in the necessaries of life — the chief instrument made use of to that end being various cold storage plants — and to the fact that the present system of distribution is too expensive— in other words, there are too many middlemen.

The high cost of living is closely allied with a desire by the worker for a large share of the product of his toil and he is entitled to it. In the past labor was improperly regarded as a commodity to be bought and sold in the open market. The first clause of the Labor Declaration in the Peace Treaty states that "labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or as an article of commerce." This is the basic principle upon which the dealings between the employer and the employe should be established. As a means of improving the relationship between employers and employes, collective bargaining should be first recognized, the shorter working day, is another factor to be considered; a relative wage, wherewith to meet the exigencies of living costs should be established.

Employers may be divided into three classes: Those who deny the right of their employes to organize and take active steps to prevent such organization; those who, while not denying the right of their employes to organize, refuse to recognize organization among their employes, and persist in dealing with them as individuals, or as committees of employes, without regard to their affiliation with the organization; and those who not only admit the right of their employes to organize, but recognize the bargain with the organization on behalf of their employes.

There are not many employers who belong to the first class. The workers believe that many of those who admit their right to organize covertly interpose obstacles in the way of their doing so. In the third class are the great railway, telegraph and mining companies. Outside of these, the employers of labor who recognize and deal with Organized Labor are in the minority.

At present there is distrust and lack of confidence, due to alleged breaking of trade agreements, and the fact that the representatives of local trade unions in some sections have advocated extreme measures, the logical outcome of unjustifiable opposition by some employers. The adoption of the sympathetic strike has arisen from the refusal of groups of employers to grant the claim of the organized employes. The international trade unions believe in the due observance of agreements, entered into by themselves or in their behalf.

Since the armistice labor has insisted, and with reason, that it shall retain all the advantages it gained during the war; that there shall be no wage reductions, but that our industrial readjustment should be made on a war wage level. In the first months after the armistice this

position was maintained in the face of a prospective over-supply of labor. At the cessation of hostilities prices had risen, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to 107 per cent above pre-war levels. On the early prospects of an abundance of labor and possible overproduction, prices receded by March, 1919, to 98 per cent over the pre-war level and has since risen to 128 per cent. The greatest cause of these conditions, according to the Federal Trade Commission, is the abuse of storage facilities and possibilities entering into the increasing cost of living.

Until these things are adjusted so that the worker is in a position to obtain the same amount of the necessities of life that could be purchased by his earnings previous to the war, this unrestful exhibit by the working people has a foundation for its existence that cannot be set aside.

* * *

Labor Men Quit Conference

After days of contentions and bickerings labor, to preserve its dignity, was forced to withdraw from the Industrial Conference. We have wondered from the beginning how labor could consistently be represented at all in this conference, considering the make-up of its personnel. With such men as Mr. Gary and Mr. Rockefeller representing the public, it was very evident from the start that labor would have small chance, if any, to accomplish anything. The break, and consequent withdrawal came, finally, over the proposed resolution, by the labor representatives, which reads:

"The right of wage earners to organ ize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiation and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment is recognized."

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., declared President Wilson's letter to the conference demonstrated "the mind of the President is as clear as it ever was during his entire life and it indicates to us that he will soon be restored to the nation and to the world in the full power of his wonderful mind and intellect."

Under a suspension of the rules, the resolution immediately was brought to discussion and vote, the labor and public groups uniting in its support on the roll call. The majority against the resolution in the capital group was one vote, but under the conference rules this was sufficient to defeat the resolution.

In other words, the labor group was clearly legislated out of the gathering, and every fair proposition made by it during the conference met the same fate.

It was a foregone conclusion that labor could expect to gain nothing to its advantage from the personnel make-up of the conference and it was only out of the respect and good will for President Wilson that the representatives of labor responded and consented to attend.

The whole time of the conference was wasted by petty bickerings and fault findings on the part of the employers and capitalists' group, and the wonder is that labor, as represented, had the forebearance and patience to stand for it as long as it did.

It follows, as a logical sequence, that as far as industrial conferences are concerned, with such a make-up as this one, labor never had or could have a chance.

* * *

"Ready Cut" Houses

We have recently received some inquiries about "ready cut" houses and for the information of our members we are republishing in part an editorial on same which appeared in the March, 1916, issue of our Journal, "The Carpenter":

"We hear much today of the "ready cut" house, which is said to be put together at a minimum of time and labor, and its introduction into the building trade has become a matter of serious moment for the average union carpenter. A number of firms, chiefly in the Middle West and some in the East, have specialized in this direction and sell such houses "straight from the forest to the home builder". They assert that they effect a saving of some forty per cent in building cost as the result of "the elimination of all unnecessary expense." "

"In a catalog we read the following: "Skilled labor can be dispensed with in the erection and completion of any but the large houses — because we supply the skilled labor in our mills, preparing the entire house for you to fit and nail together in a few days."

"In the latter aspect the "ready-cut" house presents an important problem to the members of the United Brotherhood,

which should be given careful consideration. We have also had several communications from our members to the effect that the products of the "ready-cut" mills do not bear the Union Label and that the men they employ work at least ten hours daily for any wage the owners see fit to pay them. Needless to say they are non-union.

"Regardless of what may be said for the "ready-cut" house and the great publicity it has received through advertising, we do not believe that that method of building will ever supersede the old reliable one of having the work done on the spot under the supervision of a reputable contractor and by skilled union labor. The latter course may be guaranteed to give a feeling of satisfaction and certainty; in the former, there is always likely to be an element of chance."

* * *

Locals Consolidate

At the last Convention of Carpenters and Joiners of America held at Fort Worth Tex., of the United Brotherhood, it was deemed to the best interest of the organization to consolidate Local Unions where a superfluous number of Locals existed locally or at large and we are therefore pleased at all times to receive notices, for publication, showing that the policy of the Convention is being adopted, as in the case of Locals 497, 883 and 1070 of Aberdeen, Wash., which recently consolidated and formed Local Union No. 317. Charles Gurrard, Recording Secretary, Box 333. We believe this is a wise course in the right direction for many of our Locals, not only from an economic standpoint, but for the general good of the organization, and the Aberdeen Locals are to be congratulated on the step taken.

* * *

Production Is Needed, and Here Is a Recipe for Getting It

The world needs production.

Nobody ought to quit work while the products of work are so sadly needly.

These statements are heard frequently.

It is true that the world needs products. It is true that industry ought to be serving the world at its best speed.

It is true that it is desirable to have no stoppage of work.

But that is not the whole truth.

The whole truth must include these statements:

Employers ought not arbitrarily to close their plants down to a part-time production basis, as has been done in a number of industries.

Employers ought not adopt an attitude so reactionary and arbitrary as to make it impossible for working people to continue at work.

Profiteering ought to be stopped in order that the needy people of the world might enjoy the full benefits of production.

These are three cardinal evils pressing heavily on the peoples of the world today.

These are three things that stand in the way of making and distributing to full capacity the material things the world needs so acutely.

The battle of Organized Labor is ever toward democracy, toward greater freedom and more of justice.

Organized Labor sets its face against the three evils here specified, recognizing in them a menace to a world in its hour of greatest need.

* * *

The Postal Zone Law Harmful

The only estimate one can make of such legislation as tends to restrict the circulation of newspapers, magazines and informative literature of whatever character through zone differentials in postage and service is encouraging ignorance.

It is admitted that the average publishing undertaking is for profit and is, in every sense of the word, a business proposition. This does not alter the fact, however, that the press is as potent an educational force as we have, and if knowledge is essential to national stability then, surely, penalizing the dissemination of it is bad business from most every viewpoint. To fatten the revenues of the Post Office Department at the expense of popular knowledge and education is suggestive of the sort of statesmanship this nation can well do without.

Congressman Frank W. Mondell, of Montana, expresses it in this fashion:

"Any policy which tends to make us provincial or parochial as a people; which tends to build up zones of influence and information, is a policy not only harmful but one that long continued and widely extended would prove fatal to free institutions. On the other hand, a policy which makes equally available

to the people in all parts of the country the journals and magazines which convey information, carry current argument, analysis and entertainment, tends to maintain those conditions essential to our institutions."

* * *

The Industrial Conference

The "United Mine Workers' Journal" says:

"When Judge Elbert H. Gary and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were appointed as representatives of the public at the industrial conference called by President Wilson to meet in Washington, on October 6, the conference was at once discredited. It was not only a joke, but it was a ridiculous joke to choose these men to represent the public in a conference that was called for the purpose of seeking a way to bring about a better understanding between employers and employes of the country. Gary and Rockefeller are among the largest employers of labor in the world. They are two men who stand out as the bitter enemies of trade unions as represented by the American labor movement, and yet they were appointed to represent the impartial public.

"What kind of public do these men represent? Surely they cannot be expected to speak for the American public, composed, as it is, of clear-headed, fair-minded people.

"If Gary and Rockefeller are to represent the public, then for the love of Mike who will represent the employers?

"By what process of reasoning could labor soothe itself with the belief that it could get a fair deal in a conference which its enemies control by a two-thirds majority?

"Under these circumstances it is not strange that John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers, declined the invitation to serve as one of the representatives of labor in the conference. The makeup of the conference was such as to cause him to feel that it would be useless for labor to be represented in it. A conference of the kind contemplated in the first place might accomplish some good results, but nothing can be expected to come from one made up as this one is made up."

* * *

The Steel Strike

That the United States Steel Corporation was an evasion of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law there can be no question, but why it is allowed to circumvent that law is questionable.

This corporation has gone along for years earning large profits and paying their workmen as much as they choose to give them, with long and ardurous working hours thrown in.

Competition against smaller institutions, who were not able to own their own ore mines, boats, etc., and therefore placed at a disadvantage, was such that it was for years — the last few years during the war not to be figured —hard work to make both ends meet. But such matters did not bother the corporation.

With a desire to obtain better working conditions and better pay for the employes, Organized Labor for years tried to obtain a hearing from the corporations' officials without result. A little more or less browbeating kept their employes from organizing.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, supported by the American Federation of Labor, as well as by twenty-four international unions, never lost heart, but kept at it until their efforts this year became successful and organization of all the plants of the corporation are an assured fact.

The leaders of the movement, believing in a fair and amicable adjustment of the differences, were ready and willing to confer with the officials of the corporation, but Judge Gary has so far refused to recognize them. Mr. Gary is 100 per cent for the steel corporation and by his action has made himself responsible for an enormous calamity. Whole communities will be disorganized, industries paralyzed and production halted. Calculating that the unions were not strong enough to win this time, relying on enormous war profits to tide him over, trusting to his autocratic control over public authority in the steel districts, exploiting the fevered and panicky condition of the public mind, he has deliberately chosen to provoke the strike because he thinks he can smash the union. This procedure is so utterly indefensible that a smoke screen is necessary to conceal the operation.

In the long run the only result of this attempt to poison public opinion will be

Test Yourself

What things must a workman know to be able to read a blueprint properly?

What do "rise" and "run" mean in connection with stair building?

Show the procedure in estimating a residence.

What is the most important point to be considered in connection with the framing of walls and partitions?

Sketch the framing for a mansard roof.

What is the tangent system of hand-railing?

How is the mitre and length of the side of any polygon to be found with the steel square?

Sketch and explain the method used in bisecting a given angle.

What are the various styles of skylights?

What are the methods of testing cement?

Sketch the method of using brick filing as a fire stop.

What are some of the common defects to be noted in the inspection of cut stone?

What are the methods of laying a tile floor?

Give a sketch of the horizontal section through the jam of an interior door frame.

How may the piping in a hot water system be arranged so that no air valves will be required on the radiators?

When a house is to be unoccupied in cold weather, what should be done to prevent the traps from freezing?

Which do you prefer, a high or low tank to supply a water closet?

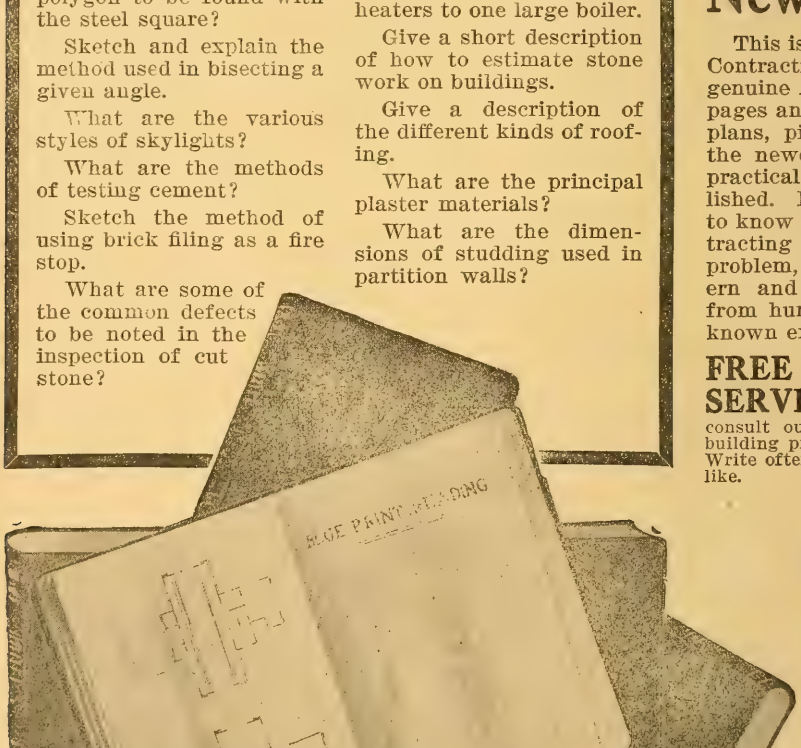
Show by a sketch how you would connect three heaters to one large boiler.

Give a short description of how to estimate stone work on buildings.

Give a description of the different kinds of roofing.

What are the principal plaster materials?

What are the dimensions of studding used in partition walls?



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hese questions indicates your fitness to hold a really "big job" — working with the tools of your trade. If you can't answer them he necessary information at once, for you can't hope to succeed is a foreman or superintendent of construction unless you know

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great Carpentry and Contracting books TODAY. ut them for another day and you don't take any n brings the whole set by express collect for a ou use the books a week and send them back at ease you. If you like them send us only $2.00 nonth until $19.80 is paid. If you prefer to send ly $17.80. The return privilege holds good just NOW and get the consulting membership free. e withdrawn when the membership is filled.

Society, Dept. G-368, Chicago

Part of Contents

Every one of these subjects is divided into all of its possible classifications and treated separately in detail. There are 75 pages on *Stair Building* alone, covering 24 different propositions. There are 90 pages on *Blue Print Reading,* giving the latest up-to-the-minute information and instruction for reading all the different types, and an expert analysis of 50 different kinds of Blue Prints. 220 pages are devoted to *Building Superintendence,* divided into 145 different sections.

Carpentry; Stair Building; Steel Square; Plastering and Painting; Mechanical Drawing; Blue Print Reading; Architectural Drawing; Sheet Metal Work; Building Superintendence; Underwriters' Requirements; Heating and Ventilating; Steam and Hot Water Fitting; Sanitary Appliances; Water Supply; Drainage and Venting; Domestic Hot Water Supply; Hardware; Estimating; Contracts and Specifications; Legal Relations; Building Code; Review Questions.

Don't Send Money!

This Coupon is all you need.

American Technical Society, Chicago Dept. G-368

Please send me the 5-volume Cyclopedia of Carpentry and Contracting, shipping charges collect. I will send you $2 in 7 days and $2 each month until the special price of $19.80 is paid, and you will send me a receipt showing the books are mine. If I decide not to buy I will return the books in 7 days.

Name _____

Address _____

References _____

to destroy that remnant of confidence between social classes which is indispensable to the orderly transition of industry. In supporting Mr. Gary, in publishing his propaganda, the press is making itself the exponent of a doctrine as obsolete as the divine right of kings.

* * *

Building Trades Won Every Point

By yielding every point in the controversy with the Building Trades Council of Miami, Fla., the Greater Miami Association, organized to make Miami a non-union city, completely failed in its efforts. The fight has been on for several weeks and was prosecuted with much vigor and apparent determination on the part of the unfair contractors who had under construction operations aggregating nearly $3,000,000. Under the settlement all men are to return to their former positions and such unfair men as have been employed in the meantime will be discharged. While the minimum wages of the carpenters is $6.50, many of them are being paid a higher rate. Painters are receiving $1 per hour and plasterers $9 per day.

Mr. Marcus A. Milam, spokesman for the Greater Miami Association, said: "We believe it would be better for the general interests of the city to terminate the unfortunate dispute now than to carry on a labor war from which the city might not recover in years."

* * *

Congress to Ask for Labor Costs

Representative William L. Carss, of Minnesota, member of the House Committee on Labor, introduced in Congress recently, at the request of the National Federation of Federal Employes, a resolution which its advocates believe will effectually dispose of what they term the vicious fallacy that labor costs represent the chief item in the increased cost of living.

Just what does the labor cost amount to on the principal items in the cost of living? "The answer to that question, says Mr. Carss, "will put us in better position to deal effectively with the problem of the high cost of living, because it will help the people to protect themselves against the profiteers. At present almost anybody's statement about the cost of labor can get by, because the subject has not been studied. But there's something more than labor costs behind the fact that prices always rise before wages rise, and always rise far higher in proportion than wages. We must go after the real cause, and not unthinkingly charge it all up to labor."

According to the Department of Commerce, of the cost of making men's shirts and collars the workers receive 25 to 35 per cent; on men's factory-made clothing the labor cost is 35 per cent to 45 per cent; on knit goods, including hosiery and underwear, the labor cost is 29 per cent and on women's muslin underwear, 22 to 25 per cent.

"These last figures are for 1918, but materials have continued to soar in price. We need more facts of this kind brought up to date. With such figures and a study of the incomes and excess profits tax returns it should be easy to locate the profiteers."

* * *

How War Department Defends Its Course

How the War Department handled its labor problem with such success that, throughout the war period, there was no "serious interruption or delay at any point due to labor controversy" is told in a report by Stanley King, special assistant to the Secretary of War. The report covers the "activities of the War Department during the war," when, it declares, the Department was a dominant factor in the country's industrial and labor field.

The report denies that the results secured by the Government were through undue concessions to labor.

"This charge," it is asserted, "can be adequately answered only by a detailed consideration of the facts of each of the various controversies into the settlement of which the War Department entered. Such an examination will show that the policies of the Department on all subjects, except wages, were policies which had been followed with success by able and progressive manufacturers in private businesses."

In case of wages, the report holds, they were in every case first raised by contractors bidding against one another and the War Department "followed rather than preceded" these standards.

* * *

Benjamin Franklin says: "If you would know the value of money, try to borrow some." Accumulate funds with interest for yourself by putting your savings into W. S. S.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE
4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered in September

Fond du Lac, Wis. (Furniture Workers.)
Wilson, N. C. (Colored.)
Norfolk, Va. (Millmen.)
Watertown, Wis. (Boxmakers.)
Key West, Fla. (Boxmakers.)
New Orleans, La. (Caulkers.)
Henderson, Ky. (Furniture Workers.)
Hickory, N. C. (Furniture Workers.)
Bemidja, Minn. (Boxmakers.)
Chicago, Ill. (Boxmakers and Sawyers.)
Hammond, La. (Millmen, Colored.)
Rome, Ga. (Furniture Workers.)
Macon, Ga. (Boxmakers.)
Owasso, Mich. (Millmen.)
Frankfort, Ind. (Furniture Workers.)
Knoxville, Tenn. (Furniture Workers.)
Shawano, Wis. (Boxmakers.)
Columbus, Ind. (Furniture Workers.)
Portland, Me. (Shop and Factory Workers.)
Kiel, Wis. (Furniture Workers.)
Wheeling and Vicinity, W. Va. (Boxmakers.)

Winchester, Ky.	Belding, Mich.
Humacao, P. R.	Fairfax, Okla.
Gallup, N. M.	Earlington, Ky.
Kingsport, Tenn.	Concord, N. C.
Hudson, Que., Can.	Cornwall, Ont., Can.
Barbourville, Ky.	Elizabeth, N. J.
Hickory, N. C.	Boynton, Okla.
Saugerties, N. Y.	Bube, Ark.
Wagoner, Okla.	Madisonville, Ky.
West Blocton, Ala.	Shelbyville, Ky.
Wellington, Kans.	Meridan, Miss.
Davis, W. Va.	Saltville, Va.
Malden, Mo.	Valdosta, Ga.
Harriman, Tenn.	Rigby, Idaho.

Total, 49 Local Unions.

Strictly Non-Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Recently there have appeared in some of the official Journals and labor papers large advertisements of the E. & J. Shoe, manufactured by the Endicott & Johnson Corporation of Endicott, N. Y.

We are writing to advise Organized Labor that the Endicott & Johnson Corporation operate strictly non-union factories.

When purchasing shoes, look for the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the only guarantee that shoes are union made.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. BAINE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

Don't let careless expenditure maks a sieve of your purse. Buy wisely and increase your money holdings by investing in W. S. S.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37302	James Patterson	10	21	8	Lung trouble	$294.00
37303	Gotlieb Krauss	22	20	6	Nephritis	300.00
37304	John W. Brooks	31	1	9	Tuberculosis	50.00
37305	Marian S. Woolston	31	8	11	Accidental	75.00
37306	Andrew Nelson	61	15	8	Cancer	300.00
37307	Wm. J. Richwine	75	2	1	Abscess	100.00
37308	James M. Flynn	78	21	1	Apoplexy	300.00
37309	Johnson McKinlay	83	10	3	Heart failure	300.00
37310	Carrie B. Mansfield	105	2	0	Carcinoma	50.00
37311	Thomas Roe	160	4	4	Sarcoma	200.00
37312	Carrie A. Page	184	11	1	Carcinoma	75.00
37313	Seigfried Haesele	200	29	3	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
37314	Alexander R. Robertson	219	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
37315	James H. Holmes	232	16	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
37316	Caroline Heintz	261	28	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
37317	Jos. H. Ferguson	325	1	10	Drowning	50.00
37318	Thomas J. Keeler	330	11	7	Ulcer	125.00
37319	Joseph Kitaywitz	367	5	0	Fractured skull	300.00
37320	John W. Davis	384	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
37321	Mary Carlisle	483	31	9	Nephritis	75.00
37322	Amos S. Weber	492	8	2	Nephritis	300.00
37323	Alexander Cloo	507	2	8	Tuberculosis	100.00
37324	Wm. H. Paterson	574	14	1	Typhoid fever	200.00
37325	Bertha Gorodesky	585	3	2	Accidental	75.00
37326	Sidney Howard	624	8	9	Erysephlis	200.00
37327	Annie Haddock	626	1	1	Pregnancy	25.00
37328	Katherine Donovan	668	20	2	Myocarditis	75.00
37329	Alton B. Larkham	886	6	2	Suicide	75.00
37330	Myon M. Jagger	696	18	5	Peritonitis	125.00
37331	Frank Shaffer	699	7	1	Angina pectoris	200.00
37332	Wm. F. Bryant	716	26	4	Sarcoma	300.00
37333	George Dumontier	730	18	3	Congestion of brain	125.00
37334	Frank J. Bauling	926	12	2	Ascites	200.00
37335	Rose E. Ranstad	943	6	0	Typhoid fever	75.00
37336	Bereth G. Peterson	948	17	0	Diabetes	75.00
37337	John S. Hughes	1089	10	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
37338	Ellen Centre	1222	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
37339	Katherine Tyson	1532	2	11	Influenza	50.00
37340	W. T. Bole	1700	1	1	Accidental	50.00
37341	John J. McIntire	1802	3	9	Poisoning	150.00
37342	James J. Ennis	9	29	4	Accidental	400.00
37343	Carrie L. Bergmann	15	12	11	Carcinoma	75.00
37344	Edwin W. Naylor	31	17	7	Tuberculosis	200.00
37345	Axel Carlson	87	3	2	Accidental	150.00
37346	John Altvater	101	19	10	Poisoning	200.00
37347	Harry De Wick	115	1	3	Abscess	50.00
37348	Pierre Sanfacon	134	16	7	Anemia	125.00
37349	Robert Leonard	139	16	2	Heart trouble	125.00
37350	Branislaus Zalewski	142	6	10	Heart trouble	252.50
37351	Iva Ethel Swisher	171	3	1	Heart disease	75.00
37352	John E. Dubia	222	7	4	Accidental	400.00
37353	Frederick Fiedler	298	3	5	Carcinoma	50.00
37354	John Carroll	305	29	9	Cancer	125.00
37355	Louis A. Wightman	316	17	3	Nephritis	75.00
37356	Stephen Benesics	343	1	9	Heart disease	50.00
37357	A. L. Henry	384	19	9	Menengitis	200.00
37358	Henry M. Milam	753	2	3	Accidental	100.00
37359	Maggie Bell	865	3	5	Rheumatism	75.00
37360	Everest J. Doane	982	7	1	Tuberculosis	200.00
37361	Pearl M. Grenyer	988	6	4	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
37362	Paul Schumann	1051	17	4	Bright's disease	300.00
37363	Nathan Lindebaum	1057	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
37354	Rose Wolf	1073	2	3	Peritonitis	50.00
37365	Simon Frazier	1184	18	4	Nephritis	300.00
37366	Jane Courtney	1244	7	8	Typhoid fever	75.00
37367	Susie Ault	1335	2	0	Obstruction of bowels	50.00
37368	Clementine Desrosier	1350	8	9	Nephritis	75.00
37369	Mary Rich	1615	3	8	Heart trouble	75.00
37370	Geo. R. Gharst	1659	14	7	Bright's disease	300.00
37371	Mrs. J. W. Palliser	1777	1	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
37372	Constantine Negoesen	2090	8	3	Accidental	400.00
37373	Geo. E. Skidmore	4	13	6	Ulcer	200.00
37374	Bertrem N. Bullerdick	22	8	3	Nephritis	200.00
37375	Jeanette Devo	26	18	6	Myocarditis	75.00
37376	Sophie Swanson	80	17	8	Myocarditis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37377	Peter N. Olsen	87	15	8	Heart disease	125.00
37378	Thomas Jones	125	33	4	Endocarditis	300.00
37379	Maxime Saulniers	134	21	11	Cancer	300.00
37380	Emma Kauffman	143	5	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
37381	Susie T. Horton	163	17	1	Cancer	75.00
37382	Gustave Bernhardt	299	19	3	Apoplexy	300.00
37383	William Frazer	1621	1	1	Fractured skull	50.00
37384	Samuel Maxwell	325	18	3	Cancer	300.00
37385	Catherine Madson	361	3	4	Cancer	75.00
37386	Octave Maurais	408	14	3	Carcinoma	300.00
37387	Lorenz Ernst	608	24	8	Arterio scleroosis	300.00
37388	Roby G. Smith	867	9	5	Apoplexy	75.00
37389	John Lutz	1051	19	6	Nephritis	300.00
37390	William Mottern	1088	12	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
37391	Cager Fudge	1222	1	4	Septic gall bladder	50.00
37392	William Conner	1637	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
37393	John Vanek	1786	12	7	Nephritis	300.00
37394	Robert J. Sosser	1847	4	9	Paralysis	50.00
37395	Emma Miller	1961	1	7	Cancer	25.00
37396	Theresa K. Kirmayr	10	13	4	Nephritis	75.00
37397	Arthur Jennings	11	6	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
37398	Edward G. Stephens	15	15	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
37399	Harriet A. Usher	93	9	2	Heart trouble	75.00
37400	Christian Fries	141	13	4	Cancer	300.00
37401	Andrew Brunett	232	8	2	Bright's disease	75.00
37402	Frank Lessing	261	25	2	Nephritis	300.00
37403	Angelo Ciccarelli	539	6	8	Accidental	400.00
37404	Margaret Smith	582	17	10	Carcinoma	75.00
37405	Jacob Kockoff	585	9	8	Appendicitis	300.00
37406	Kirby Hibbs	585	1	11	Accidental	50.00
37407	Wilfred Pagette (Dec'd)	859	5	3	Accidental	400.00
37408	Gustave Schindler (Dec'd)	881	17	6	Accidental	400.00
37409	William L. Woods	989	17	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
37410	Henry L. Murphy	1156	3	1	Heart disease	150.00
37411	Sam G. Alderman	1934	2	9	Accidental	100.00
37412	Harold Oswald	10	29	2	Dilitation of heart	300.00
37413	Charles F. Kahlert	25	19	6	Hemorrhage	300.00
37414	Frank Zoehl	54	18	5	Apoplexy	125.00
37415	Joseph Cella	54	30	4	Endocarditis	300.00
37416	Wm. T. Knapp	162	18	9	Carcinoma	300.00
37417	Peter O. Johanson	167	9	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
37418	Mart. N. Peterson	212	2	0	Poisoning	100.00
37419	Stella B. Kaske	239	18	2	Poisoning	75.00
37420	Sylvester C. Phillips	297	18	4	Nephritis	300.00
37421	Hilda M. Johnson	361	19	4	Bright's disease	75.00
37422	Harold M. Hansen	438	18	9	Typhoid fever	300.00
37423	Nellie E. Alvarez	550	15	1	Nephritis	75.00
37424	Jincy B. Jackson	1131	13	4	Uremia	75.00
37425	John Hercog	1208	1	4	Accidental	50.00
37426	Zilla Trussell	1303	1	8	Peritonitis	25.00
37427	August Weiffenbach	1307	16	2	Apoplexy	300.00
37428	Wm. H. Cunningham	1655	6	4	Accidental	75.00
37429	Wm. A. Cooke	1846	1	3	Accidental	50.00
37430	Laura Jeoffray	2022	2	10	Pluresy	50.00
37431	Angus McKenzie	20	3	0	Pneumonia	150.00
37432	Cornelius Dawson	52	20	3	Stomach trouble	300.00
37433	Walter Kirk	73	15	10	Nephritis	300.00
37434	Mary Lecka	118	7	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
37435	Charles W. Pontin	187	16	11	Heart trouble	300.00
37436	Alexander Johnstone	301	13	5	Angina pentoris	300.00
37437	Archie T. Ullom	421	8	8	Suicide	300.00
37438	Robert Kraft	512	9	5	Poisoning	300.00
37439	Vincent McNally	522	10	0	Carcinoma	300.00
37440	Mrs. E. N. Rowland	526	26	3	Influenza	75.00
37441	Horace G. Weaver	882	17	5	Nephritis	300.00
37442	Madila Berkowitz	1164	15	3	Gastritus	75.00
37443	Tom Collins	1813	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
37444	Georgana Barron	1	5	3	Adynamic Ilens	75.00
37445	Edward Baur	1	16	11	Heart disease	300.00
37446	Maggie Lewis	11	4	6	Pneumonia	75.00
37447	Mandi Nelson	13	3	1	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
37448	Julius A. Irwin	22	19	2	Apoplexy	75.00
37449	Peter J. Schali	125	19	6	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
37450	Gus A. Fix	180	6	7	Drowning	300.00
37451	Augusta A. Foerster	264	20	2	Bright's disease	75.00
37452	Anna Jamieson	284	8	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
37453	Frank Edward Asapa	284	18	2	Ulcer	300.00
37454	Lewis E. Moon	268	13	10	Heart disease	300.00
37455	James F. Grass	302	17	3	Dysentery	125.00
37456	Samuel B. Jones	500	2	10	Murdered	100.00
37457	Katherine Brown	424	12	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
37458	Minnie Shook	514	3	2	Cancer	75.00
37459	Ignazie Castorina	539	4	1	Pneumonia	75.00
37460	Wm. H. McLeod	941	8	6	Typhoid fever	300.00
37461	Frank Burghardt	1184	5	6	Fractured skull	150.00
37462	Anna L. Wiker	1258	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
37463	Joseph Rezac	39	4	1	Tumor	50.00
37464	Anna M. Johnson	154	19	3	Rheumatism	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37465	Charles C. Orton	169	18	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
37466	Royal H. Balcom	327	1	2	Influenza	50.00
37467	Theresa Umbauer	355	19	4	Shock	75.00
37468	Mary H. Wagner	356	29	4	Diabetes	75.00
37469	Harry E. Conklin	389	14	10	Influenza	300.00
37470	Elizabeth E. Householder	435	5	8	Uremia	75.00
37471	Jolly H. Hallman	465	19	0	Cancer	300.00
37472	Mary Ellen Bradley	465	8	9	Peritonitis	75.00
37473	Mary Bremerkamp	745	7	1	Carcinoma	75.00
37474	Odolf Stierer	1051	17	5	Heart disease	300.00
37475	Lizzie Horvitz	1073	2	4	Typhoid fever	50.00
37476	David West	1437	3	1	Apoplexy	50.00
37477	Vaclav Mraz	1786	22	2	Diabetes	300.00
37478	Henry Perkins	1914	6	8	Oedemia	300.00
37479	John J. Bramhall	1	28	1	Carcinoma	125.00
37480	Karl A. Stolner	22	8	3	Carcinoma	300.00
37481	William T. Hill	44	9	9	Gastritis	300.00
37482	Martha Hull	185	18	6	Dilitation of heart	75.00
37483	Minnie M. March	200	12	4	Cancer	75.00
37484	Pearl L. Loving	204	12	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
37485	Joachim Timm	488	16	11	Cancer	300.00
37486	Frank Winaski (Dis.)	539	1	1	Accidental	50.00
37487	Minnie M. Mann	865	2	1	Peritonitis	50.00
37488	Hertha Karr	977	1	1	Peritonitis	25.00
37489	Josephine D'Smilio	1050	1	11	Influenza	25.00
37490	George Patnode	1118	10	2	Kidney trouble	300.00
37491	Charles Ginger	1265	1	0	Nephritis	50.00
37492	Mollie Cleveland	1665	15	3	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
37493	James Cornwall (Dis.)	1	29	6	Accidental	400.00
37494	Morris Cohen	23	1	7	Electric shock	50.00
37495	Ernest Schober	42	34	8	Heart disease	300.00
37496	Mathea Kyllor	58	15	9	Diabetes	75.00
37497	John Jakubowski	97	12	1	Cancer	300.00
37498	Jefferson D. Coen	142	6	0	Accidental	300.00
37499	Philadner Bennett	199	13	6	Carcinoma	125.00
37500	Walter E. Kesler	269	2	1	Killed in action	100.00
37501	Herman May	322	7	2	Suicide	300.00
37502	Buena Vista Hoebeck	388	13	5	Nephritis	75.00
37503	Monroe Layton	406	23	11	Suicide	300.00
37504	Jerome James Higgins	632	18	11	Paresis	300.00
37505	George Menich	643	8	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
37506	Wm. A. Baker	655	1	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
37507	Erik Anderson	791	3	5	Fractured spine	150.00
37508	William Hart	874	5	11	Senility	75.00
37509	Chas. E. Polhamus	1015	17	5	Myocarditis	300.00
37510	Isaac J. Watters (Dis.)	1714	11	10	Accidental	400.00
37511	Alice J. Smith	1805	6	9	Carcinoma	75.00
37512	Henry J. Paskey	10	16	1	Appendicitis	300.00
37513	Wm. W. Potter	26	16	3	Myocarditis	300.00
37514	Wm. Engelage	60	14	0	Drowned	300.00
37515	Christ Larson	87	1	9	Myocarditis	50.00
37516	Robert Woodward	104	1	7	Embolism pulmonary	50.00
37517	Chauncey Roberts	632	5	11	Bright's disease	300.00
37518	Wm. H. Bruey	808	30	11	Nephritis	201.00
37519	Fannie L. Bower	938	3	10	Anemia	75.00
37520	Bertha Fogerstrom	1110	10	3	Intestinal trouble	75.00
37521	Vincent Montvic (Dis.)	1786	8	8	Accidental	400.00
37522	Walter J. West	1949	7	1	*Killed in action	100.00
					Total	$38,347.50

122	Full beneficial claims	$27,972.50
18	Semi-beneficial claims	1,950.00
69	Wife claims	4,675.00
11	Disability claims	3,750.00
220		$38,347.50

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3748	Maggie Bromwell	318	1	2	Semi, not entitled to donations	.....
3749	Martha C. Estes	1193	10	0	Semi, not entitled to donations	$75.00
3750	Eliza M. Overlin	1309	1	7	Sick when husband was initiated	25.00
3751	Mary Smith	366	14	4	Semi, not entitled to donations	.....
3752	Abraham Laudinsky (Dis.)	376	3	0	Not accidental injuries	.....
3753	Robert M. Scott (Dis.)	1017	21	11	Semi, not entitled to donation	400.00
3754	Henry Sounders	219	1	8	Three months in arrears	.....
3755	Andrew F. McClenehan (Dis.)	184	10	5	Not filed within two years	400.00
3756	Amie Garner	1904	2	0	Semi, not entitled to donations	.....
3757	Edward Hallinan	608	28	1	Three months in arrears	300.00
3758	Mary C. Lloyd	288	20	1	Semi, not entitled to donations	.....
3759	S. L. Merkly	1509	0	0	Three months in arrears	300.00
3760	Alice E. Bissell	444	1	11	Three months in arrears	25.00
3761	Julia A. Soderlund	1184	1	8	Sick when husband was initiat-	

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disability	Am't Paid
					ed	25.00
3762	Calvin Salvis	527	0	0	Not one year a member	.....
3763	F. L. Gothall	1023	1	11	Not filed within six months	.....
3764	Joseph Fontaneti	2090	6	9	Three months in arrears	300.00
3765	Mary Hange	132	1	3	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3766	Charles Pratt (Dis.)	1765	2	2	Not result of accidental injuries	.....
3767	Hadilade Turner	655	2	0	Semi, not entitled to wife donations	.....
3768	Emanuel C. Mann	2003	0	0	Six months in arrears	.....
3769	Margareth Linsman	355	16	4	Semi, not entitled to donation	.....
3770	Hanora McMillan	747	18	5	Three months in arrears	75.00
3771	Jessie N. Kelsey	871	1	9	Three months in arrears	25.00
3772	Timothy E. Carman	804	3	8	Not filed within six months	150.00

*In U. S. Service.

Information Wanted

Any one knowing the address of Jesse J. Beene, please notify his brother, Herschell Beene, Route 4, Box 175, Tulsa, Okla.

* * *

E. F. Bradshaw, formerly a member of Local Union No. 496, Kankakee, Ill., last heard of in Detroit, Mich. He is 5 feet, 10 inches in height, blue eyes and a small mole on lower lid of left eye. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify Mrs. E. F. Bradshaw, care of J. W. Taylor, Blenheim, Ont., Can.

* * *

Joseph Newman, a member of Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., and of whom the accompanying picture is a good likeness, was last heard of last summer. He is about 5 feet, 7 inches

high, blue eyes and black hair; has scar on right cheek. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Joseph Newman, 626 College St., Rosedale, Kas.

* * *

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of August Yunks, formerly a member of Local Union No. 331, and last heard of in October, 1918, will confer a favor by addressing W. R. Woodard, 2539 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

S. W. Morgan, age 51 years; height, 5 feet, 8 inches, weight about 150 pounds. Anyone knowing anything as to his whereabouts will kindly inform V. Wetmore, R. S., Local No. 1324, 924 N. 8th St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

* * *

George Harris Doyle, of whom the accompanying photo is a good likeness, last heard from in Peckville, Penn. He is 41 years of age and a member of Lo-

cal Union No. 1678. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, kindly address his wife, Mrs. Geo. H. Doyle, 330 Rear Brook St., Peckville, Pa.

There are two kinds of dollars — one that is never worth more than a hundred cents, and one that grows in value. When you put your money in War Savings Stamps you change your hundred-cent dollars into the kind that grow.

* * *

Give the graduate a good start in life with War Savings Stamps.

* * *

"Waste is worse than loss. The time is coming when every person who lays claim to ability will keep the question of waste before him constantly." (Thomas Edison.) Edison buys War Savings Stamps.

Casual Comment

Government ownership and operation of refrigerator cars as recommended by the Federal Trade Commission will be a more important element in controlling the meat packers than the licensing provisions which are being urged.

* * *

Have you read the article on "Organizing," which was published in last month's issue of "The Carpenter?" If not, it will pay you to get it — read it and digest it thoroughly. These articles, which we will publish each month, are right up-to-date — full of snap and vim and written by one who knows the game from "start to finish." They will make it easier for you to help in the campaign for the 500,000 we are after.

* * *

The Union Label is the symbol of efficiency of honest endeavor, of a square deal, of industrial peace in the eye of the nation. It appeals to the toilers, in the elimination of the sweat-shop of child labor, or prison contract labor and underpaid labor in general.

* * *

Industries like the steel trust should be Americanized before we try to Americanize the alien. The American spirit of freedom and equality cannot be aroused in a worker who is denied the right of free speech or who has been discharged because he does a lawful thing — joins a trade union.

* * *

The trade union movement is the most important one to the workers. It is through it and it alone, that the workers are able to have a voice in determining their terms of employment.

* * *

Organization of trade unions is the real live issue of the day and upon its success depends the future welfare of our great nation. The gates of opportunity are wide ajar. See that you get busy for that 500,000 while they are open.

* * *

Judge Gary's statement that he seeks only to deal justly with the men begs the question. The lone individual standing before the steel trust is absolutely helpless. The agents who act for Mr. Gary are more eager to please him than to do justice to the working man.

* * *

If you want to see the union flourish — call for Union Label goods.

* * *

The cost of living today is overshadowed by the inestimable value of the retention for tomorrow of the labor organizations unimpaired in the full vigor of their strength and influence.

* * *

D'Annunzio, the poet, leads the Italian forces at Fiume; Trotsky, the former newspaper reporter, is the military ruler of Russia; Paderewiski, the pianist, is premier of Poland; Ebert, the harness maker, is President of Germany. We don't envy these notables one little bit.

* * *

It is now disclosed by European sources that our own Herbert Hoover was first to start machinery moving for the repatriation of 400,000 German prisoners of war now in the hands of the British; yet no bands greeted Mr. Hoover when he came home.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the mania for smashing trade union discipline and slamming ahead in defiance of solemn pledges is about to curl up its toes and die. The margin between that and complete chaos is too narrow to be contemplated without misgivings.

* * *

The Union Label tends to make strikes unnecessary by making compliance with union conditions an advantage to business.

* * *

The bona fide labor movement must ever be the hope of the workers. It is a medium through which they can realize their ideals and protect themselves against impositions. There is room enough for all within the great democratic organization of labor. So get busy, Mr. Union Man, and help get that 500,000.

* * *

The One Big Union is a failure for every-day purposes, it is fundamentally unsound, it is like a house built upon the sands. One Big Union provides flaming oratory, but it buys no shoes.

The philosophy of the trade union contemplates greater additional achievements for its members. To inculcate justice by precept and example and exert their influence to the end that society shall recognize its duty to its submerged portion is likewise the mission of Organized Labor.

* * *

No power on earth can crush the organizations of labor save the adoption of unwise policies and an unrelenting attitude to refuse to see the danger that is apparent.

* * *

There is imminent danger in adopting other than a rational and well considered action from now on. We should exercise scrupulous care that the forces of reaction and destruction may not destroy that which it has caused so much sacrifice to gain.

* * *

The Union Label is a standing declaration of the moral duty developing upon the purchaser to inquire into the cost at which an article is produced, as well as the cost at which it is sold.

* * *

The Label is a constant reminder of the common interest and common duty of all trade unionists in and toward each other, and a certain guide in the discharge of that duty.

* * *

The mere fact that the League establishes a diplomatic clearing house is gigantic progress, and has immense possibilities of good for the future.

* * *

Any one who is complacent about an underpaid employe, whether he be policeman or mechanic, any one who is satisfied with the class injustice that is so frequently used against wage workers, is indulging in pretence and insincerity when he claims that he opposes the Boston police out of respect for the American tradition.

* * *

Labor is blamed for the present industrial unrest by William M. Wood, an officer of the American Woolen Co., who presents seven reasons to support his claim. Unfortunately, Mr. Wood does not state who is responsible for "the great increase in the cost of living."

* * *

Two decisions have been reached by the United Mine Workers, in Convention at Cleveland, O., that will have a profound effect on the development of American trade union policy. The miners have proposed an alliance with the Railway Brotherhoods which, if consummated, will establish the strongest partnership in American industry. They have also determined to demand the nationalization of the mines in which they labor.

* * *

Increased production is a fine remedy for high cost of living when Federal investigation reveals a condition that proves that the sustenance of the nation by virtue of the stupendous operations of the "skin-di-cates" and trusts concentrates the life supplies of the people in a few hands.

* * *

Increased production does not, and will not, mean cheaper prices so long as organized wealth is permitted under the guise of legalized robbery, to manipulate the price of a peoples' need to be governed solely by their conception of what they deem they can force a helpless and hopeless public to pay.

* * *

Had Mr. Fitzpatrick declined to confer with Mr. Gary he would have been denounced from one end of the country to the other as a firebrand. But Mr. Gary can decline to confer with the representative of a very large portion of his men; he can refuse to arbitrate, to consult, to mediate; he can bluntly repudiate all the known methods of peaceful adjustment and so far as one can judge by the press, few voices are raised to brand him for what he is: an inciter of violence, a provoker of industrial war.

* * *

The Union Label protects the trade union against attack by making the purchaser the real employer.

* * *

The steel corporation employs over twice as many men as there were in the whole American Army three years ago. Dependent upon it are more human beings than in some of the most bitterly disputed territories of Europe.

* * *

The issue is whether or not those people shall be represented in the government of the industry upon which their lives depend. Sooner or later that issue will be settled and it will be settled in favor of labor's representation.

* * *

Money must work to succeed. Put yours to work in War Savings Stamps.

Trade Notes

L. U. 576, Pine Bluffs, Ark.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and we are now getting the scale of 92½c an hour. T. E. Owings, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.—This is to inform you that our new scale of wages of 65c an hour went into effect September 15th. Jared Lenker, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal.—We are pleased to inform you that our trade movement was a success. The Master Builders came through, after we were out one week, and our scale is now $8 per day. George Cluff, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 596, Taylor, Tex.—We are pleased to inform you that we have revised our scale of wages to 87½c an hour and are doing fine. There is lots of work and idle carpenters are hard to find. Ernest Rueckley, R. S.

* * *

Carpenters' District Council, Denver, Colo.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a complete success and our demands for $1 an hour were granted. W. E. Shutts, Secretary.

* * *

District Council of Hudson County, N. J.—I wish to notify you that through the efforts of a committee the carpenters were granted an increase from $6.40 to $7 a day. Chas. L. Cook, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.—Our new scale went into effect September 1, without any friction, and everything is running smoothly. Our scale is now $1 an hour. C. A. Hostetler, R. S.

* * *

Mansfield Building Trades Council, Mansfield, O.—I wish to inform you that we secured a complete adjustment; minimum wage, 75c per hour, 8-hour day, and Saturday half-holiday. N. E. Allen, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—This is to inform you that our demand for an increase of 10c an hour has been granted without any trouble. H. C. Neal, R. S.

Tri-City District Council, Rock Island, Ill.—We wish to state that our 10-day strike is ended and that we won our demands of 80c an hour. H. E. Haldall, Secretary.

* * *

L. U. 1161, Morris, Ill.—This is to let you know that our trade movement was a success and went into effect September 9th, without any trouble. We are now getting the new scale of 75c an hour. T. T. Milligan, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 988, Marlboro, Mass.—This is to notify you that our demand for 80c per hour was granted without any trouble whatever. E. C. McGee, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo.—I am pleased to inform you that our trade movement has been settled and we now receive 75c per hour for all work contracted for before September 1, and 87½c for all work performed on contracts after that date. Wm. Mitchler, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.—I am pleased to inform you that our advance in wages from 65c to 80c an hour went into effect October 1st. W. H. Campbell, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1423.—Corpus Christie, Tex.—Our new scale of 87½c an hour went into effect without any trouble. C. T. Echols, R. S.

An Ode to Union Workmen

(By C. W. Husvell, Business Agent, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Union workmen, see our banner,
Floating in the air;
Unionize all our industries,
Unionize them fair.

See our Union hosts advancing,
Unions leading on:
Mighty Union men have fallen,
Still no courage gone.

See our glorious banner floating,
Floating through the air;
May she float o'er all our nations,
Till this world is fair.

Then we'el see our Union Banners,
Floating to and fro;
In our Unions' names we've triumpned,
Over all our foe.

Then Hurrah for Union Labor,
Union everywhere;
Hurrah, Hurrah, for Union Labor,
Give each man his share.

Foreign Trade Notes

Since 1916 wages in Japan have increased about 40 per cent.

* * *

The total trade union membership of Great Britain is over 6,000,000.

* * *

Japanese factories drew over 175,000 workers from the farms during the war.

* * *

The wages of office and commercial employes in Norway have increased from 60 to 70 per cent.

* * *

The coal shortage is Germany is daily becoming worse, according to reports. Many margarine factories have been compelled to close.

* * *

An international agreement providing for 6-hour days for coal miners, with four shifts a day, will be sought by Essen (Germany) coal commission.

* * *

Silesian dispatches show that the situation in that region is much improved, from 70 to 80 per cent of the miners who have been idle having returned to work.

* * *

Six thousand five hundred arsenal operatives at Tokio, Japan, struck, demanding wage increases. Troops have been called out to guard arsenals throughout the country.

* * *

The channel tunnel from Dover, England, to Calais, France, is the biggest undertaking the British Government has broached in order to give employment to men liberated from the army forces.

* * *

Electrical workers employed in six mines of the Coeur d'Alene district struck in sympathy with the miners who walked out some days ago, union leaders announced. No statement was made as to the number involved.

* * *

In Norway the wages of men have increased most at Haugesund; those of women at Stavanger. The increases range as follows: 27 per cent increase for bakers at Sarpborg, and 308 per cent for workmen at Haugesund; 24 per cent for housemaids at Fredrikstad, and 220 per cent for herring women at Stavanger.

* * *

Save first; spend afterwards — Buy W. S. S.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
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CURRENT HUMOR

The native minister was telling the missionary in charge of his district that a sparrow had built a nest on the roof of his house.

"Is there anything in the nest yet?" asked the missionary.

"Yes," said the Indian brother, proud of his English, "the sparrow has pups." —Exchange.

* * *

He Knew

Teacher. — "Don't you know that punctuation means that you must pause?"

Willie.—"Course I do. An auto driver punctuated his tire in front of our house Sunday and he paused for half an hour."—Boston Transcript.

* * *

Practical Pity

"Don't you sympathize with the people who complain of high prices?"

"I do," answered the food-profiteer. "It shall never be said that I was lacking in sympathy. I sympathize with them a great deal, and if I had my way I'd fix things so that I could sympathize with them twice as much."—Boston Transcript.

At Last

During the flue epidemic in San Francisco, when all public meeting places were closed, and the entire population was compelled to wear masks to prevent the spread of the disease, a drunken man was overheard muttering:

"Well, I'm an old man, but I have lived my time and am ready to quit. I have lived to see four great things come to pass — the end of the war, the churches closed, saloons left open, and the women muzzled."—Judge.

* * *

Would Be Represented

A couple of old codgers got into a quarrel and landed before the local magistrate. The loser, turning to his opponent in a combative frame of mind, cried: "I'll law you to the Circuit Court."

"I'm willin'," said the other.

"An' I'll law you to the Supreme Court."

"I'll be thar."

"An' I'll law you to 'ell!"

"My attorney'll be there," was the calm reply.—Boston Transcript.

Drought Broken

Two Jews were on a journey on a hot summer day. "Have you anything with you, Matthias?" asked one.

"Yes, a bottle of wine. What have you, Moses?"

"Dried tongue."

"Good! We'll divide our provisions."

Matthias produced his wine and it was divided. Then he asked his fellow traveler to bring out his provisions.

"I?" said Moses.

"Why, yes, the dry tongue you said you had."

"I haven't got one now," was the cool reply.—Boston Transcript.

* * *

The Sign Language

Ephum Johnson was up before Judge Shimmerplate on a cruelty to animals charge.

"Deed Ah wasn't abusin dat mule, judge," the old man demurred.

"Did you not strike it repeatedly with a club?"

"Yassah."

"And do you not know that you can accomplish more with animals by speaking to them?"

"Yassah; but this critter am different. He am so deef he can't hear me when Ah speaks to him in de usual way, so Ah has to communicate wid him in de sign language."—Charleston Mail.

* * *

Dropping a Hint

A temperance orator was in the habit of holding forth in a workman's hall, and was constantly being interrupted.

The next time he lectured in that hall he engaged a prize-fighter to sit in the gallery and keep order. He was contrasting the clean content of home life with the squalor of drunkenness.

"What do we want when we return home from our daily toil?" he asked. "What do we desire to ease our burdens, to gladden our hearts, to bring smiles to our lips, and joy to our eyes?"

As the orator paused for beath the prize-fighter shook his fist at the unruly members of the gallery and whispered in a loud undertone:

"Mind, the first bloke what says 'beer' I'll throw outside."—London Tit-Bits.

Millmen Get Increase

As we go to press, President Brims of the Chicago District Council notifies us that he has just made an agreement of 85c per hour, minimum rate of wage, for millmen, commencing November 1st., an increase of 30c per hour, without the loss of a minute and that the prospects are good.

Carpenters Not Wanted

We have just received a communication from the St. Joseph District Council, South Bend, Ind., to the effect that contractors in that section have been advertising for carpenters and as a result that district has been flooded with them. Brother carpenters will kindly avoid this district until further notice. Chas. McPherson, Secretary.

Bread Made From Wood

Bread made from wood is the latest thing, according to Dr. John W. Beckman, a member of the California section of the American Chemical Society. He declares that the search for new materials to feed the starving stomachs of Sweden has demonstrated that necessity is the mother of invention. A Swedish chemist has devised a method by which spruce wood flour can be produced in such a condition that it can be used in bread baking. In fact, according to Dr. Beckman, bread baked out of two-thirds wheat or other flour and one-third spruce flour is a healthy, well-tasting and digestible food.

Extensive experiments have been carried out to learn the digestibility of this spruce flour or cellulose flour, and all of them have proven that fully one-third of the cellulose flour is absorbed by the human being. The manufacture of this product is now under way in Sweden in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of Stockholm. It is being sold at the price of about 40 cents per pound, but the volume of this flour is about three times that of wheat.

Catskill Union Turns Out Seventy Members in Carnival Parade

One of the floats which drew an unusual amount of praise in the carnival parade on Labor Day night was that of Catskill Union No. 2161, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Riding on the float were James Maines, M. W. Woodworth, George W. Posson and James W. Wilkinson. The float was escorted by 66 other members from the various towns of the county.

The Catskill union, which has a county-wide scope, was organized in May of this year with a large list of charter members. Since its inception, the union has shown a steady growth and at present its membership numbers more than 100. Its headquarters are at Catskill and meetings are held in the 20th Century Club rooms on Main St. The officers of this fast growing union are as follows: A. W. Hack, President; Charles Speenburg, Vice-President; Fred J. Clark, Recording Secretary; Fred Rockerfeller, Financial Secretarp; Abram F. Post, Treasurer.

Medical Supplies for War Cost $370,000,000

Medical and Surgical supplies — medicines, dressings, instruments and materials — and equipment, such as ambulances, furniture and veterinary and dental requirements, for the war, cost the United States $370,000,000. This was in addition to the enormous gifts for the medical care of soldiers and sailors. The expenditures for all these medical needs exceeded the sum contributed to the Red Cross.

Eight Hours In Canneries

Cannery employers throughout the country have continuously resisted the establishment of the 8-hour day in this industry on the ground that their product would spoil.

This theory has been rejected by R. P. Merritt, former state food administer of California, who was appointed by Governor Stephens to set a wage scale for male employes in canneries and dried fruit packing houses.

For the first time in the history of these industries they are now placed on an 8-hour basis and wages for unskilled labor for the 1919 season will be as follows:

First 8 hours, 45c an hour or $3.60 for an 8-hour day; 9th hour and every hour thereafter, 55c an hour. The latter rate shall include work done on Sundays and holidays.

The decision applies only to male employes. The State Industrial Welfare Commission has ordered a minimum of 28c an hour or $13.50 a week for experi-

enced women canners and laborers. Cutting and preparing of fruit is on a piecework basis with a minimum of $13.50 a week.—Exchange.

The Sequence of Haste

Wellington once said that "error is ever the sequence of haste." Unquestionably this well conceived truism by the famous British strategist is based upon his own experience in the whirlpool of life, in the heat of battle and throughout his entire illustrious carreer. Had he exercised undue haste when his numerically inferior forces were arrayed against Napoleon's army at Waterloo by failing to avoid battle until the Prussions under Bluecher came to the rescue, the historic battle of Waterloo would have been a signal victory instead of defeat for Bonaparte and Napoleon's ambition to conquer Europe might have been satisfied.

Undue haste has done untold harm. Organized Labor should have profited by history's many tell-tale examples, and by its own experience long ago. The great, organized labor movement, no doubt, has made remarkable strides, particularly during the last generation, but still greater progress could have been recorded with more caution and with less haphazard ventures that in most instances were the direct result of impetuous craving for the luscious fruit of achievement, as yet not ripe enough to be picked.

The men and women in the Organized Labor movement must shape their own destiny. Prudence, foresight and a thorough knowledge of the steps to be taken to gain our ends are absolutely essential to progressive effort. No matter how well organized any undertaking may be, undue haste will cause its ignominious defeat.

Capital has learned more than one lesson from labor. On the other hand labor has not as yet learned the great lesson of preparedness from capital. In this respect capital is expert and thus wins many undeserved victories, while labor, in its righteous endeavor to earn a fair share of its products, too frequently yields to impulse and consequently loses the battle it should have won.

No matter how just our cause, we must be fully prepared to meet the superiod odds that capital is able to employ against us. We must first of all realize that our cause is just. Then we must be prepared. And above all we cannot afford to indulge in any ill-timed disaster, while, if fought at a more propotious time, would meant a victory for our cause.—Exchange.

Educated In Work

"The man educated in the work-shops of this country is just as great as the man educated in this great university or any other university. His education is just as much education of every kind — is necessary if the women have received here. All education — education of every kind — is necessary if the United States is to occupy the foremost position in the world. The time has come when aristocracy will not be an aristocracy of birth or wealth, but an aristocracy of people who do something worth while for their people or for their country."—Chas. M. Schwab, to New York University graduates.

Increase Compensation

Increases practically doubling the monthly compensation originally provided by the War Risk Insurance Act to disabled soldiers and sailors and members of their families was recently passed unanimously by the House of Representatives, with other amendments to the act liberalizing its provision and to eliminate red tape in administering the law.

Among the changes in compensation payments provided for total temporary disability are that a single man shall receive $80 a month instead of $30; a man with a wife, or a child, $90 instead of $45; one with a wife and one child, $95 instead of $55, and the man with a wife and two children or more, $100 instead of $65.

Disabilities, it is provided, shall also be rated as partial and temporary, total and permanent, and partial and permanent, for which the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the degree of reduction in earning capacity.

Automatic insurance provision of the law are extended to cover all men, except those who actually refused to apply for insurance, who were finally accepted for service during the war. The permitted class of beneficiaries is enlarged to include uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces,

brothers - in-laws and sisters - in - laws, while the definition of parent is extended to persons who stood in loco parentis to a service man.

Demands Made By Steel Workers

The twelve demands of the steel workers are:

Right of collective bargaining.

Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.

An 8-hour day.

One day's rest in seven.

Abolition of the 24-hour shift.

Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standards of living.

Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of workers.

Double pay for all overtime, holiday and Sunday work.

Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.

Principle of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction and increase of working forces.

Abolition of company unions.

Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

Textile Workers Gain

The United Textile Workers have reached the 100,000 mark, writes John Golden, President of that organization, to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison.

In thanking the A. F. of L. for its aid in this work, President Golden says the 8-hour day is established in the northern part of the country and that hours in the South are being reduced from 62 and 60 hours a week to the 48-hour basis. The whole of South Carolina has been placed on a 55-hour basis; two-thirds of North Carolina and over one-half of Georgia.

"Space will not permit a record of the splendid increase in wages secured for the textile workers throughout the whole of the country," he says. "The low, miserable wage scales, once so manifest in the textile industry, have been completely eliminated. Textile workers today in practically every branch of the industry are receiving a real living American wage, principally through the economic force wielded by the United Textile Workers of America, and it is our firm intention to retain that standard achieved from now on."

The textile workers' executive says that the slogan of that organization is "Now for the Next Hundred Thousand."

Exception to the Rule of Moderation

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Some folks have all work, some all play,
Others a smooth path all the way,
Some climb life's steep and rocky road
Bearing for aye a double load;
Some over-work, some over-rest—
No doubt that moderation's best.

Some eat too much while others fast,
Some drink—make merry to the last,
Some over-dress in raiment fine
And others are too poor to dine;
It seems upon the mind impressed
That moderation must be best.

Some have ideals of honor bright,
While others claim that Might is Right.
And when aggression went to far
The difference ended in a war—
Then Brute force, failing in test,
Acknowledged moderation's best.

The Allies mauled the cruel Hun
And sent them homeward on the run;
The boastful Germans' Kamerad cry
Brought forth compassionate reply—
And Peace, to calm a world distressed,
Considers moderation best.

In war's destruction sin has wrought
And through its carnage men were taught
To know the worth of Brotherhood
And value all that's true and good;
Believing that those really blest
Find moderation always best.

With this exception, they despise
And loathe as worse than German spies,
The slacker. You may know him, too—
Cold feet and yellow streak clean through:
We change our minds on moderation
And make the word extermination.

The Square Deal

If I boost your union label
You should do as much for mine;
This is simply reciprocity,
A never-failing sign
That the spirit of true brotherhood
Among us ranks supreme;
To promote the union label
All the time should be our theme.

In the field of union label
This should be our Golden Rule:
Work and strive to win diplomas
In the Union-Label school;
Always do unto each other
As you'd wish to be done by;
Have the label of your brother
Union man on what you buy.

Act together as a unit
In this most important move;
The results will be astounding.
Raise yourself from out the groove
Of inaction, for, remember,
On one point you should agree—
If I demand your label,
You should do as much for me.

—Thomas H. West.

Keep on shouting for "Old Glory"
Just as hard as you are able;
In the meantime be consistent—
Don't forget the union label.

Wouldn't you pay a quarter to buy your child a virtue? Buy a Thrift Stamp today and start him in the ways of intelligent economy.

The Three Kinds of Unearned Incomes

The camel's nose is under the Arab's tent. The sovereign state of North Dakota has defined the difference between earned and unearned incomes.

The secret is out at last. There is a difference between earned incomes and unearned incomes.

We have doubted this for quite a handful of centuries. Monarchies have doubted it. Democracies have doubted it. Even a lot of reformers have doubted it—nearly everybody but Henry George; but now the truth has leaked through and Mr. Burleson allowed it to be printed. A Legislature, thirsting for the blood of the middleman, lusting for battle with the banker, the speculator, and the elevator person, has stumbled upon the greatest fact of political economy, namely, that unearned incomes ought to bear the burden of taxation, and thus be ultimately destroyed.

Adam Smith, who was in good standing with his Majesty the King of England, Scotland, Wales, and perhaps Ireland, declared that taxes should be levied in proportion to each citizen's ability to pay. The world believed it. It sounded plausible; and it was easy. Find taxable property where you can and tax it when you find it. Establish a rate. Get the same rate from everybody.

That is the rule of law (and thumb) that has dominated the world until today. What could be fairer? Nothing. Taxation is solved. The question is settled.

When, lo, the North Dakota Legislature, which knows not Adam Smith, nor his apostles, and thinks in terms of broad fields and sunlight, writes a phrase that will live forever simply because we can never unlearn truth. The phrase is: "Unearned incomes shall pay the following rates."

Now, the definition of earned and unearned incomes given by our North Dakota friends is not as satisfactory as we should like. Earned incomes are described as "money earned by an individual for personal services, or derived from any business personally managed."

There are only three methods in the world of getting money without earning it, namely, robbery, gift, and monopoly. Hit a man on the head with a club and take his cash away; induce him to give it to you; or monopolize something that he needs.

All the world knows and recognizes the evil of robbery. All the real thinkers of the world have found in Henry George's works the recipe for exterminating monopoly. Yet there still live men among the thoughtful who believe in the right of gift from father to son — who assert the justice of our present inheritance laws, which make certain children yet in the cradle a present of all the property in the world; asserting that if the world's property had been squarely earned in the first place, the problem of privilege by inheritance would join the dodo and the caveman as a relic of a long forgotten and miserable past.

And so it would, approximately speaking. While it is true, as Henry George himself admits, that "large estates would still remain, such as the Astor estate".

The evil of monopoly lies in the fact that men get money thereby without earning it.

Therefore, any method of getting money without earning it is wrong — equally wrong. Robbery, inheritance, monopoly: These are the three methods. They are all bad.

Robbery is as bad as monopoly — not so sneaking, of course, but as bad from an economic point of view.

So here is the North Dakota Legislature — declaring that there is a difference between earned and unearned money — declaring that any money unearned must pay additional taxes. Not knowing economic definitions it expresses itself in the vernacular. "Unearned money" is the phrase — and in that phrase is a practical caution to the disciples of Henry George — an admission that the real evil that causes poverty lies not in a definition but in a fact. The fact that money has been unearned by the holder is sufficient for confiscation by taxation.

Apply this fact to robbery, and stolen goods will be restored. Apply it to the gift, and gifts that are injurious to mankind will be forbidden. Apply it to monopoly, and the earth will again belong to the children of men and of God.

The taxation of land values, if it were being done, would nearly exterminate robbery because it would remove the economic cause of robbery. It would nearly exterminate swollen inheritances for the same reason. But it is not being done yet; and in the mean time the effort to abate both robbery and inheritance must continue.—Harlan E. Read.

Craft Problems

Conic Roof

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)
(School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The plan and elevation shown in Fig. 1 should be laid out full size and from this layout the exact lengths and bevels for all stock to be used in framing this type of roof can be taken. Hip rafters

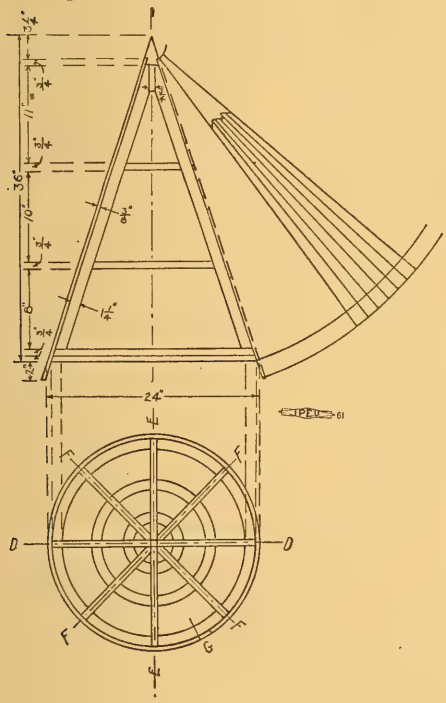


Fig. 1—Plan and Section of Conic Roof.

"D" and "D" are cut the extreme length and form a butt joint. Rafters "E" and "E" and the same length less half the thickness of rafter "D." To find the length of rafters "F" refer to the detail drawing, Fig. 2. From the extreme length of the rafter, which is at the point "A", deduct one-half the diagonal thickness of the hip to get the point "B." Produce a plumb line on the side of the stock to be used as shown on the side and top view, as at "A", the extreme length and another line parallel to this, as at "B", the distance being one-half the diagonal of the hip taken on a level line. This is a point on the center line as shown on the top view. Laff off another plumb line parallel to line "B" a distance equal to one-half the thickness of the stock to be used as at "C", connect this point on the outer edge to the center point "B", which will give the angle that will fit into the corners formed by rafters "D" and "E."

The exact lengths of the circular ribs can be taken from the plan, Fig. 1, and the bevel from the elevation.

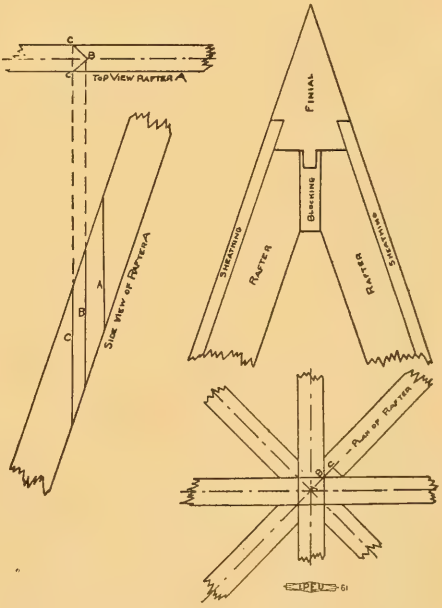


Fig. 2—Details of Construction in Framing Conic Roof.

To find the lengths and shape of the sheathing to cover, divide one-half the circumference of the plate from "D" to "D" into a number of equal parts the desired width of the sheathing to be used. The sheathing should be as wide as possible, but not wide enough to make flat surfaces, causing unnecessary labor in finishing With the apex as a center,

strike an arc, as shown in Fig. 1, and on this line lay off a number of points equal in distance to the width of the sheathing as previously laid out on the plate. Connect these points with the

Connect two of the points laid off on the circumference with the center, as at "G" on the plan. This gives the bevel for under cutting the sheathing if it is necessary to have a tight joint on either

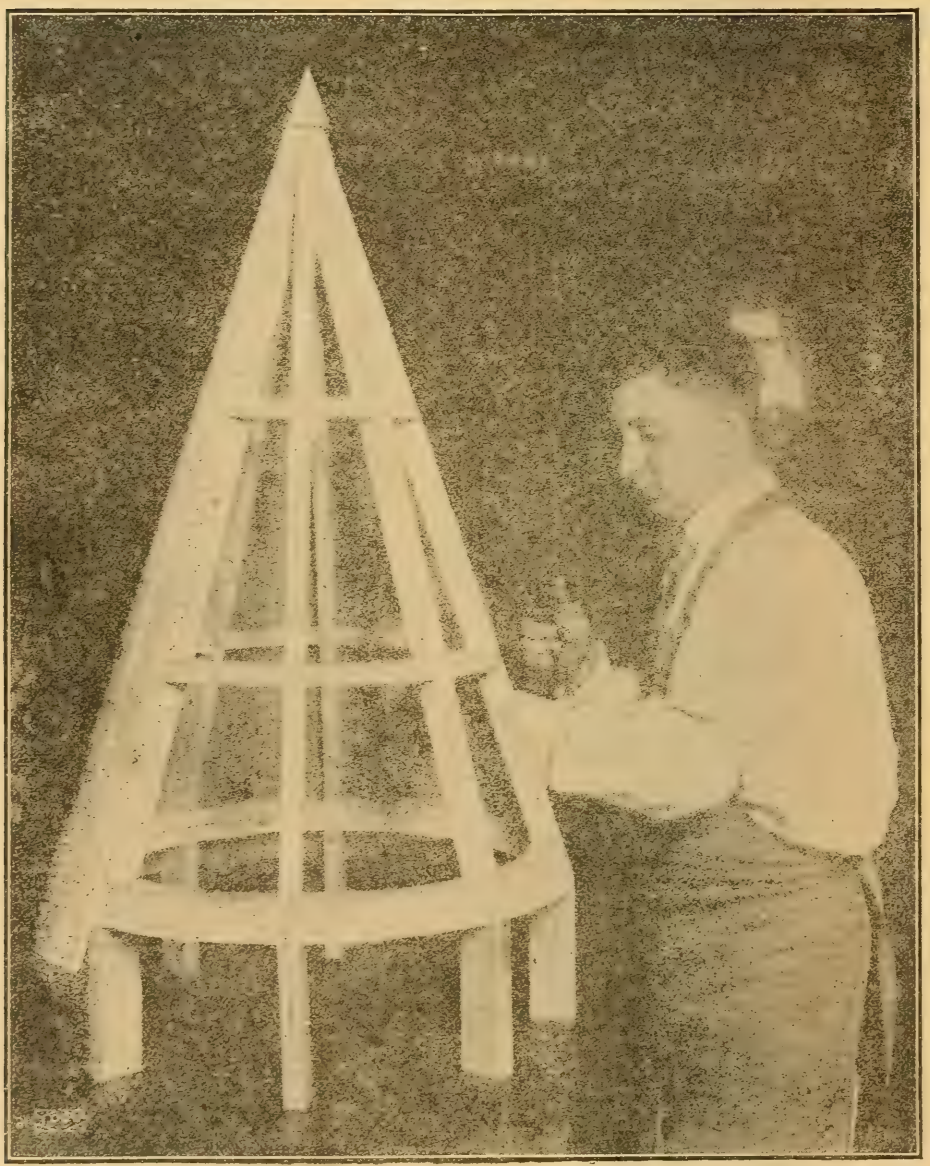


Fig. 3—Elevation Showing Method of Framing.

apex. This gives the exact shape and size of each board to be used and from which a pattern can be cut in laying out the stock.

side. This bevel is so slight it is seldom necessary to consider it. Fig. 3 shows an elevation and method of framing and Fig. 4 shows the roof sheathed over. A

finial can be worked for the finish at the top, which eliminates bringing the sheathing to a feather edge. The detail drawings shows a blocking as a binder for the hips. This is not necessary where full size timbers are used, but it will be found a convenient way to fasten them on small work.

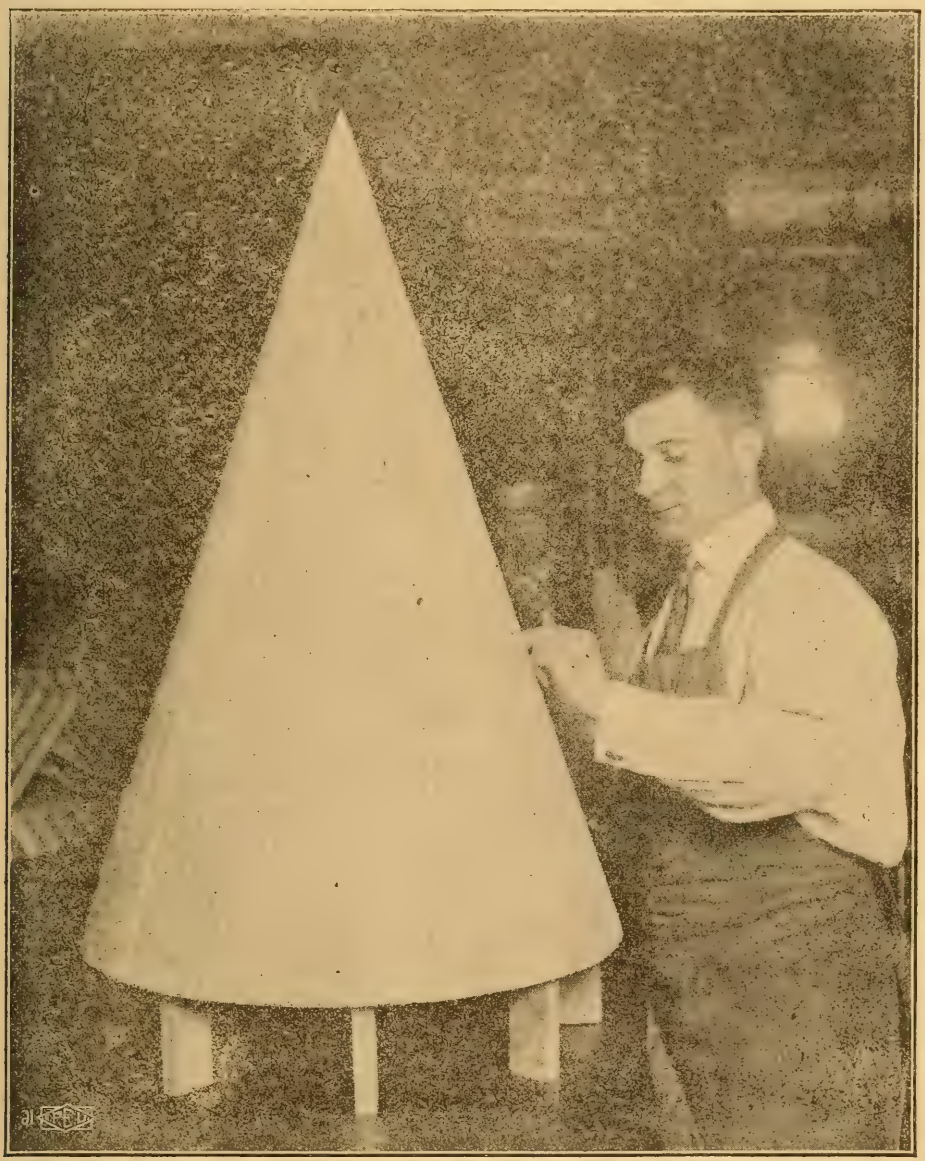


Fig. 4—Elevation Showing Method of Sheathing.

HOW TO LAYOUT, FRAME, AND RAISE ROOFS

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

This article is not claimed to be absolutely, correct, but is advanced as a problem only, for it must be understood that errors are liable to occur in all geometrical progression, however, to those who have the time, it is worth studying out and criticism will be welcome.

A Hip and Valley Roof of Unequal Pitch

Fig. 1 is an outline projection of the roof as it will appear when completed, and it will be noticed they are of different heights and widths.

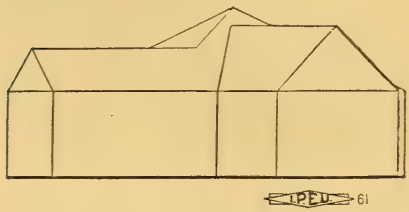


Fig. 1—Outline Projection of Gables and Roof.

"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "K", "I", "J", we will assume as the plan or layout of the outside outline of the wall plates. "A-B" is a gabled end, and "A-N" is the length of its common rafter. "D-E" is likewise a gabled end, "D-O" being the length of its common rafter; and each has its ridge as "L-N-X" and "P-O-Y."

The main roof is hipped with four principal hip rafters with their necessary jacks.

The intersection of each of the "L" or extension roofs with that of the main building produces three valleys and creates the framing problem which we must try to solve so:

Proceed to set down on the diagram Fig. 2, all the plates, hips, valleys and ridges as indicated and join "I-G" and

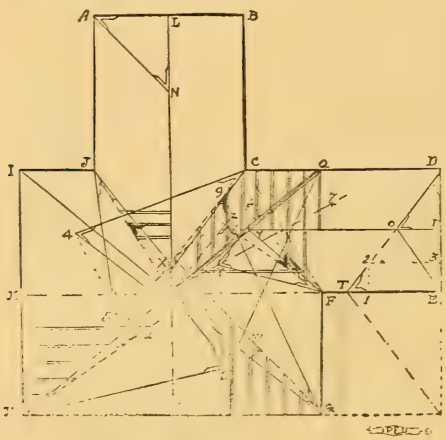


Fig. 2—Layout of Rafters.

"H-Q", giving the peak "R"; also draw the dotted lines "K-R-F" and "M-R-X" in Fig. 2.

To obtain the length of the main hip rafters square up from "R" and set off on this line the pitch height "R-S" equal to "E-T." Join "H-S", which will be the exact length of the needed "hip" with the bevel "S" for the top cut and the bevel "H" for the bottom cut.

To determine the lengths of the valley rafters, square up from "X", which will give the line "X-5" and on it set off the pitch "N-L", and join "J-5", which will be the required measurement with top and bottom bevels as shown. It will be seen here that I have prolonged one valley from "X" till it cuts the center line of the main roof, and at the point where it intersects set up the whole pitch of "T-E", Fig. 2, as "6-4", which is done for the purpose of finding the lengths of the jacks, and is necessary to find the angle as "C-6-F."

To get the short jacks reaching from the hip "Q-R" to the valley "C-X", join "C-F" and divide it into two equal parts as "6-7", now with "C", as center and

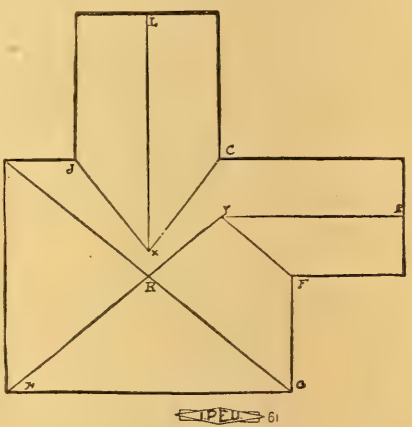


Fig. 3—Roof Plan of Wall Plates and Ridges.

"C-4" as radius draw the arc "4-8", cutting "7-6" produced at "8", and join "C-8"; next draw the jacks from "Q-R" to the dotted line "C-8", which will be their lengths, and the bottom cuts across the edge of each jack, nailing against the valley "6-C" will be as the bevel at "9."

The jacks from the ridge "L-N-X" to the valley "J-X" are similarly found by setting the rod or compasses to the radius "J-5", the arc cutting the line "X-R", then by joining this point with "J" by the dotted line seen to the left of the valley, the jacks may be drawn as before.

For the valley rafter "F-Y", raise up quare from "Y", the pitch equal to P-O" and join "Y-F" for the length. acks may be found by the method be- ore and the bevels are clearly shown.

Each hip valley and jack should be otten out separately to avoid confusion s the diagram becomes intricate and hould be laid down as large as possible.

The Steel Square As a Lightning Calculator

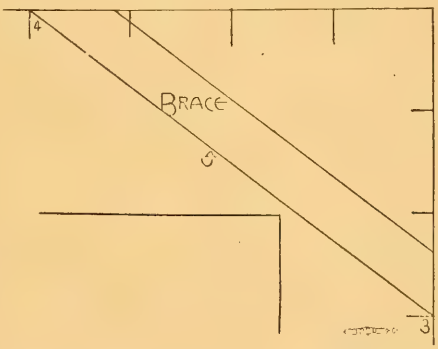
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The reason why I have headed this rticle "The Steel Square As a Lightning alculator" is to impress on the minds of he readers that the square will do its ork instantaneously. Lay on the quare, the result is there. Years ago, hen a boy, and laying off rafters with ly square, some of the old-timers that ould figure square root and get the ength of a rafter to the thousandth of n inch used to tell me that I was liable o miss the length of my rafter an inch. e that as it may, in the years gone by ince then, I have framed many roofs hat still shed water, and I have noticed undreds doing entirely away with the gures and using the square direct, while n the other hand, I do not know of one hat has given up the use of the square nd gone back to figuring it out by the ng and tedious method, one must be ery accurate, to get the exact length f a rafter with a lead pencil, I care not ow good he is at figuring, and I have o doubt but there has been a good many oofs, where it was nothing but a com- ion gable roof, that have been figured nd not only missed it an inch, as they aid I was liable to, but that they have issed the length 6 inches and never new the difference; wondering why the op cut was so open at the top, think- ng they had made a mistake in the cut, hen really the cut had been made right, ut the rafter was simply 6 inches too ng. Now I do not wish to say this gainst their method of figuring, for I m only too free to admit that it is a ost accurate way, if one is accurate in gures, but the point I want to make is, ho is there that don't make mistakes a big, long mess of figures?

Now, for another illustration, while riting these articles there was an ex- ert at figures at our house. We went ver many problems, many and many of them he said my square had missed it, generally only a little, sometimes a good deal. There was a public school teacher who proved his figures, and great, long strings of them she found correct, but finally some small mistake she discovered, when she came to where they would not prove, and so one after the other gave in until at last they came down to the old square that had told its work instantly.

Brace Measurement

Now on the side of the tongue of the square is brace measurements, figured out and proved, but they are mainly given for a brace that goes out and down the same, so if we want a brace that goes out 3 feet and down 4, or down 3 and out 4, which would be the same cut, only

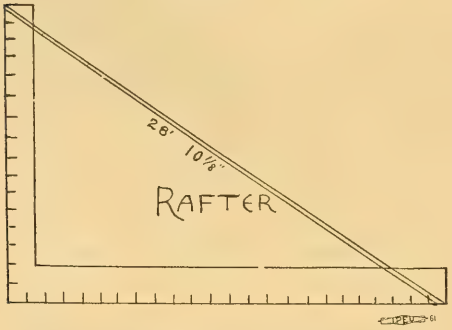


in a different position, the figuring that someone had done would be of no use, as we would hardly know how to apply it, but place our square on, using inches as feet, as we do not generally have a 4-foot square at hand and we find 5 feet is the length of the brace, and the square is not only satisfied in giving us the length, but the cuts, all at once at the same time and the same operation. (As illustrated.)

Rafter Measurements

Some carpenters use the square to get the length of the rafter by using the rise to 1 foot of run and apply the square as many times as there are feet of run. I use that a good many times myself, there are occasions where it is a very handy way, but for a big roof there are too many applications and one is too liable to make a mistake, as the square in dozens of applications is a good deal more liable to slip than it would be in just the one application. For a roof with a run of 24 feet and a rise of 16 feet, measure across the square, using inches

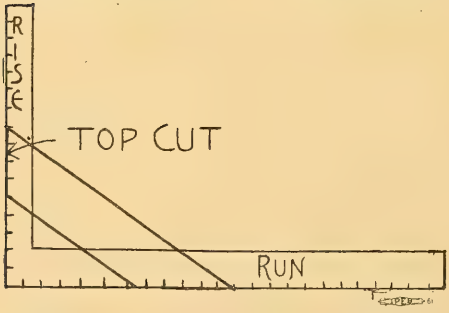
as feet, and 1½ as inches and you will find if you have an accurate square and make an accurate measurement, that the distance is 28 inches strong 10-12. Now I contend 28 feet and 10 inches is ac-



curate enough for any ordinary roof, but if you find it just barely strong 10-12 call it 28 feet, 10 1-8 inches, and I am sure you will find it about as accurate as one could figure if they spent an entire day proving their figures. Look at cut, do you see it?

Top Cut

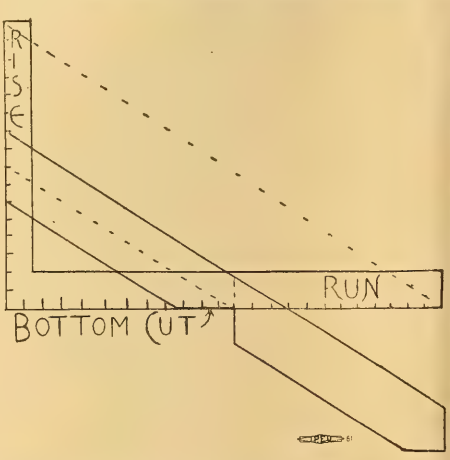
Rise and run cut or rise gives the top,



which is a plumb cut and of course gives all plumb cuts.

Bottom Cut

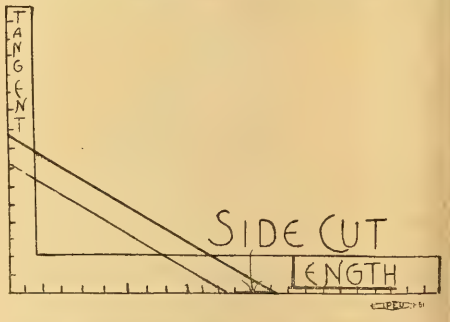
Run and rise cut on run gives the bottom cut and all level cuts as you will see by the illustration, or as you see it there, if the first jack rafter was just 1 foot from the corner of the building would give the length and cuts of the first jack rafter, but supposing the jacks were 2 feet apart, simply shove your square right up to 2 feet and you have its length (which we said before was 28 feet, 10-12 inches, or a bit less than 2-12, or 2 feet, 5 inches), an inch less than 2 feet, 5 inches, but as long as the length, whatever it may be, is there complete with cuts for both ends, what do we care what the exact length may measure in



inches or fractions thereof? Apply the square twice and it gives the length of the second jack rafter and so on.

Side Cuts of Jacks

Side cuts of jack rafters, hip rafters, valley rafters, or any other such rafters is length and tangent cut on length as illustrated. Now if this article is read anywhere near as much as my articles on wall board were read, I have no doubt but many of the readers will say: "Well, don't you suppose we know it?" And perhaps will ask the question how many thousand times are you fellows going to

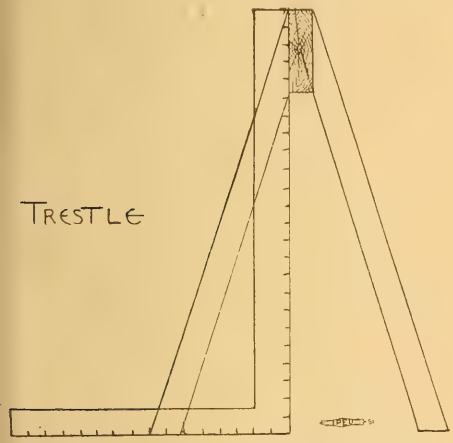


go all over that rafter that has been explained time and time again, and I will not blame them if they do, and if they do get tired of seeing it over and over again, yet as strange as it may seem, to many I regret to say, there are hundreds of carpenters yet who do not know how to apply the square to cut the leg of a trestle, much less get the length and cuts of rafters, but I will assure the readers if they will follow these articles through,

I think they will find a few applications of the square that is not as common as the ones I have just mentioned.

Trestle Measurements

I was working with a carpenter that has not lost a day practically for nearly thirty years, and in that time has done practically everything that comes a carpenter's way, yet when we needed some saw horses to work on, he had to ask me how to cut the legs. I told him I gen-



erally placed the square on 8 inches on the tongue and the full length of the blade, but of course if he wanted them well spread out we would come over 9 or 10, or whatever was wanted. I worked several months for the carpenter that generally carries our banner on Labor Day, he is so tall that I had to make the legs of the trestles longer than the blade of the square to suit his height.

Cabinet Work

(By Paul D. Otter — in Building Age.)

Winter interests and outside occupations are frequently interrupted by weather conditions, and, as the various holidays come and pass, suggestions enter the mind of the many things which might be made—articles not only highly essential but many which might be classed as luxurious comforts were we to buy them for our own use. The purpose of this article, at what may be termed the shut-in time of the year, is to consider a few of the many pieces of household equipment which partake more or less of the nature of gift pieces — the things which the housewife would like to have you make for her; features to the home which aid her to plan and make it attractive and modern.

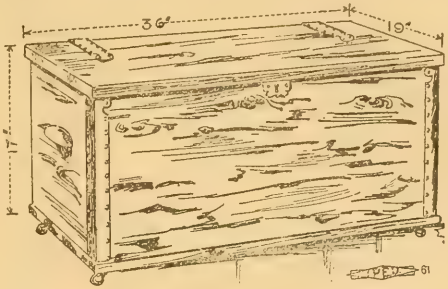


Fig. 1—A Cedar Chest.

I am writing intimately on this subject, for there has just been a decorative upheaval in one of the living rooms, and before the paperhangers had cleaned away their sticky mess feminine desires called for another bookcase of special size to house the many books which had accumulated, so not a few fragments of evenings and Saturday afternoons were used to bring about this particular piece of furniture.

I think the cedar chest and the bedbox will be the most desired and needed, whether the home be amply provided with closets or store room or is so compact that the space under the bed must be used. Whether it be entirely true that the red cedar repels moths and insects, the wood itself has enough virtues in its color and markings as well as lightness to recommend it for a storing chest for woolens and furs.

Little need be said to the carpenter about its construction, as it it simply a box of the acceptable form and size,

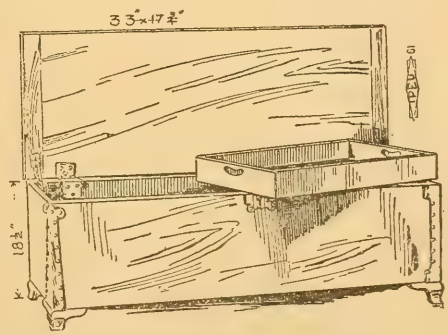


Fig. 2—Cedar Chest With Sliding Tray.

the parts of which may be assembled by the usual box construction, or more elaborate joining may enter into it.

Whatever the method, be it dovetailing, mitering or lap-jointing the corners, a small triangular strip set in glue around the inner corners helps the finish, while frequently the outer corners, as shown in Fig. 1, are given an added finish by bending a heavy plate of brass to fit the corners. A simple scroll or other ornament may be filed out or cut on the jig saw, according to taste.

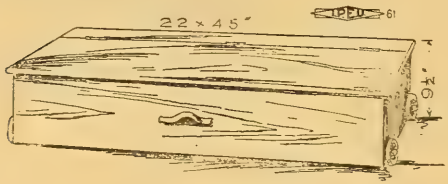


Fig. 3—An Under-Bed Box

As our experience with the cedar chest partakes somewhat of the revival of the old dower chest, much license and personal whim may enter in the final ornamenting by brass bands, hinge plates or some decorative escutcheon plate.

Another size of chest than that shown is 24 inches high, 24 inches wide and 48 inches long; still another is 17 inches high, 16 inches wide and 32 inches long.

The more modern utility box is of the same shape and proportions as the cedar chests but smaller and lighter, being 14 inches high, 15 inches wide, 27½ inches long; 15½ inches high, 16½ inches wide, 32 inches long; 16½ inches high, 19½ inches wide, 36 inches long.

Fig. 4.—Stand for Millinery.

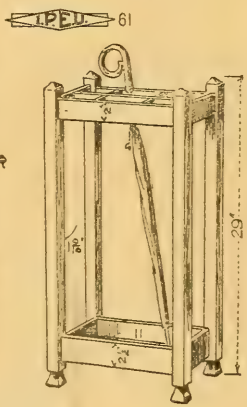


Fig. 5.—An Umbrella Stand.

These are for ladies' shirtwaists and other apparel of a light character.

In Fig. 2 is shown a light sliding upper tray about two-thirds of the length of the chest and 3 inches deep. This sets on a neat strip secured to the inside of the chest, the material of the tray being ½-inch in thickness.

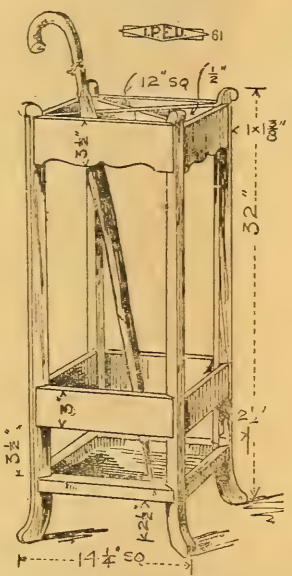


Fig. 6—An Umbrella Stand.

Living in flats or small homes will soon create a desire for more storing space and the under-bed box offers a very ready means of laying away ladies' skirts or any other long garment. With

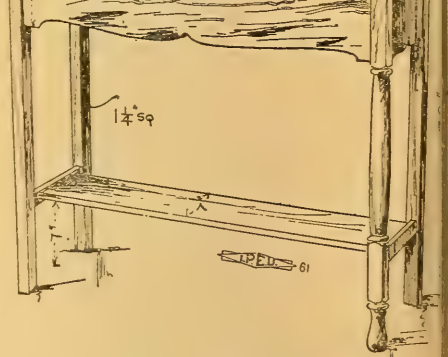


Fig. 7—A Plant Stand.

the small wooden wheels projecting slightly over bottom edge of box, it may be drawn out very easily from under the bed by means of a handle secured to the front panel. Cedar may be used for this

also, but as it is not on dress parade, other woods, such as pine, sycamore or basswood can be used, and with careful surfacing of the boards and final smooth sanding, such a box may represent good

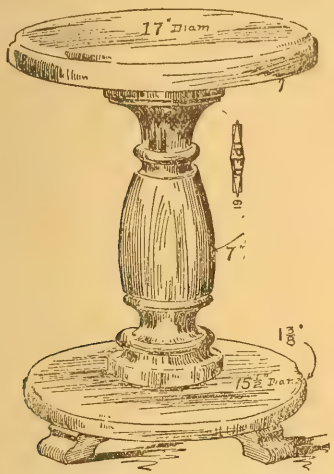


Fig. 8—Lamp or Plant Stand.

carpentry just as well in inferior wood as if it were in mahogany. The wheels are either sawed or turned to 4 inches in diameter and ½-inch thick, provided with

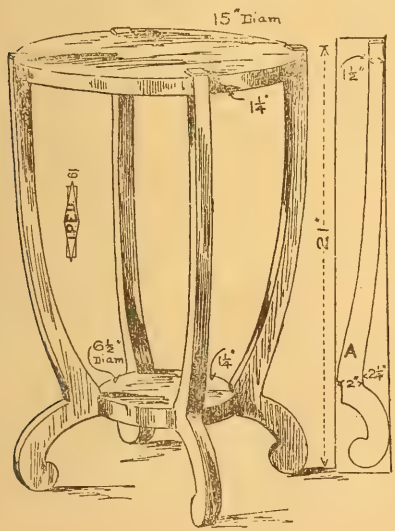


Fig. 9—A Small Stand.

a ⅝-inch hole, through which is passed a short wood axle with a round button head, the end of the axle being driven into a tight hole in the ends of the box. An offsetting wood washer should be placed between the wheel and the side of the box.

One thing suggests another, and to provide a proper place for ladies' hats Fig. 4 will be given the greatest consideration in a lady's bed room, for in the three boxes she may find ample space for the modern hat. What the size of these boxes shall be no man will ever know, but make them big enough; that is, the stand, for it consists of four 1-inch posts, two center boards and top and bottom fitted as shown. As to the boxes, they should be three of the same size pasteboard boxes covered on the outside with a figured cretonne. The stand may then be made large enough to permit of the boxes being set in and taken out readily. Oak, mahogany or white enamel finish will create a very attractive article of furniture when completed.

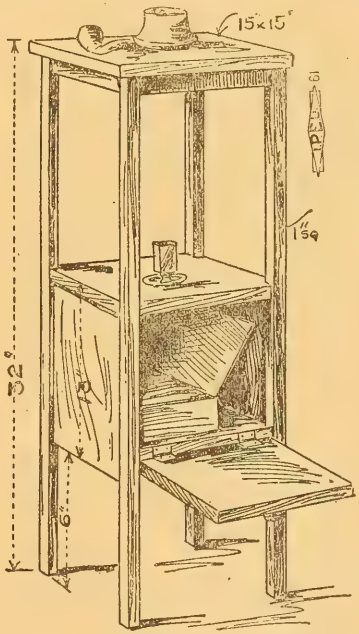


Fig. 10—A Smoker's Stand.

A place for umbrellas eventually becomes a necessity, and Figs. 5 and 6 represent two forms. This is one of the many objects which also prove an acceptable gift. Fig. 5 is 12½x14 inches and 29 inches high, outside measurement, while Fig. 6 stands within 14 inches square and is 32 inches high. The posts are set at an angle of 45 degrees with the sides.

The shape of the posts which are secured from stock dressed 1 inch thick and the curve of the foot contained within a width of 2½ inches, should be laid

out on paper and a patern drawn and cut out. The lower framing in each style, Figs. 5 and 6, contains a light galvanized iron or copper drip pan, which can be made to fit.

Another form of furniture which the winter months suggest as quite necessary is some orderly place to hold the plants which we desire to have. Fig. 7 admits of a very simple treatment, as shown in the three plain mission style of posts, or they may be given an early English turned form as suggested. A loose fitting galvanized pan should be made, provided with lift-up rings at each end. Oak with the customary finish is the usual wood for this article, although it is very attractive made in basswood and enameled white or old ivory.

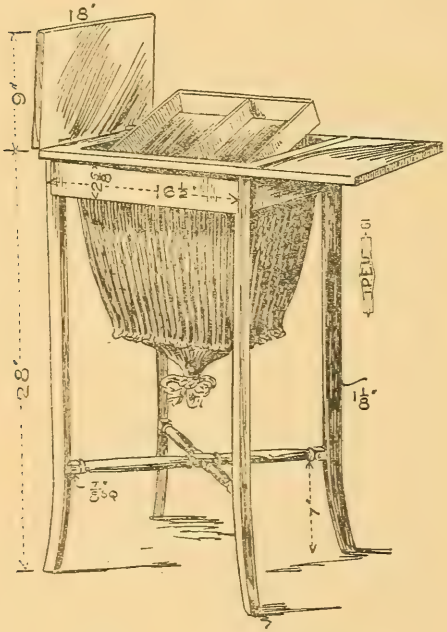


Fig. 11—A Sewing Stand.

A beautiful fern or rare plant is to be found in every home, and Fig. 8 or a similar form of tabouret stand enhances greatly the furnishing of a room. With a top 17 inches in diameter and the base 15½ inches the shaft should be turned out of solid or glued up stock, not less than 7 inches square. The four feet are sawed from 1¾-inch stock 2¾ inches wide, and are fastened to extend 1¼ inches beyond the base.

Fig. 9 is within the ability of those who are not equipped with a turning lathe to turn such a pattern as shown in Fig. 8. In Fig. 9 the four posts are marked from a pattern drawn out as shown at "A" within a width of 4¼ inches. It may be marked out on a board 1¼ inches thick, dredded, and two legs secured in a length of 32 inches. The view of the stand shows the form of construction. It might be suggested that joining with the lower shelf should be by the use of a ⅝-inch dowel with the greatest length passing slantwise through the cross grain of the post. This would insure strength at a point that is considerably cut into. The pattern is offered as an expression of the very popular Colonial type.

A man of tools seldom gets an opportunity to make anything for himself, but it may be barely possible that he can slip in at odd times a smoker's stand to care for his smoking outfit. Fig. 10 is a simple form which can be elaborated on if desired. It is 32 inches high and stands within a square of 13½ inches. The construction is evident and requires no explanation.

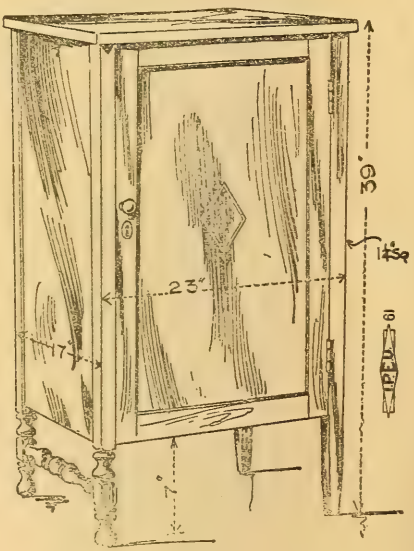


Fig. 12—A Music Cabinet.

The English sewing stand shown in Fig. 11 is another gift piece which spare moments may bring about and afford an immense satisfaction not only to the recipient but the giver in making it. The posts of 1⅛-inch dressed stock are placed diagonally to the frame and a top frame is secured over all to which

are hinged two panels, which, when closed, form the top. A removable tray as shown sets over a small cleat on inside of apron. Below this tray is tacked the bag to contain dress work and materials. The two table tops when open may be supported by a very thin swing-out bracket hinged to the table legs and fitting under the center table frame.

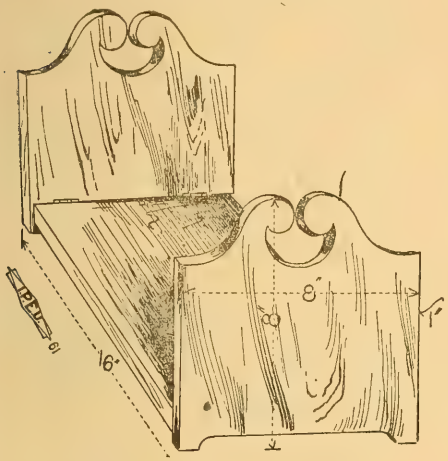


Fig. 13—A Book Rack.

For the proper care of sheet music a cabinet should be provided. Fig. 12 illustrates one form which is very simply made, using in connection with the 1¼-inch square posts, boards ¾ inches thick throughout, or making up ⅞x2-inch front door frame, and putting in a thinner panel having some particularly fine

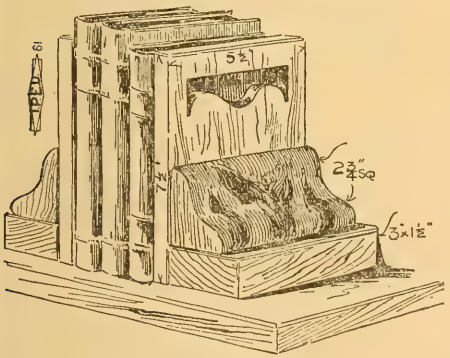


Fig. 14—Book Blocks.

marking, or figure, or inlaying some simple square or diamond of lighter wood as a distinctive feature. The bottom consists of a board shouldered out to receive the corner posts and the sides and back are secured to it by sunk screws and glue corner blocks. The back may be made up of basswood into a paneled frame like front door. The disposition of shelving is much to be decided by personal needs and ideas and in view of the prevalence of automatic piano players and phonographs, some thought might be given to spacing for such records.

Little need be said of the three forms of book holders except that they suggest quickly made articles for friends, or the various members of the family, for the holding of choice personal and often used books. From their size some cherished piece of wood may enter into the construction, and in the making and after finish develop some hidden beauty of color and grain.

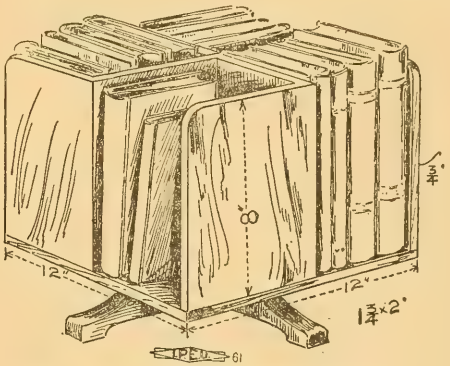


Fig. 15—A Revolving Book Holder.

Fig. 14 is an instance of some simple form in which rare grain marking often occurs when wood is worked into a simple undulating surface. The three blocks when fitted and glued up form the end of a book support which is simply used for a few favored books on one's sitting room table. Fig. 13 shows a Colonial treatment of a common form of rack. Fig. 15 is a revolving book holder built on the plan of an Indian "Swastika" over a 12-inch square base board which revolves about a central pin or bolt with a washer, held to a base as shown. This offers a very convenient holder for certain books which come in sets, or for the student who uses several books which he desires to have at hand.

Don't say, "Can we afford to get it?" but, "Can we afford to do without it?" You and your country need W. S. S.

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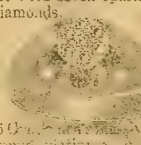
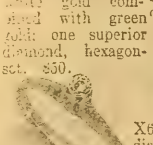
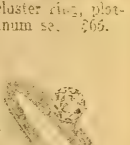


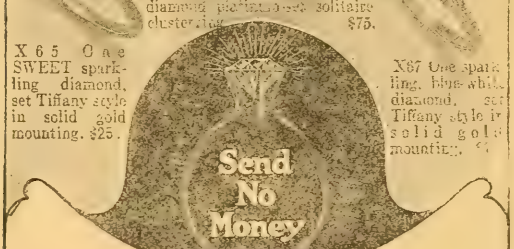
X66 [illegible] seven-diamond platinum [illegible] solitaire cluster ring. $75.



X65 One SWEET sparkling diamond, set Tiffany style in solid gold mounting. $25.



X67 One sparkling, blue-white diamond, set Tiffany style in solid gold mounting. $



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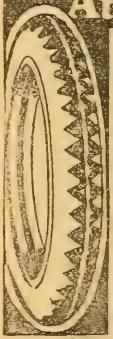

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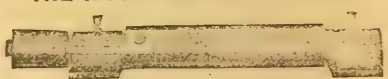

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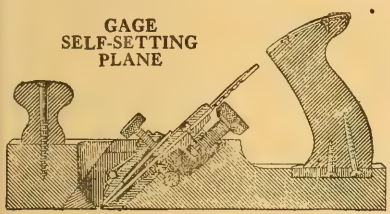

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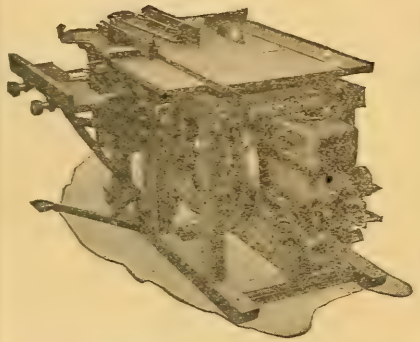

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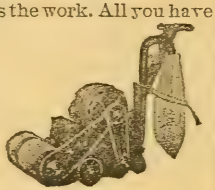

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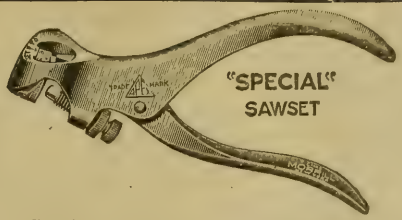

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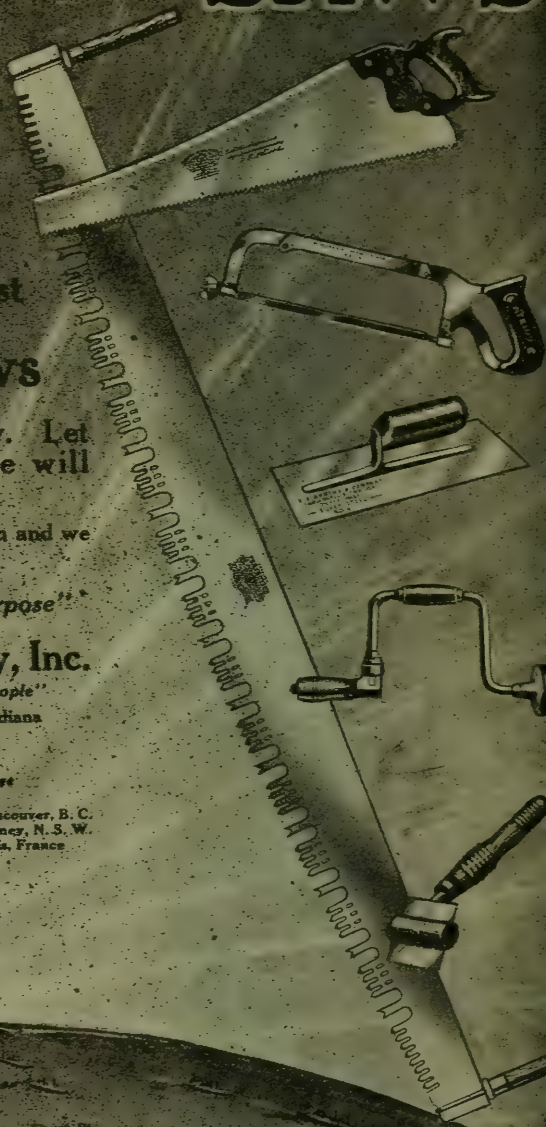

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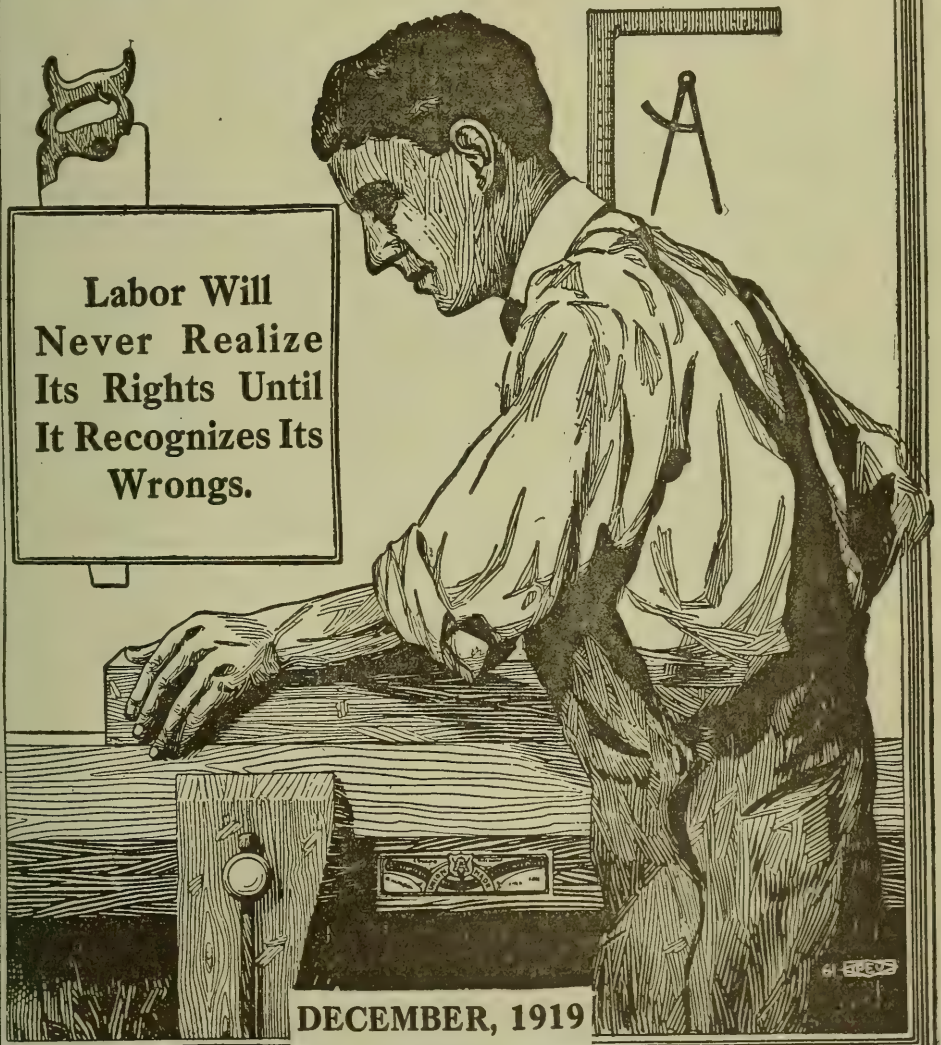

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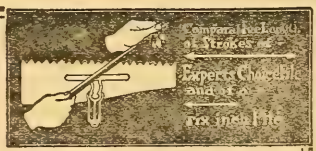

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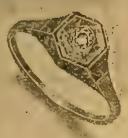

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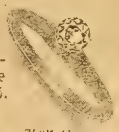

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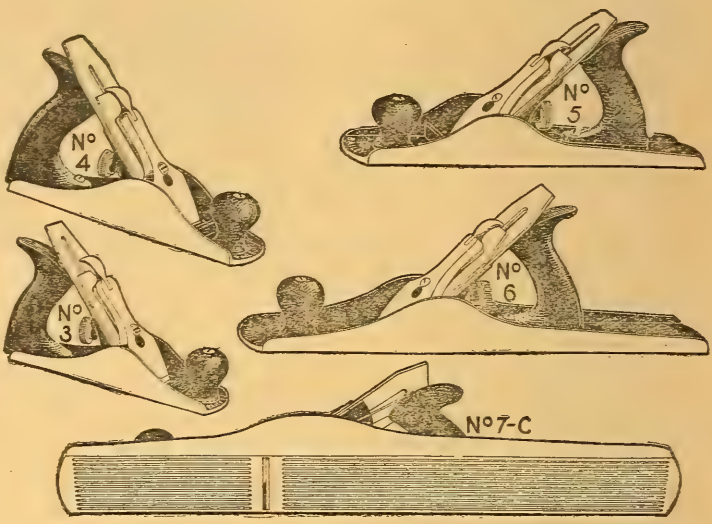

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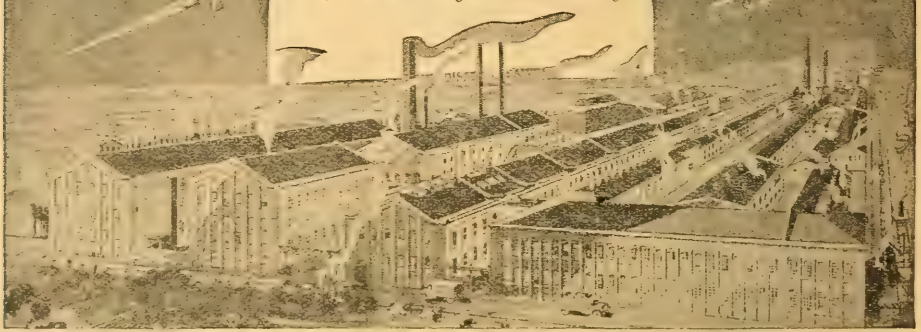

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol XXXIX—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1919

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Under the Holly Bough

Ye who have scorned each other
Or injured friend or brother,
In this fast fading year;
Ye who, by word or deed,
Have made a kind heart bleed,
Come gather here.
Let sinn'd against and sinning,
Forget their strifes beginning,
Be links no longer broken
Be sweet forgiveness spoken,
Under the Holly bough.

Ye who have lov'd each other,
Sister and friend and brother,
In this fast fading year;
Mother and sire and child,
Young men and maiden mild,
Come gather here.
And let your hearts grow fonder,
As memory shall ponder
Each past unbroken vow
Old loves and younger wooing
Are sweet in their renewing
Under the Holly bough.

Ye who have nourished sadness,
Estranged from hope and gladness
In this fast fading year.
Ye with o'er burdened mind
Made aliens from your kind,
Come gather here.
Let not the useless sorrow
Pursue you night and morrow,
If e'er you hoped — hope now —
Take heart; uncloud your faces,
And join in our embraces
Under the Holly bough.

—Charles Mackay.

WHY WAGES SHOULD BE STABILIZED

(By Stanley Gibson.)

UNDOUBTEDLY profiteering has a good deal to do with the high cost of living. All of those whose incomes are fixed or relatively inflexible have been growing steadily poorer since 1914, and we bear this the harder because we know that sprinkled over the face of the country are favored individuals who have waxed enormously rich. Those individuals did their utmost to hoist prices to their profit and our bane, and we would be foolish, indeed, should we fail to make them disgorge. But let us not suppose that thereby we shall have solved our problem of making ends meet smoothly. The profiteer rode into his fortune on a tide quite too stupendous to be ascribed to any personal chicancery. In Moscow, according to the atrocity literature, they cut off the heads of a squad of profiteers, supposed to be the ring leaders who brought on this tidal wave. We are beginning to sympathize with the spirit in which they did this, now that our own Attorney General is capering about with a knife in his teeth. But rationally considered, isn't all that and more in the nature of an emotional release rather than a solution?

If mankind must have wars, with millions of men diverted from production, and with Governments appearing in the depleted markets, buying, buying, buying, with bank credits based on Government loans, as in America, with such credits and irredeemable bank notes besides, as in England and France, with the same and with unlimited fiat money in addition as in Italy and Germany, the late Dual Empire, and Russia, what is to be expected?.

The consequences of gravest import bear upon the position of the wage earner. When the curve of prices is upward, production is encouraged with the result, first, that employment is available for the normal reserve of unemployed and underemployed labor, and second, that the competition for labor raises wages. But the tendency toward rising wages encounters great resistance. Every employer fears that when prices slump, as they may at any time, wages will refuse to come down; therefore he would rather reject lucrative orders than bid higher for additional labor. When labor is alert and well organized the employer may be compelled to raise wages under penalty of forfeiting his share in the general prosperity. But it is, and must remain, the exceptional case where labor is organized well enough to force wages to advance simultaneously with prices and in the same degree. It is the rule that wages lag until the relation between income and cost of living becomes distressing and discouraging, and then advance by jerks, in consequence of struggles that impair production and disturb the social order.

Such is the course of the upward movement of prices and its consequence for labor. But what goes up must come down; in time we shall see a reverse movement of prices; shall we not then see labor regaining what it lost through the period of inflation? Unfortunately economic equations never comes out square. In the period of rising prices the laborer gets less and less, if his reward is measured in terms of purchasing power. In the period of declining prices he would get more and more, if he kept his job. But that is the capital difficulty. For the working class as a whole the compensation which falling prices offer for the distress created by rising prices is most likely to consist of unemployment. And a good part of the reason for this is the fact that wages do not readjust readily to the new price situation.

Industry is run by traders, not by producers, and for profits, not for service. Profit making by trade—controlled management enhances prices both by its restriction on production and by its method of accounting for the costs of deliberate idleness.

Experience has shown that, responsible or not for the accidents that demand compensation, employers have shown remarkable ingenuity in reducing the number of accidents since the principle of compensation was applied. If rent profiteering and groceries profiteering hit the pocket of the manufacturer and of the financier who backs him, will they be so passive about it as now?

If the workman is worthy of his hire, then he is worthy of a compensation commensurate with the cost of living plus something to be laid aside for a rainy day or to take care of himself and

family during his old age. To assure him the means of subsistence whatever may happen in the way of price fluctuations — that is not class interest, but a general interest. To continue a condition in which the worker must organize a fight, not for the surplus above any one's necessities, but for the very means of life, is not in the interest of the state as we know it, nor even of the employing class. It is rather in the exclusive interest of the social revolution.

TRADE UNIONS LIMIT POWER OF EMPLOYERS

COLLECTIVE bargaining checks the absolution and autocracy of the employer and is the first step of the workers toward democracy in industry, declared the Convention of the French Federation of Labor at Lyons, France, in its emphatic rejection of a "left wing" plan to ignore collective agreements.

"Every manifestation of the working class leads to collective bargaining," declared the Convention. "It is a mistake to regard collective bargaining as a mere joint action of the workers. Collective contracts, whether they are limited to a single establishment or include an entire labor organization, possess a high value. They limit the authority of the employer. They establish new industrial relations upon a basis which encourages effort without deadening energy.

"Although the collective contract may not immediately secure the recognition of all of labor's demands, it does diminish the employers' absolutism by introducing into their establishments an organization not subject to employer control and whose object is the emancipation of the workers — the trade union."

In declaring for industrial nationalization, under the control of the producers and consumers, of the "major functions of modern society," the Convention declared:

"Recognizing the incapacity of political organisms and the constituent impotency of governmental power over industry, it is not our intention either to augment the attributes of the state or reinforce them, nor to have recourse to a system which subjects basic industries to political management, with its irresponsibility and its inherent waste and its reduction of productive forces to a sort of fiscal monopoly. The known deplorable results of the past, and which continue to manifest themselves even now, are a sufficient condemnation of its system.

"By nationalization we understand the management of national property by the interested parties themselves — producers and consumers, associated."

WINTER BUILDING

(By A. E. Wells.)

ON the average of winter, construction blocked in hundreds of cities, a shortage of many materials of construction and of labor and yet withal, an acute shortage of homes, offices, stores and in many cities, of office buildings, factories and warehouses — what is the answer?

The answer lies in winter construction, in proceeding with work during December, January and February, which have been normally "closed" months. Winter work is not new. It has been practised for years, its safety adequately demonstrated, its economy proved. It should be more generally practised.

Any owner who, through prosecuting work during cold weather, can get occupancy of factory or warehouse or can lease apartments, offices or store space on May 1st, stands to gain far more than the added costs of winter work.

Not only the owner, but builder, engineer, and architect, gain. There is financial loss to the contractor who breaks up his trained organization, only to build it again in the spring. New men must take time to accustom themselves to working together and owners pay the bill in increased costs. Architects and engineers' offices are frequently idle through much of the winter. Building superintendents have nothing to do and owners pay for unproductive overhead.

Perhaps the best way then, to reduce the cost of building is to keep architects, engineers, and contractors' forces busy twelve months of the year.

Primarily the reason why building has been inactive is that concrete does not harden so rapidly when its temperature hovers near freezing. But we heat our

homes, offices and stores and coal is a comparatively small operating cost. We are today able to enclose a structure, warm it with simple coke stoves, heat aggregates prior to mixing with Portland cement, and keep the concrete or mortar warm until hardening has occurred.

Without these precautions, cold weather work is impossible, but the precautions are simple and reasonably inexpensive. Why not do the logical thing and consider the winter as an open season for all but the most exposed class of construction.

A part of the necessary equipment is sufficient tarpaulins to enclose practically any structure and sufficient salamanders or coke stoves to keep such enclosures warm. Boilers of any type, frequently those used to furnish steam for hoisting, supply live steam for heating aggregates and water and for thawing snow and ice from forms and reinforcing steel.

While a heavy snow may temporarily delay the delivery of materials, yet deep snow is seldom encountered. It is temperature alone that commonly hampers work, and temperature need not be feared.

In laying out a plant for handling concrete in winter, or where the work is likely to run on into winter before completion, there must be provision for the proper heating of materials and water. In case of sand and gravel in open storage piles, it is only necessary to lay a grid of steam pipes under the material piles and place a tarpaulin over the pile. From one main through the center, branches should extend in both directions every 6 feet. These branches should be drilled with ⅛ in. holes spaced about 18 in. apart. Several hundred yards of material stored in one pile can be heated in this way with the steam from an ordinary hoisting boiler. Several days prior to concreting, steam should be turned into the pile during working hours which will be sufficient, except at times of extreme cold, to maintain the necessary temperature.

When material is stored in bins, a series of pipes should be laid on the floor of the bins, feeding from a main pipe at the top of the sloping floor. Steam radiates through the entire contents of the bin and if a canvas cover is pulled over the top when work is stopped at night, the material will retain its heat, except in very cold weather, when a small amount of steam may be needed at night.

It is necessary also to heat mixing water and a steam line running directly into the water tank is the customary way; a 1 in. line being sufficient to heat water for a 1 yd. mixer.

But concrete poured into forms exposed to cold would lose its heat before hardening had progressed sufficiently. Forms must therefore, be protected and the most satisfactory means is a complete canvas enclosure, with salamanders or coke stoves to maintain a temperature of 45 degrees or over, within. Several hours before concrete is poured, salamanders are started in the story below the forms, unless that story is already heated. Immediately after pouring, a sufficient number of salamenders are placed above the new concrete to insure its safe and thorough hardening. These will furnish heat for the floor above.

This method of enclosure and heating necessitates that the form work for the floor above that being poured shall be in place, in order to serve as a roof under which concrete may be kept warm; although in the case of steel frame structure, it may be possible to support canvas upon the steel because of the floor above.

Forms for the story above are supported as usual, upon posts, but since the floor slab of the story supporting these posts is not yet poured, it is customary to set the posts upon concrete blocks of the proper depths so that upon pouring, the block becomes a part of the finished floor. This requires setting blocks to grade and finishing their upper surface.

It is of course, necessary that the workmen be watched somewhat more carefully on winter work. Snow or ice in the forms is detrimental to good work. Careful inspection is necessary at every stage of the work, but slip-shod methods are probable no more likely to effect quality in winter than in summer.

Where the enclosure in canvas is comparatively complete, workers operate at practically normal efficiency, but there are some delays likely to occur through slow delivery of materials during periods of snow. Yet the added costs are

more than compensated for by the certainty of quicker occupancy and reduction of interest on money tied up in the incompleted building. It would seem folly to cease work on a structure where there is need of early use.

THE OTHER WILSON

(By J. J. Morrill.)

HOW many know the life story of official America's "other Wilson"—the Secretary of Labor?

How many know that in these days of so-called "industrial unrest" there sits at the President's right hand a man who has weathered, as a worker and a leader of workers, the storm of bitter strikes and the age-long clash of capital and labor?

Roger W. Babson, world-famed author, business expert and statistician, gives the story of this man to his fellow countrymen in a book to be published soon.

Babson, who lives here, has completed his manuscript. Advance copy was made public today.

And his life story of W. B. Wilson, America's first Secretary of Labor, reads like a romance.

Woven throughout the stormy and arduous career of this cabinet officer and cited at the close of the book as Wilson's constantly kept life aim is this outstanding purpose, so much talked of today:

"Industrial peace."

Its birth is described in Babson's absorbing narrative of Wilson life:

"It is a cold day in February, 1868, in the little town of Haughhead, Scotland. A strike was on, and the Wilson family, like others, had been evicted from their little two-room brick house.

"But unlike the others, the Wilsons stayed by the door of their house protecting their scanty furniture.

"There sat the mother and her little boy, William, in the snow. With his left hand William clung to his mother's apron string, and in his right hand he held a big knife as they waited for the bailiff.

"This boy was William B. Wilson, and his eviction on that cold February day was his first actual experience with the industrial system and the conditions which it developed."

Then comes the story of little William Wilson's emigration to America at the age of eight, the arrival of the family in the coal fields of Arnot, Pa., their life in a company "shack" and the boy's real start in life as a worker in the mines at the age of nine.

"For seven years," Babson tells, "he worked with his father in the mine, at first only loading. Then his father taught him to aid in drilling and finally he learned all kinds of mining.

"When he was eleven years old he became a half-member of the Mine Workers' Union. His life has been devoted to the interest of the laboring man. His influence has been all the greater because his knowledge of manual labor has not been theoretical, but practical.

"Certainly these were hard days for the little fellow, thus robbed of childhood's right to play and deprived of the chance to attend school. Yet perhaps this early hardship was his making."

That was his start, Babson says, and from it he climbed — slowly but steadily.

There was his brave attempt, but vain, to rescue William Hogan, entombed miner — found dead when Wilson and two others reached him. It was an exploit, Babson tells, that won him the loyalty and admiration of fellow miners.

Then came his rise as a labor leader — his election as Secretary of the Local Union, his growing influence as a trade unionist which caused certain mine owners to fear him and to blacklist him, forcing him to seek other employment for a time.

But in 1885 he had become recognized as a leader among Pennsylvania mine workers, Babson says, and was one of those who assisted in establishing joint conferences between operators and miners which have developed the present collective bargaining system in the coal mining industry — reducing strikes and improving the condition of both miners and operators.

And in 1899, in behalf of the miners in the Tioga County, Wilson took charge of the situation resulting from a prolonged lockout — a long and bitter contest from which he emerged "the idol of the miners" in Babson's words — and

was chosen International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

This gave him national prominence.

But the cost was great, Babson says.

Prejudice of certain mine owners made Wilson literally a hunted man.

"It was impossible for him to get a job," Babson tells. "Although of a peaceful and kindly nature, he was labeled a dangerous agitator."

He was haled into court, enjoined for contempt and only when miners rose in protest and surrounded the courthouse, was he acquitted.

Then for weeks and weeks he tramped, looking for work — finally landing a job far from the coal fields, in railroad yards at Waterloo, Ia. He was made a fireman on a freight locomotive.

Later he worked in a stone quarry, finally drifting back to the coal fields of his early years in time to become a central figure in the great bituminous coal strike of 1900 when 132,000 miners laid down their tools and in the later strike of 140,000 anthracite miners.

In both of these Wilson aided John Mitchell, late President of the mine workers' organization, to negotiate peaceful and far-reaching settlements.

Next came his plunge into politics — the road which led most directly to the Cabinet position he now holds.

Opposed by a millionaire lumberman in the district around Williamsport, Pa., Wilson fought his way to the nomination and election as Democratic congressman.

Twice he was re-elected — each time with an increased majority.

While in Congress his main fights, Babson says, were against "Cannonism" and for labor measures — including the law creating the United States Department of Mines, a Seamen's Act to protect ship labor, the bills which created the Federal Children's Bureau, and the United States Department of Labor.

This last bill was effective in 1913 and Wilson was appointer the first Secretary to head the new department.

Babson describes, in his life of Wilson, the various bureaus in the Department of Labor, showing for example:

How Wilson's life as a mere lad in the mines stimulated his interest in the Children's Bureau, one of whose duties is to stamp out child labor.

How his experience in emigrating to America aroused his sympathy for the immigrant and gave him insight into immigration and the American problems handled by the immigration and naturalization branches of the department.

How his long experience as a mine workers' leader in negotiating strike settlements and adjusting labor disputes, gave him the fundamental training and inspiration for establishment and direction of the Government's conciliation and mediation service.

How the months of tramping in search of work laid the basis for his realization of a nation-wide employment service which the Government sought to build up both before and during the war.

Babson, in his closing chapter on "What of the Future?" lays stress on a plan which he says Secretary Wilson suggested to President Wilson as a possible solution of wage disputes in the railroad field.

This plan, which Babson indicates could be applied in other industries, provides in brief:

That the Government establish a Federal Wage Commission to adjust wages, this commission to be composed of an equal number of employes, employers and Government representatives.

That such wage awards be made for a specified period and that employers who pay either more or less be subject to prosecution in the courts.

"It is believed," says Babson in commenting on the plan, that by making it impossible for the wage rates to be raised or lowered within the period of time for which the award would be made, the principle cause of strikes and lockouts would be eliminated."

"If the employer knew that he could be sued by his wage workers in case he paid less than the fixed wage, and the wage workers knew he could be sued by the District Attorney if he paid more than the fixed wage all incentive to striking would be removed."

Coincident with the President's announced purpose to work out some means to industrial peace by a series of national round tables, Babson cites these significant statesments by Secretary of Labor Wilson, whose first historian he is:

"Strikes between labor and capital are like wars between nations — they bring suffering and privation to the parties involved and often injury to the innocent bystanders.

"How much better it would be, then, for all parties concerned, instead of resorting to strikes and lockouts, to sit

around the Council tables and endeavor to work out their differences.

"Industrial peace is a necessity. It is not an idle dream, but a practical possibility.

"The chief requirement in achieving it is ability on the part of those dealing with issues, as they arise, to put themselves in the other fellow's place — to view the question from all sides, fairly and justly."

LABOR MOVEMENT IN A PECULIAR POSITION

(By William Green.)

THE Organized Labor movement of America finds itself in a trying and peculiar position. It is not only confronted by hostile employers and large corporations who oppose the organization of their employes and collective bargaining, but, in addition, there is a movement within its ranks which seeks destruction and the establishment of a new form of organization. The common enemy has always been understood as those employers who denied their employes the right to organize. We never assumed that opposition to our movement would be found among those who professed friendship and who avowed their loyalty to the common cause, yet this form of destructive opposition is prevalent in some regularly constituted, organized bodies. It is of an insidious and deceptive character, not easy to distinguish. It attempts to utilize the machinery of the Organized Labor movement to bring about disintegration and destruction.

The great task of labor organizations, therefore, is to meet this situation in a practical and constructive way. To relinquish our efforts to organize the workers or ignore the forces of destruction within would be very unwise, indeed. Organization among workers is not born of yesterday, nor did the hope and desire for better things and a better life originate with this generation. It is the continuation of an age-long struggle, during which the masses have endeavored to work out their own salvation through organization and co-operation.

The situation is more tense than ever before in the history of nations. All seem profoundly moved by the new consciousness of economic powers which has been awakened within them by the great world conflict. There seem to be irresistable forces moving men and women forward toward the realization of a new day and a freer and better life. They are determined never to go back to the pre-war life or conditions.

There is a tremendous spirit of unrest prevailing within the ranks of labor; it is widespread and universal. Every community is seething with discontent. Men and women who work find the struggle for existence more difficult each day. Increases in wages are more than absorbed by increases in the bare necessities of life.

Some of the fundamental causes responsible for this situation are the high cost of living, profiteering in the necessaries of life, denial of the right of the workers to organize and their demand that industry be democratized and those who labor may share more equitably in the division of that which they produce.

The bona-fide labor movement must ever be the hope of the workers. It is the medium through which they can realize their ideals and protect themselves against imposition. In the present emergency, when all the world is filled with unrest, it is the bulwark of protection and construction. There is no need for any new form of organization. Only those who are enemies of the workers or misguided theorists would favor a new and untried form of organization. Such action would inevitably result in dual movements, in division of forces and in an expenditure of energy and effort in factional fighting. But we must meet this changed condition in a constructive and successful way. The movement must be made responsible to present needs and it must be the instrument through which the workers may obtain economic freedom, social justice and liberty.

There is room enough for all within the great democratic organization of labor. It is sufficiently elastic to meet the changing needs of every day and generation. The sacrifice and suffering of those who have built it up and led the workers forward to the present influential position they occupy ought to be an

inspiration to all. The employer of labor who opposes organization among his employes and who refuses to deal with them collectively through their accredited representatives and the destructionists within the ranks of labor who advocate fantastic schemes, impracticable methods and new forms of organization are in the same class, enemies of working men and women, accomplishing the same destructive purposes, differing only in the methods they pursue.

In these days of conflict, turmoil and unrest, it is the duty of every member of Organized Labor to stand true. These are the days when each and all are put to the most severe test. We cannot afford to yield an inch of ground.

Confident of the right, having faith in the fundamental principles upon which our great movement is founded, we can look forward to the time when, through legitimate organized effort, conditions of labor will be more tolerable, standards of life raised, the hours of labor shortened, and freedom and liberty realized.

SOLUTION OF THE CLASH OF RIGHTS

(By J. W. Sullivan.)

THE capital group in the industrial conference has put forth, in a verbal knot and tangle, an illogical and self-contradictory half-statement of the abstract, legal and conditional rights of employers and wage workers to be recognized in making labor contracts. In reply, it is necessary to bring clearly to mind certain distinctions as to human rights and to recognize which of them are subject to modifications and in what circumstances.

The abstract rights of individuals are not absolute and invariable. In the abstract, the state guarantees to its citizens the rights to life, liberty and property. But in the concrete, the state itself subjects these rights to various qualifications, reaching in extreme instances to entire negation. It abolishes the natural right to life in the case of murderers, traitors and violent resisters of the law. It continually deprives tens of thousands of criminals of their liberty. It quarantines persons in health to prevent by their freedom of movement the possible spread of contagion. It prohibits women and children from exercising the liberty of working, when, where and as they please. It denies to youth the right to roam the streets in school hours. In time of war, it takes away from fathers the right, essential in peace, to remain at home and care for their families. At all times, by taxation, it enforces a community right over the right to private property. In all such examples, the original abstract rights of the individual yield to the supreme right of the state to self-preservation.

In like manner, in contractual relationships, for the protection of society, the state gives to associations of men rights which set aside concepts of the liberties of individuals. It gives to associations of medical men the right to refuse membership to any persons deeded by them to be unqualified for the practice of medicine. It goes further. It punishes by law men or women seeking to practice methods of cure not authorized by the medical faculty. In the profession of the law, the state enables associated practitioners to exclude laymen from the bar. In the church, the absurdity of asserting the legal or moral right of a preacher of Mormonism to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit is obvious.

In like manner, the unrestricted right of the wage earner to work at any trade, in any circumstances, with any and all classifications of other wage workers is customarily denied by law. Statutes are enforcible for the protection of a body of workers against individuals who may put in jeopardy the safety of their fellows with respect to life, limb or health. The state recognizes as valid contracts between employers and employed under which the latter pass upon the occupational fitness of either apprentices or journeymen seeking to work among them.

Amid the confused list of rights recognized by the capital group, the fundamental concrete and practical declaration is incontestibly the right of wage earners to organize in trade and labor unions and hence to bargain collectively and to be represented in negotiations by representatives of their own choosing. Once this foundation right is in good faith accepted by employers, they take

upon themselves the obligation of modifying all alleged abstract rights of wage workers in general which are inconsistent with it as a basic and encompassing principle. In accepting this right they concede to an association of wage workers the right of its self-preservation, and this includes the right when necessary to that end to refuse to work with persons whose acts would tend to destroy the association. When non-associated individuals, asserting their right "to refrain from joining any association" and "to deal directly" with employers as they choose, decide to accept wages lower than an association scale, to work longer hours than the established workday and to put up with working conditions of a worse standard than those obtained by the association, they initiate a competition in the workshop which tends to disintegrate the association.

Thereupon in the absence of organization, competing workers lower the level of living for the mass to the grade of the most necessitous, and hence finally injure society in general through the helplessness of all to stand up for even the right to live at civilized standards. Prior to the world war, during which the cessation of immigration caused a relative scarcity of labor in this country, the colossal monopolistic industrial corporations systematically reduced their common labor approximately to that level. They unremittingly drew upon the vast reservoirs of Europe's underpaid and casually employed workers to supply the enormous turn-over of labor at their plants subsequent on the 12-hour day, a studied scheme of part employment, a wage below American ideas, and living conditions intolerable to human beings. In other branches of American industry in which occasional competition for labor among employers had not been superseded by combination, and in which trade unionism had not established collective bargaining, labor competition led to similar injurious social consequences. At the same time, employers in general, aside from those forming an economic oligarchical menace to our republic, were learning to depend upon the trade unions, through uniformity in contractual terms, for the maintenance of standard occupational training and the general conditions of industrial stability.

It is submitted that these considerations establish the fact that the assumed right of any and all wage workers so to act as to bring ruin to the labor associations, which at the present stage in the development of society are the sole bulwark against the economic degradation of the masses, cannot be recognized as under all conditions valid. The abstract right of the nonunionist "to deal directly with an employer as he choosed" does not give him the concrete right which compels unionists to work with him. Tis alleged right to make any contract whatever with an employer is, in the absence of a trade union, a mere fiction hiding the truth that the employer may play one "free" unemployed laborer against another in order to reduce the wages of both. The non-unionist has commonly no representative to negotiate any wage or work place rights for him, no voice in establishing industrial reforms in the community or nation, no part in discussing before legislative bodies problems in which the wage workers are the most closely interested. The non-unionist common laborer is a social nonentity, except as an economic serf, serving by chance a benevolent or a malevolent feudal lord when he is at work and having only the opportunity to outbid his fellow wage earner for a job when he is out of work.

When unionists concede to the nonunionist the legal right to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer, they do not thereby clothe with the right to come among them in the workshop and help the employer to create a situation rendering possible the abolition of trade unionism. This possibility usually leads inevitably to a certainty. The wedge of competition for cheap labor is introduced in an industry by the poorer or meaner class of employers, who, especially in dull seasons, by employing the cheapest grade of workers, break established scales and enable themselves to place their products upon the markets of commerce at lower prices than are possible to their honorable and public spirited competitors, finally bringing these also to reduction of wages.

It may be confidently affirmed that this analysis of the order and relative validity of the rights involved in the question at hand establishes a firm moral ground work for the policy for which united labor and an enlightened public now contend. On these points labor has with it the considered and legalized

agreement of employers and wage workers in general in all countries which the present system of industrialism has brought its difficult problems. The one exception is the super-plutocracy whose representatives dominated the rest of the capital group at the industrial conference. In its stubborn adherence to mediaeval powers that anti-social element invites a contest similar to that which has witnessed the abolition of czardom and kaiserdom and of their privileges and powers for evil to their fellow men.

THE SHORTAGE OF LEATHER

(By C. L. Baine.)

THERE is a shortage of leather at the present time that causes much alarm in trade circles. Indeed, the fear is being expressed that it may be necessary to curtail or even suspend production in order to check the upward movement in the prices of leather and of shoes.

Upper leathers are approximately five times the normal prices of a few years ago. That these prices are not due to manipulation by packing interests is indicated by the fact that glazed kid, made from goat skins, a leather in which the packing interests do not occupy any commanding position, has advanced equally with calf skins and side leather. These remarkable advances in leather together with increasing costs of labor and all other materials and expenses in the production of shoes are causing shoes to make a further and substantial advance in price, estimated roughly at from $1 to $3 per pair.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to investigate the prices of shoes, and no doubt such an investigation will be made. If the investigation is fairly made, it will probably disclose that in some cases unusual profits have been made under unusual circumstances and accompanied with unusual hazards, the latter leading sometimes to ruinous losses.

Men who are most prominent and best posted in leather and shoe trade affairs say that the price of leather and shoes reflect world wide conditions of supply and demand. Owing to increase in population, breaking up of large cattle ranches into small holdings, and to lessened consumption of meat per capita of population it is said we now have in our own country about one-half the cattle supply per head of population that we had twenty years ago.

At the same time uses for leather have increased and future supplies of leather have been consumed by the world war. Now the whole world is bidding for hides and leather with a supply that is short from natural causes and made acutely shorter by the wastage and destruction of the war.

The theory that American shoe manufacturers should remain out of the leather market would mean idle factories and moreover would not seem to promise any relief unless foreign buyers would at the same time be prevented from purchasing the entire visible supply.

We do not hold any brief for the defense of the business men of the shoe and leather industries but we realize that any injustice done to these industries from a prejudiced or mistaken condition of the public or political mind must have an injurious effect upon the workers of these industries. We are paying about $16 a barrel for flour because of a Government subsidy or guarantee to the farmer who raises the wheat.

The prices of shoes has no such privileged foundation of governmental favor or partiality, nor is there any trust or combination that is responsible.

Yet when abnormal and world wide causes, reflecting the old law of supply and demand, force prices for shoes that are in keeping with other commodity prices in these times, we immediately hear of a congressional investigation Probably our industry has nothing to fear from such an investigation except the general objection of being a defendant before the bar of public opinion, but this proposed investigation together with the other conditions of acute conditions of supply in the leather market may interfere with the steady operation of the shoe factories for some time to come. If such a curtailment of production should come, we shall have to bear it with such patience as we can command, especially refraining from abusing the shoe manufacturers who are just as anxious to run their factories as we are to do the work.

The Organizing Campaign

THE Christmas season is here, and with it comes an unusual prospect for spring building. Those who thought a panic would be upon us and the cost of building would be all but prohibitive, are now beginning to realize that homes are needed, and badly so; that home building is a good investment, school houses, public buildings, extensions of manufacturing and business houses are in urgent demand, one of the most important features of the building program being the widespread call for competent building mechanics, particularly CARPENTERS, to carry on the work, and while Open Shop and Anti-Union Associations have sprung up all over the country, yet in spite of this, our membership is ever growing.

Now, we should reason with ourselves thusly: "If the unions were of no benefit to the men and women of this country, why the thousands, yea, millions of them, flock to our standard? If the unions were not properly conducted, how do they make the splendid progress they are accomplishing? Why do manufacturers and contractors set aside a certain percentage of the profits of business to fight the unions? If the unions were not advancing the interest of the membership, why are the contractors, so intent on trying to put them out of business?"

You should realize, Mr. Carpenter, we are asking for wages sufficient to keep our families in reasonable comfort; we ask decent working conditions and hours of labor. We do not want to follow a system which says: "You can build beautiful homes and yourself live in an alley; you may build school houses, but you cannot afford to send your children to them."

We want the Compensation Acts strengthened, so that if we are killed or injured on the job (and most accidents are caused by the employers not giving us proper material or sufficient time to build a safe scaffold or building protection), our wives and children are not robbed of their opportunity because of our misfortune. Industrial accidents are, and properly should be charged to society, and not left entirely the burden of the victims.

Consider the case from the contractor's side of the situation. The price of building material is a fixed proposition, and he knows there is not going to be much argument about that. He has to pay a certain price for a certain grade of material, and a large measure of the profit he can make out of the job is made by systematic handling of men and his ability to get more work out of the men than others. That is the reason labor is made the trading point in almost every instance by the employer.

Let us ask: "Would you be satisfied if you were to plow the ground, plant the seed, and cultivate a garden, giving most of your leisure time in putting a lot of hard work into it to bring forth a crop, and when it came time to harvest, another came and looked over the fence and said, 'Well, John, that is a fine crop of potatoes. I think you and I will go fifty-fifty on them.'" You would feel very much peeved and not at all inclined to let him make such a bargain with you. Why not parallel the case, then, with Mr. Non-Union man, who says: "Those of Organized Labor have worked hard, planted the seed in the form of beneficent legislation, have stood the brunt of strikes and other effort to bring about decent wages and conditions. He has a good crop there, I think we will go fifty-fifty on it."

Although we are charitable in our judgment of Mr. Non-Union man, we do not think he is playing fair in not bearing his share of a man's burden.

The more of us banded together with the idea of collective bargaining, the better the result accomplished. We feel that the membership of our Brotherhood are interested in getting competent, qualified men to join our union, and we do know that if they will present reasonable argument to the non-union men to join us, there is no good or reasonable argument that can be advanced by the non-union man as to why he should not come into our ranks.

Remember, the spring season will soon be upon us, when there will be a tremendous demand for men, and the open shopper will always be around. We are going over the 400,000 mark before the next Convention, and if we do not we will have to feel that our membership are not interested or do not realize the value of added numbers in our organization.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1919

Christmas, 1919

The cycle of the revolving year brings us once more into the festive season of Christmas, that oasis in the desert of this hundrum, work-day world — that time of all times, when light, laughter and good cheer abound.

To many it will not be the festive occasion that it was some years ago, owing to the prohibitive price that puts a ban on many of the good things for which this season of the year is noted.

Happily there are few who fail to catch the joyous spirit of the season, and even the most afflicted of mortals, those who have experienced "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortunes" feel it incumbent upon them to be cheerful.

Notwithstanding the persistent profiteer — the industrial unrest now prevailing — the economic conditions in which we were forced as a result of the great war now passed — we must feel that Christmas is indubitably the time of the light heart and cherry smile. Then it is that we renew, as it were, our faith in struggling humanity and regain that poise and even-spiritedness which enable us to face the dawn of a new year with equanamity and to regard the trials or tribulations suffered in the last twelve-month merely as minor obstacles which beset our pathway toward a larger, fuller and more intense life.

There is besides a buoyancy and resiliency associated with this time of holly and mistletoe which prevent us from becoming a prey to gloomy thoughts and fears centering around the toll that the years take; the passing of dear friends, our unfulfilled ambitions and neglected opportunities. Poignant feelings and sad memories no doubt may beset us — for we are but human — but the gaiety and gladness of the Yuletide take the edge off of them, and there is luckily an irrepressible tendency on the part of most men and women at Christmas time to pass up disquieting thoughts and gloomy forebodings. Our Christmas thoughts this year should largely be tempered with a feeling of thankfulness, that we have come out of a havoc of war and devastation by fire and sword much better than other devasted countries engaged therein. The Organized Labor movement of this continent, readjusting itself to the abnormal conditions caused by the war, increased the sphere of its influence and gained a greater measure of well-being for the toiling millions.

Christmas carries a message to the host of organized workers the world over, which says: be brave, be tolerant, be cheerful and be charitable; don't lose faith in humanity, and don't lose confidence in the righteousness and ultimate triumph of your cause — which is the cause of humanity.

A Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Years to all our readers.

* * *

Stand Taken In the Miners' Strike By the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor did not mince matters in the least, when called into special session in the city of Washington, November 9th, but gave their opinion straight from the shoulder without quibble or persiflage, which follows in full:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, called into spe-

cial session in the city of Washington for the express purpose of considering the coal strike, the conditions which brought on the strike, as well as the court proceedings brought by the Government submit to our fellow citizens and to our fellow workers the following statement:

The Executive Council is of the opinion that the officers of the United Mine Workers of America did everything in their power to avert this great industrial controversy. Of all the great industries in our country, there is none so dangerous to human life as the coal industry. The men who go down under the ground to dig coal, so that the domestic and industrial needs of the nation may be supplied, are engaged in work more hazardous than any other employment.

The condition of the miner and his family is such that he is practically deprived not only of sunshine and fresh air, but to a certain extent he is deprived of the association and companionship of all other human beings outside of his own particular class who are themselves engaged in the dangerous and unhealthy occupation of coal mining. The miners suffer more than any other workers from periods of compulsory unemployment. Authentic statistics show that the miners have less than 200 days of employment during each year. The wages of the miners consequently, having to spread over the entire year, are greatly reduced as a result of the non-employment existing in that industry.

The high cost of living has presented itself in perhaps a more serious form in isolated mining camps than in large industrial centers. There is usually not the same opportunity for the miners in the mining camps to make their purchases to such advantage as is presented in other localities. Their isolation prevents this.

The United Mine Workers, in their Convention, held during the month of September in the city of Cleveland, adopted a positive declaration demanding improved conditions of employment for the miners. They further instructed the officers to proceed to obtain by negotiations with the operators the working conditions that the Convention unanimously adopted.

There were almost 2,200 delegates seated in the Convention, representing 500,000 organized miners. They further positively and explicitly instructed their officers that unless an agreement was reached on or before the first day of November, 1919, the resolution of the Convention calling for a strike on November 1, 1919, should be communicated to the membership. There was no alternative, except for the officers, who are elected by the membership, to carry out the direct instructions of the membership or resign from their positions as officers, in which event chaos and confusion would result.

The officers of the mine workers, with their scale committee, entered into conferences and discussions with the operators in the city of Buffalo. They stated at the conference that they had full power to negotiate an agreement; in other words, that they had the power to give and take in the conference. The employers refused to make any offer whatever. Later on the miners answered the call of the Secretary of Labor and further endeavored to reach an agreement, but failed. The officers then proceeded to carry out the instructions of their membership and communicated the results of the failure of negotiations, and by order of the Convention the strike automatically took effect November 1, 1919.

The machinery which has existed for years and which has been successful in bringing about agreements between the miners and the operators still exists, and they, as representatives of the miners, were and are ready and willing to enter into negotiations without reservation to reach an agreement. At this time, our government interjected itself and applied for an injunction.

A temporary restraining order was granted by a Federal judge, which restrains the officials of the miners from in any way advising their membership on the situation, or contributing any of the moneys of the mine workers to the assistance of the men on strike; also restraining them from discussing, writing or entering into any kind of a conversation with their membership on the strike situation.

The Government then proceeded to further invade the rights of the miners, not only by restraining the miners, their officers and members from furthering the purpose for which the men contended, but went to further lengths of demanding from the court an order commanding the officers of the Miners' Union to recall and withdraw the strike notification,

and the court complacently complied and issued the order.

Never in the history of our country has any such mandatory order been obtained or even applied for by the Government or by any person, company or corporation.

Both the restraining order and the injunction, insofar as its prohibitory features are concerned, are predicated upon the Lever act, a law enacted by Congress for the purpose of preventing speculation and profiteering of the food and fuel supplies of the country. There never was in the minds of the Congress in enacting that law or in the mind of the President when he signed it, that the Lever act would be applied to workers in cases of strikes or lockouts. The food controller, Mr. Hoover, specifically so stated.

Members of the committee having the bill in charge have in writing declared that it was not in the minds of the committee, and the then Attorney General, Mr. Gregory, gave assurance that the Government would not apply that law to the workers' efforts to obtain improved working conditions. Every assurance from the highest authority of our Government was given that the law would not be so applied.

In the course of President Wilson's address to the Buffalo Convention of the American Federation of Labor, November, 1917, among other things he said:

"While we are fighting for freedom, we must see among other things that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do."

The autocratic action of our Government in these proceedings is of such a nature that it staggers the human mind. In a free country to conceive of a Government applying for and obtaining a restraining order prohibiting the officials of a labor organization from contributing their own money for the purpose of procuring food for women and children that might be starving, is something that when known will shock the sensibilities of man and will cause resentment. Surely the thousands of men who are lying in France, under the soil, whose blood was offered for the freedom of the world, never dreamed that so shortly afterward in their own country 450,000 workers endeavoring to better their working conditions, would have the Government decide that they were not entitled to the assistance of their fellow men and that their wives and children should starve, by order of the Government.

It is a well-established principle that the inherent purpose of the injunction process, where there is no other adequate remedy at law, was for the purpose of protecting property and property rights only, thereby exercising the equity power of the courts to prevent immediate and irreparable injury.

It was never intended and there is no warrant of the law in all our country to use the injunction power of equity courts to curtail personal rights or regulate personal relations. It was never intended to take the place of Government by law by substituting personal and discretionary Government.

The Lever act provides its own penalties for violators of its provisions. The injunction issued in this case has for its purpose not a trial by court and a jury, but an order of the court predicated upon the assumption that the law might be violated and by which the defendants may be brought before the court for contempt and without any trial by jury.

We declare that the proceedings in this case are unwarranted, as they are unparalleled in the history of our country, and we declare that it is an injustice which not only the workers, but all liberty-loving Americans will repudiate and demand redress. The citizenship of our country cannot afford to permit the establishment or maintenance of a principle which strikes at the very foundation of justice and freedom. To restore the confidence in the institutions of our country and the respect due the courts, this injunction should be withdrawn and the records cleansed from so outrageous a proceeding.

By all the facts in the case the miners' strike is justified. We indorse it. We are convinced of the justice of the miners' cause. We pledge the miners the full support of the American Federation of Labor and appeal to the workers and the citizenship of our country to give like indorsement and aid to the men engaged in this momentous struggle.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending September 30, 1919

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greetings: The following is report for the quarter ending September 30, 1919.

You will recall that during the last session of the Board, there appeared before us a committee from the Chicago District Council in reference to the effort being made to advance the scale of wages as provided for in the agreement between our District Council and the Contractors' Association, for our membership in the city of Chicago.

Our membership in that district were out on strike for several weeks before reaching a settlement with the Contractors' Association.

In the meantime, through the activities of the Contractors' Association, the material supply men of the city refused to deliver material to the independent contractors, who were employing our membership at the advanced wage scale. This tended to lengthen the period of time it took to reach an understanding with the employers.

Inasmuch as the action of the material supply men was in conflict with the civil laws in reference to conspiracy, in the restraint of trade, our District Council in Chicago entered suit in the civil courts against the supply men. Recently while in Chicago the officials of the District Council took up with the undersigned the statues of the case. I have received a formal request from the Chicago District Council that the expense of the suit be borne by the General Organization and believing that it is to the best interest of our entire membership, due to the precedent that would be established (if the acts of the material supply men, in refusing to deliver material to employers who hire our members was to go unchallenged), I would recommend that the Brotherhood finance the suit that was entered into by the Chicago District Council against the material supply men of that city.

With this report I submit, for your information, copy of communication I have received from the Secretary of the Chicago District Council, together with tabulation of the money collected by the assessment that was placed on the membership in that district, namely 20c per hour, which amount gave to the Chicago District Council sufficient funds to carry their movement to a successful conclusion.

I am also submitting for your consideration, with this report, the report of Brother Briggs, delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress as well as reports of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove and General Secretary Duffy, who were appointed at the last Board meeting to attend the Coopers' Convention in New York City, in reference to the proposition of the Coopers' amalgamation or affiliating themselves with our Brotherhood.

The report of the committee that was appointed by the undersigned to visit Carbondale, Ill., to investigate the allegations made by a member of that Local Union in reference to the General Secretary is also submitted, as well as copy of communication received from the President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in reference to their Executive Board not concurring in the proposed agreement between their organization and our Brotherhood.

There are several other matters of importance that I will personally call to your attention during the session of the Board.

Expressing to you my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation of the Board, I am,

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending September 30, 1919

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: In conformity with the provisions of Section 11 of the General Constitution, I herewith submit my report for the third quarter of the year of 1919.

During these three months I have passed upon two hundred and eleven (211) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, one hundred and seventy-five (175) of which came from our Local Unions, thirty-two (32) from District Councils, three (3) from State Councils and one (1) from a Ladies Auxiliary. I have also issued six thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (6,832) Transfer Labels and one hundred (100) rubber mill stamps. Fifty-three (53) firms were granted the use of the Label, who previously had not used same on their products. Two (2) firms that had been using our Label on their products suspended business for unknown reasons, and one (1) firm was deprived of the use of our Label for failure to observe local conditions.

My first business trip during the third quarter was to St. Louis, Mo., on July 7th, where I met Secretary Williams and a committee from the District Council, after which we conferred with Secretary Lambert of the St. Louis Building Trades Council and the International Representatives of the Bricklayers, Lathers and Plasterers' relative to bringing about an amicable understanding covering the erection of scaffoldings. During the conference the representatives of the Lathers and Plasterers stated no serious difference existed between these organizations and our Brotherhood over the class of work in dispute, and the representatives of the Bricklayers' International Union stated it would be agreeable for their organization to abide by the agreement previously made between them and the Carpenters relative to scaffold building. While no signed agreement was entered into, apparently the conference brought about a more thorough understanding, at least no further complaints have been received at the General Office from St. Louis.

On July 27th I again left the General Office and proceeded to Savannah, Ga., and upon my arrival in that city, met General Organizer Smith, after which we conferred with Mr. M. Steele, Manager of the Atlantic Coast Yards of the Foundation Co., relative to a proposed agreement for our members employed by that company in their Shipyard No. 5.

It developed during the conference that the proposed trade movement was in conflict with the agreement entered into between our organization at Savan-

nah and the Foundation Co., under date of December 13, 1918. However, an understanding was arrived at to the effect that if the work the Foundation Co. then had under way in their yard was completed prior to the termination of the agreement entered into December 13, 1918, the Foundation Co. would agree to become a party to a new agreement which would carry with it an increase in wages for our members.

From Savannah, Ga., I proceeded to Jacksonville, Fla., where I attended a meeting of the Ship Carpenters' Local Union, and from that city I proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., where I conferred with Business Agent Mayo, relative to a strike of our members (particularly as it referred to Hugger Bros. work), which was in progress at that time.

From Montgomery I proceeded to Mobile, Ala., and attended a meeting of the District ouncil in that city, following which I returned to the General Office.

My next visit was to Kalamazoo, Mich., where I attended the Sixth Annual Convention of our Michigan State Council. While this Convention was not largely attended, the delegates present seemed to take an interest in their work and several matters were proposed and adopted which I feel will work beneficially to our members in that state. Brothers E. W. Secord of Saginaw and Garret Verburg, of Grand Rapids, were elected President and Secretary, respectively.

From Kalamazoo I proceeded to Cincinnati where I met and conferred with General Secretary Obergfell of the International Brewery Workers' Union, relative to matters affecting our organization.

My next visit was to Carbondale, Ill., where I was accompanied by Board Members Blackmore and Post. We made this trip under previous instructions by the General Executive Board, and myself and colleagues have submitted you a separate report covering this matter.

In conformity with instructions received at the July meeting of the General Executive Board, General Secretary Duffy and myself proceeded to New York City on September 5th and attended the Convention of the Coopers' International Union, to which body we submitted a proposed plan of amalgamation with our Brotherhood. We are submitting a separate report to you as Chairman of the General Executive Board on this matter.

On September 25th I proceeded to Philadelphia, Pa., where I conferred with a committee representing the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders Association, relative to an agreement between that body and our organization. At the time of the conference it was agreed that the undersigned should take up with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America the matter of a joint agreement between them and our Brotherhood with the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association. Since this conference the two above mentioned organizations have taken under advisement the matter of the proposed agreement and have finally agreed to become parties to same and we are now waiting to hear from the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association, setting the time when the representatives of the three organizations may meet representatives of their association and bring about the consumation of this agreement. For your further information I am appending hereto a copy of the proposed agreement.

Trusting that this report may meet with your approval, and with best wishes for yourself, the members of the General Executive Board, and our entire membership, I remain.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey, for Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1919

October 18, 1919.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President for the third quarter, July, August and September, 1919.

Pursuant to your instructions, I proceeded to Dayton, O., where a controversy had arisen which seemed very likely to develop into a lockout. I found that on some jobs our members had been removed on account of a controversy with the Ironworkers and the contractors had retaliated on other jobs by locking our members out. After a con-

ference with the contractor's committee of their association, together with the representatives of the Building Trades Council, and our own local representative, the matter was satisfactorily adjudicated; men were all returned to work, and a better understanding reached with the Building Trades Council.

I then proceeded to New Orleans, La., as per your instructions. At New Orleans I found a trade movement had been sanctioned and demands made upon the contractors. However, after going over the whole situation, I was of the opinion that the trade movement was launched at the wrong time, and I advised our members to withhold any action on the trade movement until the conditions were much more in our favor. I am inclined to think that our members will be successful in their efforts in establishing the trade movement that was sanctioned. While at New Orleans I took up several matters of interest to the organization and attended the meetings and acted in conjunction with the officers in the several matters at hand. I find that there is a tremendous amount of work in prospect in that city, so that the affairs of the organization are progressing nicely. In company with our Business Agent Moore and Organizer Donnels we called upon several of the prominent contractors at New Orleans and the Mayor of the city, and the Mayor promised us full co-operation in bringing about an established condition in that city.

I then proceeded to Pittsburgh, Pa., where a controversy between our members and the Ironworkers over the setting of metal frames and sash had completely stopped the work of the Austin Co. I went on the job with Business Agent Heck, where we met a committee of the building trades, as well as representative O'Shea of the Ironworkers, and after viewing the work and considerable negotiating with the representative of the Austin Co., the Business Agent of the Ironworkers and our Business Agent Heck, arrived at an amicable understanding, the work started the next morning, and from any information I can get, the job proceeded satisfactorily.

I then returned to the Office and took up the routine matters, most of which I have reported to you in detail.

In response to an invitation from Local Union No. 90 at Evansville, Ind., I proceeded to that city to deliver the Labor Day address. Will say that Labor Day was a momentous occasion at Evansville, and the parade was one of the best organized that I have seen in years. The Labor Day celebration took place at Cave Park on the afternoon of Labor Day and was very well attended. I take this means of congratulating the Committee on Arrangements, Officers and Business Agent, of Local Union No. 90 for the splendid time afforded all those who attended the Labor Day picnic. Conditions so far as our organization is concerned at Evansville are progressing nicely and our membership increasing at each meeting of the Local Unions in that city.

Leaving Evansville, I proceeded to Newcastle, Ind., where a difficulty had arisen between our membership and the contractors, the contractors having adopted a sort of an open shop policy and succeeded in getting the material dealers in co-operating with them in refusing to sell material to contractors who were inclined to employ our members. I have followed the Newcastle situation very carefully, and am glad to report to you that the 'open shop' contractors have plenty of it now, inasmuch as they have only about 10% of the work, while those who were inclined to deal with our members, have 90% of it.

Pursuant to your instructions, I proceeded to Hamilton, Ont., where I attended the Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Permit me to say this was one of the most important Conventions ever held in Canada, there being approximately 900 delegates present, and many matters of vital interest to our organization came up there. The Convention was ably handled by President Tom Moore and his associates and the interest of the labor movement in general was ably promoted. While in attendance at this Convention I held many meetings with our delegates from the different parts of Canada and advised with them as well as with our Organizer Marsh; also while at Hamilton I attended a special meeting of the District Council, which was called for the purpose of getting the Carpenters' delegates together to compare ideas for the best interest of the Brotherhood, and I take this opportunity of thanking the Business Agents and officers at Hamilton for the splendid effort on their part, not only for entertain-

ment, but the meetings arranged for the purpose of promoting the interest of our United Brotherhood.

Many matters which you have referred to me from time to time have been reported upon to you in detail, and in conclusion let me say that in every locality visited, I find the demand for men far exceeds the supply.

With best wishes to you and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice President.

Report of Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was opened in the Pental Hall, Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ont., on September 22nd, at 9:30 A. M.

Alderman, Thos. O'Heir, President of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates.

Addresses were also delivered by Mayor Booket, Alderman McIntosh, Sir Wm. Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, and Senator G. Robertson, Minister of Labor.

After the various addresses were delivered, President Tom Moore declared the Convention open for business.

The Committee on Credentials reported having received credentials for 901 delegates, and I am pleased to say that 97 of these were for members of our organization.

Many matters of national and international interest came before the Convention, all of which were discussed in an able manner, and although the arguments were somewhat heated at times, President Moore always had a firm grip of the situation, and at all times was fair to all delegates.

One of the big questions to come up was the "One Big Union."

This is a question which should be of the highest interest to every member of an international trade union, and was handled in no kid glove manner.

Tactics at the inauguration of the A. B. U. and the propaganda used since by the officials have literally swept many of our otherwise good members off their feet.

During the debate on the report of the Executive Board on the above sobject, many interesting facts were brought out by delegates who had attended the Convention at Calgary when the One Big Union was first formed, most of which showed that the men who are now sponsors of this doctrine, were not very particular as to the methods employed to gain their desires.

After a lengthy discussion the question was put, and the report of the Executive Committee condeming the One Big Union was carried with but one dissenting vote, on a "yea" and "nay" vote. Furthermore, on amendment to the Constitution giving the Executive Board powers to withdraw the Charter of any organization which affiliates itself to any secession movement was adopted. By this amendment the Executive Board will be able to deal promptly in any similar case, such as the One Big Union.

I realize in Canada at least the One Big Union is a menace to any kind of progress, and must be faced by us, who are members of the International Trade Union movement, and firm methods must be adopted right now. The report of Secretary-Treasurer T. M. Draper was both interesting and encouraging, and showed a large increase both in membership and finances.

The increase in membership amounts to 43,197 over last year, and the United Brotherhood is the second largest in membership of affiliated organizations. Housing conditions was a subject which brought out some gruesome details of how the workers live, especially in the mining sections in the East and some of the cities in Western Canada.

A committee was appointed to investigate this matter.

The fraternal delegates present were: Miss Pauline Newman of the American Women's Trade Union League; Mr. Sam Griggs of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Ben Tillett of the British Trades Union Congress, all of whom delivered addresses worthy of the organizations they represented. Messrs. Hays and Matthew Woll of the Union Label Department of the A. F. of L., also delivered rousing speeches.

We were pleased to have Vice-President George Lakey with us during the week and had the pleasure of hearing him address a meeting of carpenters on the 24th.

Before closing this report, I must say it was with pleasure, when going in and out amongst the delegates, that I noted the fine tone of optimism they displayed.

Everyone seemed to be brimful of enthusiasm for organizing and getting better conditions. The election of officers passed off without the usual excitement, and the officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Tom Moore, by acclamation; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, by acclamation; Vice-President, A. Martel, Montreal; Vice-President, H. J. Halford, Hamilton; Vice-President, A. McAndrews, Moose Jaw.

Fraternal delegate to British Trade Union Congress, E. W. O'Dell, Hamilton.

Fraternal delegate to A. F. of L., John A. McLelland, Montreal.

Windsor, Ont., was selected as the Convention city for 1920.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN BRIGGS.

Local Unions Chartered In October

Hanover Ont., Can. (Furniture Workers.)
Boonton, N. J. (Millmen.)
Gardner, Mass. (Millmen.)
Panama Canal Zone (Shipwrights, Joiners, Caulkers and Millmen.)
Philadelphia, Pa. (Furniture Workers.)
Rochester, N. H. (Boxmakers.)
Gloucester, Mass. (Boxmakers.)
Salomons Island, Md. (Carpenters, Joiners and Calkers.)
Moultrie, Ga. (Colored.)
Raymond, Wash. (Millwrights.)
Jasper, Ind. (F. M. E. in Furn. Ind.)
Beauharnois, P. Q., Can. (Carpenters and Cabinet Makers.)
Baltimore, Md. (Furniture Workers.)
Walkerton, Ont., Can. (Furniture Workers.)

Mound City, Ill.	Benton, Ark.
Dublin, Tex.	Malvern, Ark.
Desdemona, Tex.	Decatur, Ga.
Dudlin, Ga.	Fordyce, Ark.
Willmar, Minn.	Bradentown, Fla.
Culver, Ind.	Kimball, Neb.
Winner, S. D.	Bartow, Fla.
Spencer, Ind.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Hugo, Okla.	Eagle Grove, Ia.
Howell, Mich.	Silverton, Ore.
Valdosta, Ga.	Los Angeles, Cal.

Total 36 Local Unions.

Carpenters, Take Notice

While there is plenty of work in the city of Akron, O., at this time, I wish to warn all brothers who wish to come to this city to work, to be sure and come to Headquarters before securing work and save themselves the unpleasantness of being found on unfair work and being fined for trade violations in this district. As we are working strictly closed shop regardless of the assertions of the unfair contractors and the tactics used by them.

A. G. SWEIGART, B. A.
44 E. Market St., Akron, O.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1919, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the third and fourth quarterly session, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

July 28, 1919.

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. 988.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

July 29, 1919.

Frankfort, Ind., L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective September 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

July 30, 1919.

Wilmington, N. C., L. U. 477.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

July 31, 1919.

New Milford, Conn., L. U. 1005.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Homestead, Fla., L. U. 1250.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 81¼c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Taft, Cal., L. U. 1774.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Bryan, Tex., L. U. 1855.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

August 2, 1919.

Sherman, Tex., L. U. 197.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 22, 1919. Official sanction granted.

West Palm Beach, Fla., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

McAlester, Okla., L. U. 986.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 1, 1919, and $1 per hour April 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

August 5, 1919.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective August 12, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Parsons, Kans., L. U. 1022.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Newburyport, Mass., L. U. 989.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective September 20, 1919. Official sanction granted.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1966.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour; effective September 17, 1919. Official sanction granted.

August 6, 1919.

Elkhart, Ind., L. U. 1638.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Charlevoix, Mich., L. U. 797.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

August 11, 1919.

Oilton, Okla., L. U. 1117.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Long Branch, N. J., L. U. 151.—Movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 70c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

OFallon, Il., L. U. 140.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Brooklyn, N. Y., L. U. 740.—Movement for an increase in wages from 78c to 87½c per hour, effective September 22, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Deer Lodge, Mont., L. U. 1229.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective August 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

August 12, 1919.

San Antonio, Tex., L. U. 14.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 17, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c per hour, effective September 24, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Santa Barbara, Cal., L. U. 1062.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Batesville, Ark., L. U. 147.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective October 4, 1919. Official sanction granted, with understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

August 16, 1919.

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective September 22, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Everett, Wash., L. U. 562.—Movement for an increase in wages from 86c to $1 per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Pine Bluff, Ark., L. U. 576.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 82½c per hour, effective September 7, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Ennis, Tex., L. U. 1718.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Beaumont, Tex., L. U. 1661.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective October 16, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 2097.—Movement for an increase in wages from 27½c to 40c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Duncan, Okla., L. U. 1789.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 18, 1919. Official sanction granted.

August 22, 1919.

Waxahachie, Tex., L. U. 332.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective September 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Tampa, Fla., L. U. 696.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

August 23, 1919.

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 1822.—Report of conditions existing in Little Rock was submitted to the General Executive Board with a recommendation for an appropriation for relief of men involved. The General Executive Board appropriated $350 for their relief.

August 25, 1919.

Putnam, Conn., L. U. 818.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective October 4, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Granite City, Ill., L. U. 633.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Sorel, Que., Can., L. U. 761.—Movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 35c per hour, effective August 12, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Beaumont, Tex., L. U. 753.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 5, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Boulder, Colo., L. U. 1480.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective September 25, 1919. Official sanction granted.

September 2, 1919.

Pontiac, Ill., L. U. 728.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective September 23, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

September 8, 1919.

Evanston, Wyo., L. U. 1950.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per

hour, effective October 12, 1919. Official sanction granted.

September 5, 1919.

Jacksonville, Fla., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective October 6, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lake C[illegible]s, La., L. U. 953.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 6, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

September 6, 1919.

St. John, Que., Can., L. U. 1729.—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 50c per hour, effective September 9, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

September 9, 1919.

Derby, Conn., L. U. 127.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective October 6, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

September 2, 1919.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 1654.—General President Hutcheson submitted to the members of the General Executive Board a report of conditions existing at San Pedro with the recommendation for an appropriation for the relief of the men involved. Appropriation granted.

September 18, 1919.

Pensacola, Fla., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 85c per hour, effective October 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

October 2, 1919.

San Bernardino, Cal., L. U. 944.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 5, 1919. Official sanction granted.

October 15, 1919.

Corpus Christie, Tex., L. U. 1423.—The General President submitted to the General Executive Board a report of the loss sustained by members of Local Union No. 1423 in the recent storm. The sum of $500 was appropriated for the relief of the sufferers.

September 20, 1919.

The fourth quarterly 1919 meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order by General President Hutcheson on the above date. All members present with the exception of General Secretary Duffy, who was in Washington, D. C., attending a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Second General Vice-President Lakey acted as Secretary of the General Executive Board in the absence of Secretary Duffy.

A complete and detailed report of the Montreal, Que., Can., strike was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board, and after careful consideration, was given the entire report, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the relief of the men involved.

Sorel, Que., Can., L. U. 761.—After considering a report as to conditions existing in Sorel, the General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $1,500 for the relief of men on strike. Same to be expended and accounted for as per previous instructions.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. 1867.—A report was submitted to the General Executive Board also list of men on strike and dates they answered roll call. After consideration of same, the sum of $204.50 was appropriated for the relief of the men involved.

New York, N. Y., District Council.—A communication and schedule of inquiries was received in connection with their trade movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, five days per week of 40 hours, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later, as reports are made to the General Office.

Brothers Brindell, Kelso and Couzins properly credentialed by the New York District Council, appeared before the Board, advising that body the full details in connection with conditions existing at the present time in their district. A request for an appropriation was made at this time to be expended for organizing purpose in anticipation of the proposed trade movement. The sum of $5,000 was appropriated by the General Executive Board, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

October 16, 1919.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts for the quarter ending September 30, 1919, was taken up and continued throughout the day.

October 17, 1919.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 18, 1919.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Two committees appeared before the General Executive Board relative to the consolidation of the Local Unions comprising the Boston District Council. Brothers Milton of Local Union No. 889; Delore, of Local Union No. 777; Quessing, of Local Union No. 544 and Smith, of Local Union No. 1653, represented the Local Unions in opposition to the consolidation, while Brothers Curley, President of the Boston District Council; Elliott, Chairman of the Executive Board and Gould, Treasurer of the Boston District Council, appeared in favor of the consolidation. Both committees discussed the subject at considerable length after which President Hutcheson announced that the Board would stand adjourned until Monday morning.

October 20, 1919.

The consolidation of the Boston District Council Local Unions was again taken up. Both committees being present.

It was shown that the Boston District Council submitted a plan for the consolidation of the 31 Local Unions in Boston and requested the approval of the General President. The plan of consolidation was approved by the General President. After hearing both committees the General Executive Board approved the action of the Boston District Council and the action of the General President and directed the Boston District Council to proceed with the consolidation.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 21, 1919.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 22, 1919.

General Secretary Duffy returned from Washington, D. C., where he had been attending a conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

Brother C. H. Percival, of Local Union No. 1305, Fall River, Mass., and Brother Louis Biller, of Local Union No. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., appeared before the General Executive Board relative to amending Section 29, Paragraph "C" of the General Laws of the United Brotherhood, requesting endorsement of same by the Board and asking that it be sent to referendum vote of our membership as soon as possible.

After due consideration, the Board decided to refer it to the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood. However, that part of the amendment proposing that permission be granted to use other than the English language in discussion and debate in their Local meetings, the Board believes that it would be to the benefit of the membership to do so.

October 23, 1919.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

Board Members Blackmore and Guerin, together with Second General Vice-President Lakey were appointed a committee to attend a conference between representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brotherhood of Painters and the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Carpenters to bring about, if possible, a settlement of the controversy existing over the claims of jurisdiction.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 1705 (Boxmakers.)—After a review of the reports as to conditions existing at present, the Board made an appropriation of $3,000 for the relief of the men on strike. Same to be distributed and accounted for as per previous instructions.

Stratford, Ont., Can., L. U. 1990.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective October 27, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Winston Salem, N. C., L. U. 1942.—Movement for an increase in wages from 58c per hour, 9-hour day, to 68½c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective October 20, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

The quarterly report of the General President was made to the General Executive Board and was referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

October 24, 1919.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. 115.—A review of all the papers in the claim account of the death of Joseph J. Clinton was made and in view of the circumstances as explained, the General Executive Board ordered same paid.

The refusal of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to approve the tentative agreement drawn up by the representatives of that organization and the representatives of the United Brotherhood when the American Federation of Labor Convention was in session at Atlantic City last June, was placed before the Board by the General President, and after a further request by the representatives of the Iron Workers to reopen the case a committee of three was appointed to confer with a like committee of the Iron Workers and report back results reached.

Quebec, Que., Can., L. U. 730.—Request for an appropriation of $400 for organizing purpose was referred to the General President for further investigation.

Toronto, Ont., Can., L. U. 1820.—Request for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing purpose was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Corpus Christi, Tex., L. U. 1423.—A full accounting was received from the Local Union for the appropriation made for the relief of their members who suffered losses in the recent storm. Filed for future reference.

Aransas Pass, Tex., L. U. 2111.—A full accounting was received for the appropriation made for the relief of the storm sufferers and filed for future reference.

Roanoke, Va., L. U. 319.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied, matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 1523.—The General Executive Board considered the schedule of the Local calling for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter was referred to the General Secretary to notify them of their violation of the General Laws in the payment of monthly dues.

International Falls, Minn., L. U. 258.—Request of Local for an appropriation was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to General President Hutcheson for his consideration.

Cleveland, O., L. U. 1342.—The General Executive Board, after a review of the schedule filed by the above Local and reports of the Cleveland District Council, granted an appropriation of $500 for organizing purpose, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Savannah, Ga., L. U. 256.—The request of the Locals for an appropriation of $1,500 to be expended for organizing purposes was denied.

October 25, 1919.

San Antonio, Tex., L. U. 14.—Request for an appropriation to cover the damages to tools of a member of that Local working in Rockport, Tex., at the time of the gulf storm. Request denied in view of the fact that the appropriation made to Corpus Christi was for the immediate relief of the sufferers and not for individual losses.

Appeal of the Massachusetts State Council from the decision of the General President, relative to Local Union affiliating with the State Council. After a review of the papers in the case, the General Executive Board sustained the ruling of the General President.

Appeal of Local Union No. 576, Pine Bluff, Ark., from a decision of the General President in the case of J. B. Tolson was dismissed as the General Executive Board sustained the decision as rendered by the General President.

The General Executive Board considered all the papers in the case of Herbert Vanderbilt vs. Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J., in which an appeal was taken from the decision of General President Hutcheson to the General Executive Board by H. Vanderbilt. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John L. Burns from the decision of the General President in the case of John L. Burns vs. Local Union No. 1760, Pascagoula, Miss. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John Russel from the decision of the General President in the case of John Russell vs. the New York and Vicinity District Council. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Appeal of William S. Muir from the decision of the General President to the General Executive Board in the case of William S. Muir vs. the New York and Vicinity District Council. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Appeal of William O'Grady from the decision of the General President to the General Executive Board in the case of William O'Grady vs. the New York and Vicinity District Council. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

The special committee appointed to confer with the International Officers of the Iron Workers, relative to a tentative agreement over jurisdictional work, reported that the Executive Board of the Iron Workers desired to meet with the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as soon as possible. The General Executive Board arranged to hold a conference with the Executive Board of the Iron Workers tonight at 8:00 o'clock at the Carpenters' Headquarters.

October 27, 1919.

Appeal of J. H. McDonald from the decision of the General President in the case of J. H. McDonald vs. the Fall Cities District Council, Louisville, Ky. Decision of the General President sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union No. 1053 vs. Milwaukee District Council to the General Executive Board. Decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Boston District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Local Union No. 443 vs. the Boston District Council. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., from the decision of the General President in the case of Thos. H. Gant vs. Local Union No. 977. The Board sustains the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Appeal of James W. Sharrock from the decision of the General President to the General Executive Board in the case of Mack, Layland, Nelson, Knapp, Welch et al., vs. the Wayne County District Council, Detroit, Mich. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

The Board considered the reports received from the Montreal District Council as to conditions existing at the present time, after which an appropriation of $5,356 was made for the relief of those men now on strike.

Two Rivers, Wis., L. U. 1600.—Request of Local for additional benefits for relief of men on strike was considered by the General Executive Board, after which the request was denied.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 2088.—Request received from Local Union for strike benefits. The matter was referred to the General President for investigation.

Sorel, Que., Can., L. U. 761.—Report received from Local Union No. 761, relative to conditions of their strike. The Board granted an appropriation of $1,404 for those men on strike answering roll call daily.

An appropriation was granted for the relief of those members of Local Union No. 2003, Waynesboro, Pa., on strike and answering roll call daily.

The report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove for the third quarter, 1919, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the sub-committee of the General Executive Board to the Coopers' International Union Convention was received and filed.

The committee appointed to investigate charges against former Financial Secretary F. E. Kline of Local Union No. 841, Carbondale, Ill., reported that the Local Union found him guilty and fined him accordingly and suspended him for a short period.

Report of Delegate John Briggs to the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

October 28, 1919.

Appeal of Victor B. Hanson, of Local Union No. 523, Keokuk, Ia., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for disability donation. After a review of all the facts in the case it was referred back to the General Treasurer to re-open and make a further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union No. 306, Newark, N. J., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Frederick L. Chandler. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained as the due book shows that F. L. Chandler went in arrears September 30, 1917, and did not square up in full until after the disability. Appeal dismissed.

Montgomery County District Council, Dayton, O.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c per hour to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Cal.—Report of lock-out was made to the General Executive Board, and after consideration of same, the matter was referred to the General President and member of the Board from that district for further investigation.

The balance of the Kirby Memorial Fund was ordered held in trust by the General Treasurer until the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood.

Bay Counties District Council (Millmen) San Francisco, Cal.—Movement for an increase in wages of $1 per day in mill department and $2 per day in sash and door department, effective January 1, 1920. Paragraph "H" of Section 58 of our General Laws not having been complied with, the General Executive Board refuses to approve the demands.

Pittsburgh, Kans., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Sanction

denied inasmuch as Paragraph "H" of Section 58 had not been complied with.

Passaic, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Johnston, N. Y., Fulton County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds of the General Office will warrant, as reports are made to the Gneeral Office.

Paterson, N. J., District Council.—Movement for a wage of 70c per hour, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial assistance to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Movement of the Berkshire County District Council, North Adams, Mass., for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, referred to the General Secretary to secure latest detailed information as the date set for movement to become effective has passed.

Little Rock, Ark., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages. In view of the fact that the date the movement was to become effective has passed, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the latest detailed information.

Savannah, Ga., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Fort Smith, Ark., L. U. 71.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 21, 1919. Referred to the General Secretary to secure present status of movement.

Jersey City, N. J., L. U. 118.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Teague, Tex., L. U. 130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 71c to 87½c per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Staunton, Ill., L. U. 156.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective October 9th. In view of the fact that the date on which the movement is to become effective has passed, the matter is referred to the General Secretary to secure present status of the movement.

Dallas, Tex., L. U. 198.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective November 11, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Lafayette, Ind., L. U. 211.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Grand Junction, Colo., L. U. 244.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour. Official sanction granted when Paragraph "I" of Section 58 has been complied with. Movement to become effective November 15, 1919.

Vincennes, Ind., L. U. 274.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Canton, Ill., L. U. 293.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. 367.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective October 15, 1919. In view of the fact that the date on which the movement was to have become effective has passed, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the present status of the movement.

Edwardsville, Ill., L. U. 378.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective January 1, 1920, and $1 per hour after March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Richmond, Va., L. U. 388.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c per hour to 80c per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Lewiston, Idaho, L. U. 398.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective December 28, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Painesville, O., L. U. 404.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 425.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Sanctioned under the usual terms and conditions when the Local Union complies with the provisions of Section 58 of the General Laws.

Lawrence, Kans., L. U. 458.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Nyack, N. Y., L. U. 474.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective November 11, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Walsenburg, Colo., L. U. 475.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective November 25, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Barre, Vt., L. U. 481.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for a sliding scale of wages, matter referred to the General Secretary to secure detailed information.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. 518.—Movement for a graded scale of wages for finishing and repairing of floors. Referred to the General Secretary to secure further detailed information.

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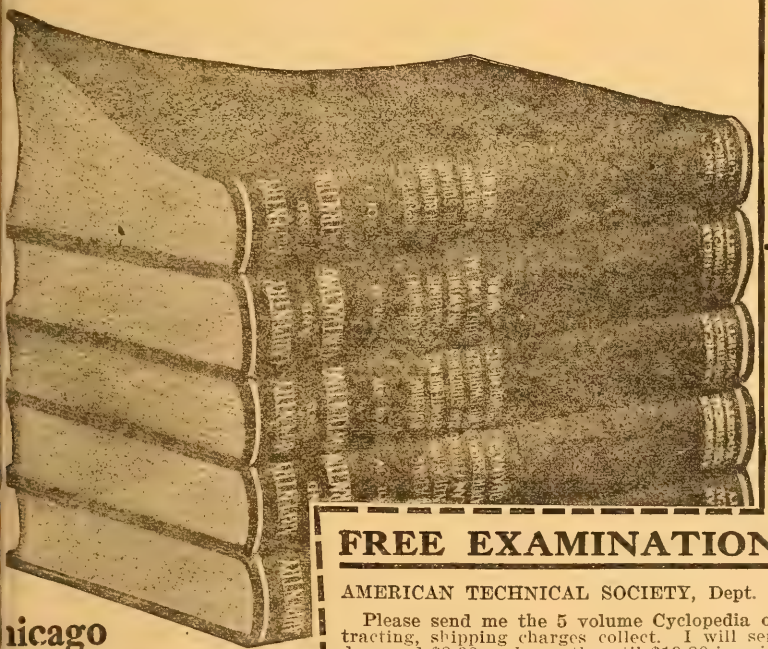

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Coshocton, O., L. U. 525.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective October 21, 1919. In view of the fact that the date on which the movement was to have become effective has past, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the present status of the movement.

Ithaca, N. Y., L. U. 603.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Boise, Idaho, L. U. 635.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective October 27, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Clovis, N. M., L. U. 671.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective November 12, 1919. Official sanction granted when all the provisions of Section 58 of the General Laws have been fully complied with.

Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 710.—Movement for union conditions. Effective December 12, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Zanesville, O., L. U. 716.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective November 17, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Mansfield, O., L. U. 735.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective April 1, 1920. Matter laid over until the January meeting of the General Executive Board.

Mascoutah, Ill., L. U. 765.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Watsonville, Cal., L. U. 771.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Sequin, Tex., L. U. 796.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective October 23, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Zeigler, Ill., L. U. 805.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective November 19, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Olney, Ill., L. U. 840.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Sunbury, Pa., L. U. 838.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

McPherson, Kans., L. U. 964.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective November 22, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Wichita Falls, Tex., L. U. 977.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective November 23, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Miami, Fla., L. U. 993.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81¼c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

The report of the special committee of the General Executive Board who ended a conference between representatives of the United Brothrhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America and the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America was made to the General Executive Board and was referred to the General President to take up with the other trades involved for presentation to the American Federation of Labor.

North Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 1777.—The strike report of the above Local was considered by the General Executive Board and an appropriation of $650 was made for the relief of the members involved.

The renewal of the bond of the General Secretary was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Muskogee, Okla., L. U. 1072.—Movement for an increase in wages effective January 1, 1920. Sanction denied inasmuch as Paragraph "H" of Section 58 of our General Laws was not complied with.

Marshalltown, Ia., L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Port Jefferson, N. Y., L. U. 1135.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Coffeyville, Kans., L. U. 1212.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour. In view of the fact that the date set for the movement to become effective has passed, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure present status of the movement.

Manistee, Mich., L. U. 1226.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective November 10, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Deer Lodge, Mont., L. U. 1229.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted when Paragraph "I" of Section 58 has been complied with.

Oneida, N. Y., L. U. 1243.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective November 15, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Abilene, Tex., L. U. 1281. Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Keyport, N. J., L. U. 1374.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Sheridan, Wyo., L. U. 1384.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. 899.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 1411.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective October 15, 1919. In view of the fact that the date set for the movement to become effective has passed, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the present status of the demands.

Keansburg, N. J., L. U. 1549.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective November 1, 1919, and 80c per hour after March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Three Rivers, Mich., L. U. 1551.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective October 25, 1919. In view of the fact that the date on which the movement was to have become effective has passed, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the present status of the movement.

Salamanca, N. Y., L. U. 1552.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective November 15, 1919. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1564 (Furniture Workers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 38c 9¾ hours to 52½c and the 8-hour day, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Scotts Bluff, Neb., L. U. 1608.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—Movement for an increase in wages from 37c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Eldorado, Ill., L. U. 1771. Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c per hour, effective December 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Douglas, Wyo., L. U. 1773.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Bowling Green, O., L. U. 1806.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective November 23, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Wood River, Ill., L. U. 1808.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective December 1, 1919, and $1 per hour after March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Madill, Okla., L. U. 1827.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Bellville, Tex., L. U. 1865.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective October 21, 1919. In view of the fact that the date on which the movement was to have become effective has passed, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the present status of the movement.

Carmel, Cal., L. U. 1890.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 87½c per hour, effective November 22, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Shelbyville, Ill., L. U. 1892.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Mineral Wells, Tex., L. U. 1920.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Chanute, Kans., L. U. 1926.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Sand Springs, Okla., L. U. 1936.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Rocky Ford, Colo., L. U. 1957.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective November 1, 1919. Official sanction granted.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 1971.—Movement for an increase in wages from 46c, 50c, 54c, 56c, 60c, 62c and 64c to 25c per hour increase over present rates. Since the movement calls for sliding scale of wages, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure full details. Movement to become effective October 15th and since the date has passed to secure a present status of demands.

Atchison, Kans., L. U. 1980.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Paducah, Ky., L. U. 2049.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective August 9, 1919. Referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

Houston, Tex., L. U. 2052.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective October 1, 1919. Since the date on which the movement was to have become effective is passed, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

Washington, D. C., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office, providing Section 58 of the General Laws is fully complied with.

Longview, Tex., L. U. 1097.—Movement for an increase in wages previously submitted to the General Executive Board by correspondence, to become effective September 3, 1919, was referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

Dubuque, Ia.—The demands of Local Union No. 579 on one employer in the jurisdiction of the Local was considered by the General Ex-

ecutive Board after which the correspondence and schedule of inquiries was referred to the General President and General Secretary in order that the matter may be taken up with the officials of the firm in question.

The General Executive Board, after considering the report of T. P. Menton, Secretary-Treasurer and Organizer of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters as to conditions existing in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 579, Dubuque, Ia., made an appropriation of $500 for the relief of the men involved.

An invitation was received by the General Executive Board from the St. Louis Carpenters District Council to attend a reception in honor of the returned soldiers on November 21, 1919. Same accepted with thanks of the Board and as many as possibly can will attend if business will permit.

October 29, 1919.

Communication received from the Brunswick, Ga., District Council, relative to not receiving proper support of the Local Unions comprising the District Council. After a review of the entire matter, the General Executive Board referred same to the General President for investigation and action.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective December 29, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Waco, Tex., L. U. 622.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

De Kalb, Ill., L. U. 965.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Communication received from the American Federation of Labor, relative to contributing to the special fund for carrying on the co-operative plan. Received and filed.

San Antonio, Tex., L. U. 2169.—Telegram received from the Local Union to the effect that their members were out on strike. Same referred to the General President to send a representative of the General Office as soon as possible.

Santa Clara Valley District Council, Santa Clara Valley, Cal.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c and 87½c to $1 per hour for millmen, effective December 1, 1919. The General Executive Board refused to endorse this movement, as conditions at present do not warrant favorable action, owing to the fact that the movement would involve the Bay Counties District Council without consent of that body.

Rockport, Tex., L. U. 984.—The General Executive Board considered the report as to losses sustained by members during the recent storm in the Gulf Coast District, after which an appropriation of $250 was made to assist those members who lost their tools in the storm.

Balboa, C. Z., Panama, L. U. 913.—Resolution received in which protest is made to the organizing of Local Union No. 2129 located at Panama, Republic of Panama. After consideration, the matter was referred to the General President for investigation.

Appeal for financial assistance on behalf of the Cigar Makers' International Union, received from the American Federation of Labor. Received and filed.

Twin City Carpenters' District Council, St. Paul, Minn.—Correspondence was considered by the General Executive Board relative to appropriation made for the relief of men on the strike, and in which exceptions were taken to the report of the auditor who made a report in connection with the unaccounted portion of the remittances sent for the relief of men on strike. The General Executive Board reaffirmed its former action in this case as accepting full accounting as already made.

Communications were considered by the General Executive Board received from the Winnipeg District Council by members who were out of the city during the time strike pay was being distributed, and did not receive their benefits. Letters referred to the General Secretary to check up with the strike rolls received and report findings to the General Executive Board.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 276.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective January 15, 1920. Official sanction and financial aid granted under the usual terms and conditions with the understanding that the movement is to become effective at the expiration of their present agreement, July 10, 1920.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are later made to the General Office.

Lake Geneva, Wis., L. U. 290.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bozeman, Mont., L. U. 557.—Movement for an increase in wages from 81½c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Norris City, Ill., L. U. 1590.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Miami, Fla., L. U. 993.—Request for permission to call members on strike to assist movement in city for union conditions. Referred to the General President and member of the General Executive Board of the Fourth District for investigation.

Marine City, Mich., L. U. 1974.—Report of conditions existing was considered by the General Executive Board and the sum of $400 was appropriated for the relief of the men involved in the movement.

New York, N. Y., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during January and February, 1919, for relief of men on strike.

Bridgeport, Conn., District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during January and February, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 1456.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the months of May and July for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Seattle, Wash., Puget Sound District Council.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the month of March, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Binghampton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Full accounting received for money appropriated during the month of August, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Des Moines, Ia., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriation made during the month of August, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Halifax, N. S., Can., L. U. 83.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of May and June, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Livermore Falls, Me., L. U. 1963.—Full accounting received for appropriation made during the month of July, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Syracuse, N. Y., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of May, June and July, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

New Orleans, La., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during January and February, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Des Moines, Ia., L. U. 106.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of April and May, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116. Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of February and March, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., L. U. 308.—Full accounting received for appropriation made during the month of April, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Albany, N. Y., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of May and June, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Wayne County District Council, Detroit, Mich.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of January and February, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Newton, Mass., District Council. Full accounting received for appropriations made during July, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of August, September and October, 1918, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

St. Paul, Minn., Twin Cities District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the month of May, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Princeton, N. J., L. U. 781.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of June and July, 1919, for relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—Full accounting made for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Toronto, Ont., Can., L. U. 1756.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the month of July for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., District Council.—Full accounting received for the appropriations made during the months of May, June and July, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made during the months of January, February, March and April, 1919, for the relief of men on strike Received and filed.

San Jose, Cal., Santa Clara District Council —The General Executive Board considered the request of the District Council relative to furthering the use of Union Labeled caskets and after discussion recommends, that wherever possible, Union Made caskets be used.

Montgomery, Ala., District Council.—Full accounting received for money appropriated during the months of July and August, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

Little Rock, Ark., Local Union No. 1822.—Full accounting received for moneys appropriated during the months of August and September, 1919, for the relief of men on strike. Received and filed.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Wednesday, January 14, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,

Secretary.

Union Made Caskets

At the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Bakersfield, Cal., October 7th, the following resolution was presented by J. F. Cambains of Millmen's Local Union No. 262, San Jose, Cal.:

Whereas, The coffin industry, in the state of California, is constantly increasing and has already assumed such proportions that hundreds of millmen, painters, trimmers, teamsters and lumber handlers are employed in this industry; and,

Whereas, These workers have been compelled to work under non-union conditions, at small wages with long hours, while untold profiteering in the coffin business has been going on at the expense of these workers; and,

Whereas, A very large part of the output of these factories is paid for with money earned in strictly union employment and therefore if union labor refused its patronage to all factories unless they were unionized, the owners would be required to unionize or suffer a tremendous loss; and,

Whereas, Successful efforts have recently been made in unionizing several of the largest coffin factories in the state, and arrangements have been made for the use of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in these factories; and,

Whereas, Placing these factories on a strictly union basis, will tend to cause them a financial loss, unless they are protected against unfair competition with the non-union factories, that are operating under a vastly different condition of wages, hours and general working conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that in order to conserve the best interests of its members, all affiliated Councils and unions insist that only such coffins be purchased by union men and women as bear the Union Label, which is the only guarantee that the same are manufactured under decent conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That each affiliated Council be requested to send an authorized representative to the undertakers or distributors of coffins in their locality, to endeavor to promote the sale of union made coffins; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate with the international officers of the various unions and ask that where funeral benefits are allowed, that stipulations be made that the money be expended for union made coffins only.

Brother P. H. McCarthy, General President of the State Building Trades Council, at the Nineteenth Annual Convention, referring to this matter, said in part:

"I cannot refrain from calling the attention of this Convention to a business which is carried on in flagrant violation of every union rule and regulation. I refer to the manufacture of coffins and caskets. I need make no apology for referring to this subject for it is one which concerns every member of Organized Labor. The coffin is one of those commodities as indispensable as it is unpopular. Death must come to all of us, and death necessitates burial and a coffin. For years past the members of Organized Labor religiously have refrained from wearing non-union apparel and have shunned every other known product of non-union labor. After a life devoted to the cause of labor, the hallowed remains of the faithful votary are buried in a non-union coffin. I am certain that if they knew the fate in store for them, many of our good union men and women would refuse to die or, at least, they would die most reluctantly.

"There can be no doubt that if union labor refused its patronage to these factories unless they were unionized, the owners would be compelled either to unionize or to close their doors. In a measure, therefore, union labor is responsible for the conditions prevailing in these establishments, and it behooves union labor to take immediate steps to ameliorate these obnoxious conditions. We, of the building industry, should have a certain sympathy with the unfortunate employes of the coffin factories. The manufacture of coffins and caskets involves mill work, cabinet work, painting, graining, varnishing, upholstering and other work similar to that which is done in and about buildings. It is lamentable that those engaged in a craft requiring such qualifications should submit to industrial slavery.

"We know that some of the manufacturers are willing to unionize their establishments provided their business rivals are induced to take similar steps. But it is idle to expect any reform while union men and women and their friends permit their dead to be buried in coffins manufactured in these non-union factories. The same policies and reasons which induce those affiliated with Organized Labor to spurn other non-union products should cause them to refuse coffins constructed in these establishments.

"I recommend that this Convention take such action as it may deem most effective to remedy the intolerable condition to which I have referred, and I suggest that this Convention direct the State Building Trades Council to communicate with the State Federation of Labor, the Labor Councils and Central Labor Bodies and Labor Unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, and also with the benevolent and fraternal organizations in this state, calling their attention to the evil which I have exposed and urging them to assist us in our effort to abate it."

This matter was laid before our General Executive Board at its session, held at this office, October 15-29, by First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for their action and they recommended that wherever possible, union made caskets be used and that the General Secretary call the attention of our members to it in our official Journal, "The Carpenter."

Rejects Plan of One Big Union

By a vote of 132 to 8 the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor rejected a One Big Union resolution. Under the existing laws of the American Federation of Labor the members of the iron working unions, for instance, can vote to merge their unions into one organization, but this fact was ignored by the One Big Union advocates, who wanted the State Federation to "go on record as favoring the amalgamation of the various craft unions affiliated with the A. F. of L." The resolution also provided for a referendum vote of the federation's affiliates.

The Success Family

The father of Success is Work.

The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense.

Some of the other boys are Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm and Co-operation.

The oldest daughter is Character.

Some of her sisters are Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Courtesy, Care, Economy, Sincerity and Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity.

Get acquainted with the "old man" and you will be able to get along pretty well with the rest of the family.

The Few

The easy roads are crowded,
And the level roads are jammed;;
The pleasant little rivers
With the drifting folks are crammed.
But off yonder where it's rocky,
Where you get a better view,
You will find the ranks are thinning
And the travelers are few.
Where the goin's smooth and pleasant
You will always find the throng,
For the many, more's the pity,
Seem to like to drift along.
But the steps that call for courage,
And the task that's hard to do
In the end results in glory
For the never wavering few.

—Edgar A. Guest.

False Report

It has been reported that New Bedford union carpenters were working for the Abathaw Construction Company, however, we are informed by the Secretary of the Carpenters' District Council of New Bedford, Mass., that there is no truth in the matter, while the carpenters of that union were offered more money by this company, they refused same, and are still loyal to the United Brotherhood.

The road of the Thrift leads to Easy Street. Buy W. S. S.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

GEORGIA—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Luizer, 1203 33rd St., E. Savannah, Ga.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison St., Hammond, Ind.

IOWA—President, Wm. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St.., Mason City, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

LOUISIANA—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS—President, Wm. A. Rossley, 5 City View St., Worcester, Mass.; Secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN—President, James Sharrock, 333 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High St., Jackson, Mich.

MONTANA—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second Ave., Billings; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

NEW JERSEY—President, George W. Adams, 658 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

NEW YORK—President, Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford St., Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

OHIO—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

OKLAHOMA—President, G. W. Morgan, Okmulgee, Okla.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 906 5th Ave., N. E. Ardmore, Okla.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Pat Green, 374½ McKay St., N. E. Ottawa, Ont., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Jackson, 18 Bloomfield Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

PENNSYLVANIA—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 2644 S. Juniper St., Philapelphia, Pa.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, V. Francoeur, Ste Anne, Que., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amhurst St., Montreal, Que., Can.

RHODE ISLAND—President, Perry B. Dawley, 18 Levin St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward S. King, 31 Gilmore St., Providence, R. I.

TEXAS—President, Tom F. Bays, Labor Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Roberts, Box 487, Dallas, Tex.

UTAH—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON—President, Chas. E. Evans, 1620 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. M. Sharp, 9003 8th Ave., South Seattle, Wash.

WISCONSIN—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

WYOMING—President, E. O. Creger, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37523	Frank W. Rhoades	37	18	4	Apoplexy	$ 75.00
37524	Chalmer McFadden	55	2	1	Hemorrhage	25.00
37525	Maren J. Frederickson	91	22	4	Rheumatism	75.00
37526	John H. Brown	117	16	5	Tuberculosis	125.00
37527	Charles Westphal	117	11	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
37528	Margaret A. Plumley	207	3	0	Nephritis	75.00
37529	James McGill	277	7	1	Endocarditis	300.00
37530	John C. Dean	281	9	9	Myocarditis	300.00
37531	Mary E. Kale	335	9	3	Carcinoma	75.00
37532	Carrie Heyes	366	13	8	Abscess	75.00
37533	Caroline Brockschmidt	367	19	3	Carcinoma	75.00
37534	Ida Singer	416	5	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
37535	Daniel N. Webster	547	8	4	Bright's disease	75.00
37536	Joseph Shultz	831	18	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
37537	Herman Lowenstein	698	8	8	Peritonitis	300.00
37538	W. H. Sharp	993	16	1	Apoplexy	125.00
37539	Mary I. Schneider	1193	6	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
37540	Hendrick Hendricksen	1456	14	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
37541	Allen Ford	1769	2	3	Accidental	25.00
37542	Wm. H Haislip	132	8	5	Carcinoma	75.00
37543	Frank J. Nolte	132	17	6	Heart disease	300.00
37544	Louise M. Kask	162	13	10	Cancer	75.00
37545	Margaret Gibson	162	2	11	Heart disease	50.00
37546	Gertrude Adams	166	6	5	Pneumonia	75.00
37547	Wm. W. Douglass	201	14	0	Hemorrhage	125.00
37548	Lilly Hogg	318	2	1	Nephritis	50.00
37549	Jacob Boettle	359	12	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
37550	Frieda Mamberg	376	13	1	Pneumonia	75.00
37551	Oleva Deluca	490	13	1	*Killed in action	50.00
37552	Cicero McEvers	904	16	2	Carcinoma	300.00
37553	John Hillsap	1028	10	9	Apoplexy	300.00
37554	Joseph Vogler	1184	1	6	Fractured skull	50.00
37555	Mary C. Robertson	1437	1	11	Tuberculosis	25.00
37556	Amelia Veith	1453	13	0	Paralysis	75.00
37557	Ayon Louis (Dis.)	1750	3	10	Accidental	200.00
37558	Hyman Yudkowsky	1750	5	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
37559	Anton E. Renden	1808	2	4	Anemia	25.00
37560	Barbara A. Alden	1895	1	0	Tuberculosis	25.00
37561	Pierce Howell	1972	1	5	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
37562	Hilaire Gagnon	7	14	2	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
37563	Pearl O. Babcock	7	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
37564	Jane McIntyre	7	20	5	Acute gastritis	75.00
37565	John F. Bloodgood	15	16	9	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
37566	Elizabeth A. Daniels	62	29	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
37567	Mary Hokanson	62	21	10	Colitis	75.00
37568	Edna L. Fitzgerald	72	1	8	Pneumonia	25.00
37569	Frank Walther (Dis.)	75	10	4	Accidental	400.00
37570	John Baughman	75	6	9	Accidental	400.00
37571	Harriett Mills	141	14	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
37572	Robert Bruesser	171	1	8	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
37573	John Casey	185	2	6	Carcinoma	25.00
37574	Robert M. Armstrong (Dis.)	206	2	6	Accidental	100.00
37575	George B. White	261	5	3	Neuritis	300.00
37576	Anthony Vallario	261	6	10	Septicemia	300.00
37577	Claude Shaw	331	2	1	Heart disease	100.00
37578	Frances Till	369	6	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
37579	James F. Stratton	434	12	11	Nephritis	125.00
37580	Peter D. McDonald	441	14	6	Accidental	400.00
37581	Charles R. Lawrence	456	6	7	Convulsions	300.00
37582	Nettie S. De Vore	724	2	1	Dilitation of stomach	50.00
37583	Mary Agnes Bouregois	778	3	8	Nephritis	75.00
37584	Mary McLaughlin	791	4	0	Carcinoma	75.00
37585	Chas. Karnelius Jacobson	791	6	5	Accidental	200.00
37586	Nellien J. Pfeifer	898	15	11	Shock	75.00
37587	Walter A. Caughell	1168	12	3	Influenza	300.00
37588	Katherine V. Lott	1602	20	10	Cancer	75.00
37589	Thomas G. Trenary	1665	8	3	Heart disease	300.00
37590	Elizabeth A. Carmen	1837	1	4	Typhoid fever	25.00
37591	Dorathea Bolz	1	25	5	Bright's disease	75.00
37592	Henry Wichman	1	32	7	Cancer	300.00
37593	Ludwig Michalek	11	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
37594	Ellen A. Gans	80	13	1	Nephritis	75.00
37595	Walfred Anderson	87	2	5	*Killed in action	20.50
37596	Anna M. Brown	129	3	2	Carcinoma	75.00
37597	Ester F. Fultz	132	17	2	Heart disease	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37598	Richard Groll	181	7	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
37599	Mathew Robinson	211	18	4	Hemorrhage	125.00
37600	Mary A. Clement	432	10	8	Asphyxiation	75.00
37601	Katherine Rich	438	17	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
37602	Wm. T. Dair	450	17	8	Pneumonia	300.00
37603	John H. Faust	594	11	0	Heart trouble	300.00
37604	Joseph Fleury	859	6	11	Edema of lungs	300.00
37605	Christian Ruemelin	1164	24	7	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
37606	Fred C. Johnson	1184	1	5	Accidental	50.00
37607	Leonard Carlson	1306	1	6	Influenza	50.00
37608	Katie Supina	2090	3	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
37609	Wm. H. Brokate	55	20	4	Angina pectoris	300.00
37610	Peter Keeling	142	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
37611	Mary A. Maple	143	1	2	Carcinoma	25.00
37612	Charles J. Anderson	171	9	10	Endocarditis	300.00
37613	James W. Riley	211	6	3	Heart trouble	300.00
37614	Mary E. Schrimsher	253	4	0	Apoplexy	75.00
37615	George Thrope	262	1	5	Nephritis	50.00
37616	Gustav Knaffla	414	16	5	Cancer	300.00
37617	Mary E. Needham	448	21	4	Myocarditis	75.00
37618	Alice Beaudet	547	13	0	Carcinoma of liver	75.00
37619	Olga C. Lewis	792	5	4	Bright's disease	75.00
37620	Samuel W. Yonker	1207	27	4	Hemorrhage	300.00
37621	Andrew B. Snell	15	8	5	Nephritis	300.00
37622	Johanna iDngwerth	64	4	0	Nephritis	75.00
37623	Emma L. Snyder	183	16	3	Myocarditis	75.00
37624	Mary De Cola	273	10	0	Nephritis	75.00
37625	George E. Bowman	483	16	6	Carcinoma	300.00
37626	Joseph Nadean	483	15	5	Myocarditis	300.00
37627	Oliver A. Emmons	528	2	3	Nephritis	25.00
37628	John S. Stephens	554	28	5	Nephritis	300.00
37629	Kinzy W. Davis	561	19	0	Carcinoma	300.00
37630	James T. Sterling	682	14	2	Nephritis	125.00
37631	Nettie E. Bryant	921	17	2	Cancer	75.00
37632	Mary L. Rondean	952	17	2	Gall stones	75.00
37633	Dessa Lee Lockwood	1172	14	5	Myocarditis	75.00
37634	Anna B. Bacon	1302	10	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
37635	Martha E. Eady	1426	6	7	Insanity	75.00
37636	Mike Roznowski	1456	1	4	Pneumonia	50.00
37637	Catherine Tierney	1593	16	5	Blood poisoning	75.00
37638	August Burquist	1709	1	8	Influenza	50.00
37639	Ignazio Liotta	45	1	8	Homicide	50.00
37640	Elizabeth Schening	59	12	0	Apoplexy	75.00
37641	Victorine R. Pare	134	4	9	Cancer	75.00
37642	Lurana G. Philips	154	17	4	Cancer	75.00
37643	Jacob W. Swanson	363	2	9	*Killed in action	50.00
37644	Harry C. Richmond (Dis.)	393	13	8	Accidental	400.00
37645	Mary Voigt	787	9	4	Cancer	75.00
37646	George W. Rothrock	900	8	11	Hemorrhage	300.00
37647	Ned Dowaliby (Dis.)	1082	4	9	Accidental	300.00
37648	John W. Hathaway	1156	8	5	Asthma	300.00
37649	Benjamin Secerson	1335	3	0	Cancer	150.00
37650	Sarah Nathanson	1879	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
37651	Caroline Neidermeyer	6	20	6	Hemorrhage	75.00
37652	Rose Layjoice	46	1	10	Cancer	25.00
37653	Clara Klein	47	7	2	Infection	75.00
37654	Gus L. Baker	74	7	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
37655	John Shetland	1573	20	7	Endocarditis	300.00
37656	James L. Ravencraft	98	14	1	Heart disease	300.00
37657	Grace A. Morley	105	17	4	Tumor	75.00
37658	John Kyle	139	18	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
37659	Anton Schneider	182	4	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
37660	Fred Tuttle	363	3	0	Accidental	150.00
37661	William Thomas	415	4	11	Cancer	200.00
37662	Eliza J. Maple	510	19	5	Heart disease	75.00
37663	Eva E. Gassett	779	11	6	Dilitation of heart	75.00
37664	Sigfred Peterson	917	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
37665	Rebecca Hoffman	1073	4	4	Sarcoma	75.00
37666	Albert H. Rohde	1314	16	10	Influenza	300.00
37667	Albert E. Hampel	61	10	0	Nephritis	175.25
37668	May Bell Dodge	61	10	0	Hemorrhage	75.00
37669	John A. Elwell	112	7	5	Senility	75.00
37670	Emma Maier	334	3	5	Nephritis	75.00
37671	Charles Bingert	355	5	1	Carcinoma	75.00
37672	Nels Helstrom	361	2	1	Pneumonia	100.00
37673	Gustav Wennerberg	787	20	4	Fractured skull	300.00
37674	Robert Young	757	9	2	Gall stones	300.00
37675	Robert L. Gowanlock	22	7	5	Accidental	300.00
37676	Percey Macdonald	55	6	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
37677	Robert Laing	80	7	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
37678	Alevander N. Ruddock	207	2	0	Accidental	50.00
37679	John Grandahl	448	3	0	Tuberculosis	150.00
37680	Jerry Rugh (Dis.)	830	17	11	Accidental	400.00
37681	Sam Cleveland	1193	17	2	Apoplexy	125.00
37682	Orville H. Lyon (Dis.)	1327	8	11	Accidental	400.00
37683	Godberg Hanson	1367	15	6	Diabetes	300.00
37684	John Fossum	1367	6	7	Asphyxiation	155.50
37685	John T. Gillis	1368	3	3	Cancer	150.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
37686	R. B. Clark	1816	8	1	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
37687	Alfred Routhier	33	14	3	Cancer	300.00
37688	Ellis L. Richards	142	2	11	Fractured skull	100.00
37689	Thomas J. Hall	171	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
37690	Ernest Huss	393	15	0	Nephritis	125.00
37691	August F. Swanson	448	12	11	Ulcer	300.00
37692	Joseph Miller	504	19	5	Myocarditis	300.00
37693	Margaret Jane Hamilton	536	15	9	Heart disease	75.00
37694	Albert Alquist	1098	1	2	Accidental	50.00
37695	James F. Bruce (Dis.)	1158	12	10	Accidental	400.00
37696	Nathan Kudner	1421	9	2	Pneumonia	300.00
37697	Henrietta Marriott	15	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
37698	Edwin A. Voit (Dis.)	22	12	10	Accidental	400.00
37699	Charlotte N. Walker	22	13	6	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
37700	Ethel Ryan	47	23	5	Heart disease	75.00
37701	Lavina F. Platt	53	11	0	Pneumonia	75.00
37702	Sarah A. Roddy	90	28	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
37703	Sadie Shettler	164	11	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
37704	Alexander E. Sprague	165	19	5	Nephritis	300.00
37705	Herman Vahldick	242	17	0	Heart disease	300.00
37706	Washington J. Brockner	299	2	9	Accidental	100.00
37707	Charles M. McNeely	302	13	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
37708	Wm. D. Ruffin	345	4	7	Cancer	200.00
37709	Nils Erickson	391	10	3	Acute dilitation	300.00
37710	Josephine Apgar	399	31	5	Diabetes	75.00
37711	Edna Stires	399	9	11	Carcinoma	75.00
37712	Alice E. Maxwell	450	6	0	Heart trouble	75.00
37713	Joseph Molnar	585	9	3	Myocarditis	300.00
37714	Alexander Wicks	585	21	3	Apoplexy	300.00
37715	Josephine Kaufman	633	16	11	Anemia	75.00
37716	Wm. H. Betts	746	11	1	Angina pectoris	125.00
37717	Howard Sturgis	1035	3	4	Heart disease	150.00
37718	Charles W. Strom	1307	3	3	Endocarditis	150.00
37719	Karl Strohl	1560	1	6	Sarcoma	50.00
37720	George E. Giles	1799	3	2	Accidental	200.00
37721	Clara Kneisel	427	11	0	Nephritis	75.00
37722	Emilie Kohnke	1	16	6	Hemorrhage	75.00
37723	Frederick Asmussen	1	18	7	Carcinoma	300.00
37724	Mary Mueller	1	11	6	Carcinoma	75.00
37725	Charles A. Baxter	81	2	11	Carcinoma	100.00
37726	Sarah A. Rockwood	193	16	5	Cancer	75.00
37727	Donald Monroe	257	13	5	Carcinoma	300.00
37728	Harvey Hanna	328	17	2	Cancer	300.00
37729	Wm. J. Cannon	388	2	4	Encephalitis	100.00
37730	Julia E. Slaughter	388	1	2	Suicide	25.00
37731	Charles Carlson	488	8	0	Accidental	300.00
37732	John Ebbers	692	19	4	Accidental	300.00
37733	Robert W. Jacobs	943	9	5	Septicemia	300.00
37734	Minnie Ervine	1670	3	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
37735	Elbert Reese	1687	7	4	Paralysis	75.00
37736	Catherine Nathaway	26	16	5	Carcinoma	75.00
37737	Anna M. Weilage	101	16	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
37738	Barbara Gerlach	101	1	9	Nephritis	25.00
37739	Mary C. Starker	101	18	9	Nephritis	75.00
37740	Grace Carter	122	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
37741	Wm. H. Watson	1056	30	5	Nephritis	300.00
37742	Howard H. Stiff	276	10	2	Paresis	300.00
37743	Louis Woerner	284	17	5	Nephritis	300.00
37744	Kalley Honeycutt	331	1	6	Nephritis	50.00
37745	Abraham Laudinsky	376	3	0	Accidental	200.00
37746	Hilda J. Ober	386	18	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
37747	John Dmochowski	488	2	6	*Killed in action	100.00
37748	Hollis L. Andrews	491	17	3	Carcinoma	125.00
37749	George W. Hixon	523	14	11	Dilated heart	125.00
37750	John A. Malcolm	547	13	10	Appendicitis	300.00
37751	Arthur G. Hall	603	7	2	Angina pectoris	300.00
37752	Francis R. Pettier	674	16	7	Sarcoma of liver	75.00
37753	Albert Sidney Clark (Dis.)	1296	4	8	Accidental	200.00
37754	Albert P. Peterson (Dis.)	1367	1	5	Accidental	50.00
37755	Margaret I. Hutter	1515	3	1	Nephritis	75.00
					Total	$37,051.25

*In U. S. Service.

103	Full beneficial claims	$24,326.25
26	Semi-beneficial claims	4,550.00
87	Wife's claims	2,225.00
16	Disability claims	5,950.00
232		$37,051.25

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR OCTOBER, 1919

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3774	G. F. Bowsher	16	6	0	Not filed within length of time	.....
3775	John H. Norell	519	2	6	Not filed within six months	.....

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
3776	Lizzie Zahl	945	16	10	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
3777	Niels Westergard	326	5	3	Not filed within six months...	300.00
3778	Anton Hux	539	21	11	Three months in arrears.....	300.00
3779	Margaret E. Atchison	1790	2	2	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	.....
3780	Lucy Muise	708	8	9	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
3781	Arthur Mooney	90	3	5	Not total disability.....	200.00
3782	Ole Anderson	1961	1	6	Three months in arrears.....	50.00
3783	Charles E. Maddy	1585	1	5	Three months in arrears.....	.....
3784	Godfred Bjork	65	3	3	Not filed within six months...	150.00
3785	Rual H. Johnson	165	4	4	Not filed within six months...	50.00
3786	John H. Noll	492	0	0	Not filed within two years....	.....
3787	Angus Carew	1588	0	0	Not a member one year.....	.....
3788	Mary Lechich	1261	12	9	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
3789	Samuel Rosenberg	163	14	2	Three months in arrears.....	300.00
3790	James O. Lucky	377	28	2	Not result of accidental injuries	400.00
3791	H. E. Cook	913	0	0	Not one year a member.....	.....
3792	Frank N. White (Dis.)	160	0	0	Not result of accidental injuries	.....
3793	Ida B. Gerhard	739	2	3	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	50.00
3794	Lawrence Ernst	1755	2	6	Six months in arrears.....	100.00
3795	Annie Gunner	318	1	9	.....	25.00

Some Facts to Consider

A recent issue of "News and Views of Stocks and Bonds" says:

The United States has only 6% of the population of the world and only 7% of the land and yet we produce:

20% of the world's supply of gold; 25% of the world's supply of wheat; 40% of the world's supply of iron and steel; 40% of the world's supply of lead; 40% of the world's supply of silver; 50% of the world's supply of zinc; 52% of the world's supply of coal; 60% of the world's supply of aluminum; 60% of the world's supply of copper; 60% of the world's supply of cotton; 66% of the world's supply of oil; 75% of the world's supply of corn; 85% of the world's supply of automobiles.

We also refine 80% of the copper and operate 40% of the world's rail roads.

Before the war we owed other nations $5,000,000,000. We have not only paid this debt, but foreign nations now owe us $10,000,000,000. We now hold the largest gold reserves of any nation in the world.

United States troops, backed by good United States brains and grit, delivered the "knockout" blow that ended the war.

How They Grow In Texas

George Slater, President of the Texas State Federation of Labor, returning from a trip to Ranger, said:

"One year ago Ranger had a population of 1,800. Today it has 40,000 and is still growing rapidly. A year ago there was not probably a union man among the skilled workers. It has today 10 unions and a Central Body. Carpenters' Union has a membership of 400 and a scale of $10 for 8 hours. Painters' Union with nearly 100 and Electricians' Union numbers 75. The banner union of Ranger is the Cooks and Waiters, with 400 members. It has a contract with every restaurant, and wages range from $21 per week, with meals, for girl members, to $65 and $75 for chefs."

A Bogus Label

The United Garment Workers of America are notifying the various trade unions that there is a bogus Garment Workers' Union Label appearing on the clothing market, and cautions members of Organized Labor and friends of the movement that the Garment Workers' Union Label appears with the number printed in red ink, except shirt and white duck Labels, which appear in black ink.

Working Women's Survey

Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has sent out a call to State Departments for aid in making a survey of the number of employed women in the United States who are supporting dependents and the average weekly salary of such women.

Her letter to the State Industrial Commissioners shows that a recent survey in one state brought out the fact that 3,779 women were supporting 7,206 children under the age of 16 years. About 71% of 51,361 wage earning women were receiving less than $14 per week.

Correspondence

Asks for Assistance

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Los Angeles County Building Trades Council takes this method of appealing to you for assistance in our efforts to better our conditions.

It is very generally known that Los Angeles is the hotbed of the "open shopper" and it has been a continuous fight for Organized Labor to maintain their organizations. We are pleased to inform you that we have progressed very nicely the past year and now have a fair organization in all building trades crafts and so far as organizations are concerned, have a one hundred per cent Council. This fact has redoubled the efforts of our antagonistic organizations, such as Master Builders, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers to flood the market with mechanics, said organizations now carrying advertisements in all large cities throughout the country setting forth so-called wonderful conditions for the mechanics in Los Angeles.

These advertisements are for no other purpose than an attempt to create a supply far in excess of the demand and thereby force down wages and conditions.

These advertisements are very misleading and do not state facts. Los Angeles is no different than other localities and the building business always falls off in the winter, if for no other reason than the fact that the rainy season sets in and much time is lost. Living conditions are on a par with other cities of the same class; rents very high, while wages are much lower, being on an average of about $1 per day less than other cities of the same class and much more than other cities on the Pacific Coast.

There are unemployed building tradesmen in all crafts here at present. If we can succeed in keeping the supply normal there is a possibility that the building tradesmen will secure conditions somewhat in keeping with that of other localities.

We appeal to you to give this all publicity possible in order to offset the misleading advertisements of our enemies.

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

GEO. A. WRIGHT, Secy.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

An Appeal From the United Garment Workers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been struggling to keep ourselves within the ranks of Organized Labor and we have to depend upon the loyalty of Organized Labor to carry our campaign to a successful conclusion.

We therefore ask if you will bring this matter to the attention of your fellow union men, informing them of the immediate need of their co-operation by purchasing Union Label Collars when in need of them — namely the Bell Brand.

We have been going over this matter of late and we find there are a number of dealers who only buy from two or three styles and then tell the union man that these are the only styles available with the Union Label on. Now brother, we wish to correct this statement, as we work on 58 different styles, both soft and stiff, and we know for a fact the Union Label Collar Co. is putting forth their earnest endeavors to make the Union Label Collar superior to the non-union brands.

Trusting you will comply with the above request and use your influence to create a demand for the above, we remain.

Fraternally yours,

LOUISE LANTZ, Pres.

PEARL MATSON, Secy.

39 Second Ave.,

Rensselaer, N. Y.

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, Local Union No. 261.

Overland Autos Are Made By Scab Labor —New Willys Six Included

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Your attention is called to the extensive advertising campaign now being

waged by the Willys-Overland Co., for the disposal of its stock. Practically every daily newspaper in any prominence carries a large advertisement covering the wonderful opportunities for investors.

When you realize that we have waged a battle against this unfair concern for over five months and cut their production in half, you can readily see why they are desirous of disposing of some of their stock. They need it to crush labor and to destroy the right of collective bargaining. They are also advertising from coast to coast for labor and conveying the impression that the strike has been settled. Each week we are able, through our pickets, to turn away hundreds of men who have been lured to Toledo by false statements, only to find that the strike is still on. These men come from every state in the Union, have their transportation paid and are left on our hands to get out of town. The new cars manufactured by this company are known as the New Willys Six and their flivver, which is known as the Q-4.

We have the situation well in hand and all this camouflage advertising does not deceive us locally, but it may have its effect on industrial centers outside of Toledo and we urge your Central Body to give the widest publicity that this fight is still on. Five months is a long time to wage a battle of this kind, but we are not down-hearted and our slogan is "Stick." Thanking your Central Body and Local Unions for your assistance to date, and urging your continued co-operation, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
OLIVER MYERS, Pres.
JOHN J. QUINLIVAN, Secy.
TOLEDO CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Recognizes the Advantages of the Union Label

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Do you and your members know that Sweet-Orr were the first overall house to adopt the Union Label?

Way back in 1890 — nearly 30 years ago — Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., through Mr. C. W. Sweet and Mr. Charles F. Reichers and representatives of the United Garment Workers, developed the idea of organizing our workers and putting the Label in overalls, which proved to be a big boost to union labor because of the superiority of our overalls.

Mr. Sweet was also the originator of the idea, subsequently adopted by the union, which provided for arbitration. It permitted employes to continue at their work, without loss of time, until a final adjustment of their demands with back pay on the basis of settlement. This arrangement was adopted later by the shoe trade, hat trade and others.

In addition to this, Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., were the first to grant Saturday half-holiday and later 8 hours a day, or 48 hours per week. Recently all our employes were placed on a 44-hour weekly basis, at an increase of 15%.

Treating our workers right is the secret of the good satisfaction which men get, when they wear Sweet-Orr union made overalls, pants and shirts. Contented employes, fairly treated, with healthy surroundings, enable us to produce garments, second to none in wear, fit, service and satisfaction.

Thanking you for past favors and assuring you of our appreciation in giving this letter to your members, we remain,

Yours very truly,
SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.,
15 Union Square,
New York.

Organized 100 Per Cent

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I suppose you are always glad to hear of the success of the different Locals of our organization, no matter how small that Local is, so I am writing you, to let our brother members know about our little Local out here in Livingston, Mont. We have one of the best Locals in the Brotherhood; organized 100% and not one carpenter outside of the union. Our business and professional men and the general public in this community are our friends. Every contractor is a member of the Local in good standing. Our wage scale is $7 for 8 hours and our membership is now 72 members. We would like to hear from other enterprising Locals through the columns of our Journal, as we think items of this nature would be an incentive to the good of the cause.

Fraternally yours,
A. W. HARDY, R. S.
Local Union No. 1085, Livingston, Mont.

A Live Local Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It might be of interest to the readers of "The Carpenter" to hear from a real

live Local Union, No. 1499 of Kent, O., and to note the progress we have made since May 1, 1919. At that time we had 38 members, all in good standing, and on November 1, 1919, our membership is 154. So you can see what can be done by all boosting and all acting as organizers.

We have secured the 8-hour day and 70c per hour for journeymen and 80c for foremen. We also get time and one-half for all hand scraping of floors. We have also secured a working agreement between the carpenters and bricklayers in our vicinity, which has been a great help to us.

On Labor Day our Local Union, No. 1499, took first prize for the neatest appearing organization in line. We also had a very nice float in line, (a bungalow house), and it was greatly admired all along the line of march. The committee will raffle it off for a play house.

At our last meeting a committee was appointed to arrange a social and dance for our members and their families, and we trust that we will have several social gatherings this winter.

The great trouble our Business Agent has is to find enough carpenters to meet the demand, so the readers can see that we are a real live union for a town of our size. Something doing all the time.

Fraternally yours,

L. D. COLTON, R. S.

Endorse Labor's Stand At Industrial Conference

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At a meeting held in Omaha, Neb., October 31st, to enforce the stand taken by Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor at the recent industrial conference between the employers of labor and the representatives of capital, the Tri-City Carpenters' District Council adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The recently held industrial conference at Washington was so constituted as give to the employers of labor and the representatives of capital the preponderance of power leaving labor in a hopeless minority; and,

Whereas, The group system of voting made it possible for any group to prevent the adoption of any measure, thus shutting the door on the possibility of the labor delegates securing the adoption of any constructive measure designed to obtain the right basis of understanding between the employer and the worker; and,

Whereas, The rejection of the true principle of collective bargaining by the conference destroyed the hope of an adjustment through this instrumentality of the relation between capital and labor, for this principle must be the basis of any just and true adjustment between these two forces; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By Tri-City Carpenters' District Council of Omaha and Vicinity, that we reafirm our adherence to, and our firm belief in the principle of collective bargaining, being the right of the workers to deal collectively through the trade union and be represented by agents of their own selection and choosing, and we declare that this principle is not a matter for negotiation or arbitration, but must be accepted as the basis of any lasting understanding between capital and labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend and endorse the splendid fight made by our great leader, Samuel Gompers, and his associates in the conference, that we congratulate ourselves and the American labor movement that we were represented at this conference by such men of courage and devotion to the principles of trade unionism; and we further commend these labor delegates for having the courage and the loyalty principle to leave the conference when remaining meant the sacrifice of the things for which they had fought; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this District Council, that copies be furnished the labor press for publication, and that copies be prepared and sent to President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Secretary Frank Duffy of our Brotherhood.

Adopted this 31st day of Oct., 1919.

TRI-CITY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

By: B. F. BALLARD, Pres.

C. A. MASTENSON, Secy.

The Cummins Bill

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The American people are facing a most critical situation. We are facing problems the determination of which will condition the fundamentals of our common life. The most urgent of these problems is the attempt at drastic legislation effecting the rights of the railroad workers and in connection therewith all the workers of our country.

It is with greatest concern and deepest regret we have to advise you that the United States Senate has now before it for consideration a measure dealing with this subject which, if enacted would menace the welfare of all American people — wage earners and all others. This Senate measure, known as the Cummins bill, would deny railway employes the right to strike.

The essential difference between free men and slaves is the right to quit work at will. The only effective way in which wage earners can exercise this right for protection of their rights and interests is to quit work by mutual agreement — or to strike.

The Cummins bill provides that wages, hours and conditions of work for railway employes shall be determined by a Government Board. The determination of this Railway Transportation Board shall be final and binding. Railway workers would lose their economic power and freedom under the following provision:

"It shall be unlawful for two or more persons being officers, directors, managers, agents, attorneys or employes of any carrier or carriers subject to the Act to Regulate Commerce, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining, adjusting or settling any dispute, demand or controversy which, under the provisions of this act, can be submitted for decision to the Committee of Wages and Working Conditions or to a Regional Board of Adjustment, to enter into any combination or agreement with the intent substantially to hinder, restrain or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, or in pursuance of any such combination or agreement and with like purpose substantially to hinder, restrain or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce; and, upon conviction, any such persons shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, that nothing herein shall be taken to deny to any individual the right to quit his employment for any reason."

In order to make all activity to secure protection and progress through trade unions of railway workers unlawful, the following section was added to the bill:

"Whoever knowingly and with like intent shall aid, abet, counsel, command, induce or procure the commission or performance of any act made unlawful in the last preceding sections hereof shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Labor of America is as anxious as any citizen or group of citizens of our country to avoid and avert strikes and only resorts to them when every other agency to secure justice is denied. But read again the language of the proposed legislation, and you will find that it is the prohibition to do certain things. As a matter of fact, a strike is not the doing of a thing, but it is the declaration not to do anything; a declaration not to give service until a new arrangement has been reached between workers and employers by which the toilers may return to work and then to do things—produce.

It is the right of the workers to do nothing which is attacked and which it is proposed to make unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment. The workers do not want to strike, but the right to strike cannot be abandoned.

Study the meaning of this provision in contrast with the following constitutional declaration, written with the blood of American citizens shed during four years of fratricidal strife:

"Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

When that amendment was won, we thought our Republic had done with the idea that the Government or any group of men could hold their fellows in involuntary servitude.

This legislation is directed particularly against the 2,000,000 railroad workers. It indirectly menaces the freedom and interests of all wage earners including the members of your union. This nation as we have learned cannot exist part slave and part free. Tying railroad workers to their jobs endangers the free action of all.

The Cummins bill which the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce reported to the Senate represents the cul-

mination of congressional hostility to labor manifest in dealing with measures which involve the interests and the welfare of the humans who work in industry. All too many members of the Senate and the House have in the recent past manifested a course of policies reactionary in an extreme degree.

Fellow workers, we solemnly advise you your rights and interests are in jeopardy. Only utmost vigilance and prompt action will safeguard you against aggressively hostile enactments by Congress, which will take away the gains of years of struggle and sacrifice.

Workers, rouse yourself for your own protection. Act before it is too late. Hold meetings, send telegrams and letters of protest to your representatives and senators at Washington, D. C., against this proposed legislation or any legislation of a similar character.

Use every lawful and honorable means at your command in a most earnest protest against this most wrongful and unjust attempt to restore slavery within our Republic — slavery not of another race, but of our own kind.

We make this appeal to you as Americans who love the free institutions of this Republic. The welfare of wage earners is inseparably bound up with that of all other citizens. The maintenance of our rights and interests is not subversive to general interests and welfare. It is essential to national progress.

Do your full duty as American trade unionists and citizens. Again you are asked to telegraph, write and have all organizations, friends of labor, sympathizers with the cause of liberty; protest against the enactment of this legislation or the enactment of any legislation which would destroy or impair the rights and freedom of the wage earners whether they are railroad workers or others.

Fraternally yours,
SAM GOMPERS, Pres.
FRANK MORRISON, Secy.
Executive Council, A. F. of L.

A Question of Jurisdiction

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Your attention is directed to Resolution No. 140 of the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes claim for their membership jurisdiction over the construction, repair and alteration of all buildings owned by railroads; and,

"Whereas, Said Brotherhood in the past not only has done much of this work, but insists upon doing such building work in the future; and,

"Whereas, Several conferences held between said International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Trades Department of the A. F. of L. availed nothing in the way of an adjustment or understanding; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor revoke the charter of said International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes."

The committee to which the above resolution was referred recommended and the Convention approved the following:

"After hearing this case at great length, your committee is convinced that the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers have within their membership workers who properly belong to the affiliated building trades and other international unions referred to in the resolution, and feel that while in agreement with the facts as stated in the resolution, the organization affected should be given an opportunity to comply with the recommendation.

"We, therefore, recommend that the Convention direct the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers to cease encroaching on the jurisdiction lines of other affiliated organizations, and to transfer to the respective international unions all those members now within their organization who properly come under the jurisdiction of other international unions, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to see that this is done within a reasonable time, and in the event that the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers fail to comply with same, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby empowered to suspend the Charter of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers until such time as they comply with this decision."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met in session at Headquarters October 6-12, 1919, in the intervals of the members of the Ex-

ecutive Council participating in the presidential industrial conference. Much time and discussion was devoted to the above matter. The representatives of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes including President Barker, were heard at considerable length in support of their contention. The Executive Council directed that within thirty days a conference should be called of the officers of the Maintenance of Way Employes, and the officers of the organizations interested, including the building trades, for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the questions in dispute, and that unless a proper adjustment shall have been reached that the action of the Atlantic City Convention requiring the suspension of the Charter of the Maintenance of Way Employes shall go into effect not later than December 31, 1919.

Fraternally yours,
SAM GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Information Wanted

Earl Victor Moore, 22 years of age; brown curly hair and brown eyes; 5 ft., 10 in. tall; last heard from in Detroit, Mich., in July 1919. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly notify Wm. H. Kester, 5740 Knox St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Jules Kern, a member of Local Union No. 238, Philadelphia, Pa., not heard from since 1903 in St. Louis, Mo. He is 5 ft., 19 in. in height, weighs about 175 pounds and is 45 years of age. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing Samuel Jeanguenin, 2431 N. 23rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Morris Shiffman, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness,

left for parts unknown; was last heard of in New York, N. Y. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, kindly address his wife, Mrs. Dora Schiffman, in care of J. Johnston, F. S., Local Union No. 608, 322 W. 11th St., New York, N. Y.

* * *

The accompanying photographs show R. U. Smith, formerly a member of Local Union No. 450, Ogden, Utah, and the little boy of Mrs. Spann, with whom he boarded. Mr. Smith left for parts unknown September 22nd., taking this lit-

tle boy with him. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by communicating with H. W. Beckett, Business Agent, Local Union No. 450, Ogden, Utah.

* * *

Lawyers Control House and Senate

In response to a question relative to the different occupations of the Congressmen now assembled in Washington, the following is given as almost authentic. It shows no less than 306 lawyers in the lower House and 75 in the Senate. There are 35 lawyers to every farmer and laborer in Congress:

	House.	Senate.
Authors	...	1
Business men	79	13
Clerks	...	...
Educators	3	...
Laborers	5	...
Lawyers	306	75
Farmers	6	3
Newspaper men	26	2
Physicians	2	2
Preachers	2	...
Salesmen	3	...
Social workers	1	...
Total	435	96

Casual Comment

Christmas, 1919, approaches!

* * *

The season when old Mr. Santa Claus gets busy!

* * *

We trust the old gentleman will have the "glad hand" for all U. B. members.

* * *

They have our best wishes, anyway, on the threshold of the festive season.

* * *

When all is said and done, old "nineteen-nineteen" was rather helpful to the wage earners of the country, generally speaking—he kept things humming and the wheels of industry moving.

* * *

Let us hope that his successor may make his debut with a silver spoon in his mouth. Prosperity, more prosperity — and then some. — That's the universal ticket.

* * *

It beats all how every parasite and exploiter of labor knows how to solve the labor problems so much better than the workers themselves.

* * *

In accusing President Wilson of "being the hope of the reds," Senator Poindexter proves himself past master of reverse English.

* * *

While the organizing campaign is kept going at top-notch for that 500,000, it is important that you attend meetings of your Locals to keep informed of the progress made.

* * *

Are you reading the organizing propaganda now running in the Journal, if not, you had better get busy or you will miss something worth while. The writer of them sure knows his business — if you don't believe it — read them — follow them up.

* * *

The so-called "open shop," declared by Judge Gary to be the strike issue, has simply been lugged in and it is not the reason why the men quit work.

* * *

Profiteers, like Judge Gary, who refuses to permit labor to organize, who do not understand that the enlightened world has recognized the right of the workers to collective bargaining, are themselves the breeders of bolshevism.

* * *

There is but one constructive force in America today to stop the growth of bolshevism, and that is Organized Labor. So get busy, Mr. Member — make yourself an organizer and help swell the membership to that 500,000 mark.

* * *

Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, is alarmed at the power of Organized Labor. He is shocked that a minority can control the majority in the United States. To prove this to himself, Mr. Root delves deep into mathematics, and as we go to press, he is still figuring.

* * *

During the past year 16,000,000 Union Label brooms were made in the United States, reports Will R. Boyer, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union. Do you have one in your home, a Union Label broom?

* * *

Victory for the striking cigar makers means better working conditions. Better working conditions means better cigars. So it is not only a question of wages and hours that is involved in the strike of 22,000 men and women. The health of every cigar smoker is closely bound up with the demands of the strikers who are now facing the fourth month of their fight.

* * *

Congress has again declared that unions are not trusts, rejecting an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill offered by Representative Fees, of Ohio, another recognized enemy of Organized Labor.

* * *

True to its principles of equality and freedom, the American Federation of Labor opposes class prejudice, class rule and class tyranny in every form.

* * *

Organization of the workers leads to better wages, fewer working hours, improved working conditions; it develops independence, manhood and character; it fosters tolerance and real justice and makes for a constantly growing better economic, social and political life for the burden-bearing masses.

Gambling with marked cards and crooked dice has from time unmemorable been looked on with disfavor, but it looks as though the cards were stacked in the labor-capital conference, held at Washington, with the public represented by E. H. Gary and John D. Rockefeller.

* * *

The proposal for a six months' industrial armistice simmers down to the hope that the workingman will overlook all opportunities for increased wages while the profiteers go ahead.

* * *

It actually is a fact that men who wield great power in industry, declared against allowing working people to organize for the purpose of bargaining collectively, and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing! This happened in Washington.

* * *

There are those in America who would like to see the standard of living of American labor slip back to that of the Asiatic workers or the workers of Southern Europe.

* * *

The labor union is the machinery, but it is the membership which furnishes the power to move the machinery. If the non-union majority prevents the machinery from moving, why should the union minority be blamed? It is up to you, Mr. Member, to help make that minority into an overwhelming majority.

* * *

Director of Railroads Hines is out with a statement that everything is being put in readiness for the return of the railroads to their private ownership the first of the year.

* * *

Mr. Hines must have his little joke. Were it not for these occasional outgivings affecting the future policy of his department, we might entirely forget that he has any official connection with the transportation system.

* * *

Organized Labor has reached a point where its power attracts attention. Its demand for the right of collective bargaining and representation in industry is receiving thoughtful consideration. Labor is entitled to it and must have its rights.

* * *

We must go on organizing, organizing, organizing; but we must also go on educating, educating, educating. There is no subject that so affects our national life that is not a fit subject on which to seek information for the guidance of our members.

* * *

That President Wilson found himself unable to continue under the strain of his remarkable fight for treaty ratification is profoundly regretted everywhere. That wilfulness and partisanship and blindness may speedily give way in the face of great popular demand for peace under the treaty is the wish of most Americans.

* * *

After all has been said and done by the paid press there was quite a difference between the testimony furnished the senatorial committee by the striking steel workers, and prior accounts by said press of the strike situation.

* * *

Collective bargaining with bona fide labor organizations that are built in sound accordance with sound principles is one of the surest and safest guarantees for American stability and advancement.

* * *

The workingmen and women of the world realize that the world hasn't been made safe for democracy yet, so they keep on fighting.

* * *

It is a pleasure for us to get letters such as we are publishing in another part of our Journal under the caption, "A Live Local Union," as it goes to prove what can be done in the way of organizing when every member puts his shoulder to the wheel — just think what our organization would amount to numerically were every one of the 2,380 Locals to make the same percentage of increase.

The Test

Oh, tired toiler up life's steeps,
Keep to your purpose high!
Let not your hearts grow faint to see
How others pass you by,
And through the goal be won or no,
Yet prove yourself a man!
You cannot be a failure if
You do the best you can.

Not always to the swift the race;
Keep plodding the straight track!
No one can say you've failed, unless
You falter and turn back!
Press on, and bear this truth in mind;
That since the world began
The master test of greatness is —
To do the best you can!

—People's Home Journal.

Trade Notes

L. U. 1337, Douglas, Ariz.—This is to inform you that our demands for an increase from 87½c to $1 per hour has been granted. Geo. E. Nicoll, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 243, Tiffin, O.—I am pleased to report that our trade movement for an increase in wages to 60c an hour met with success. David Goetz, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 127, Derby, Conn.—This is to advise you that the recent demands upon our employers for an increase in wages to 70c an hour has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Herbert W. Garnsey, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1718, Ennis, Tex.—I wish to inform you that our new scale of 70c an hour went into effect October 1st, and met with no opposition. H. E. Kimery, R. S.

* * *

Muskegon District Council, Muskegon, Mich.—This is to inform you that this District Council put a new wage scale into effect September 15th. The new scale went into effect without any opposition and is 75c an hour. Lee Stagner, Sec.-Treas.

* * *

L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.—Our movement went into effect October 1, last, as originally voted upon, and there was no trouble at all. Our new scale is 87½c for journeymen and $1 per hour for foremen. W. W. Horton, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.—I wish to inform you that the Master Builders have granted us an increase from 62½c an hour to 70c an hour, beginning November 15th. This was done voluntarily by them. F. V. Searles, R. S.

* * *

Berkshire District Council, North Adams, Mass.—Our new scale went into effect September 1st as scheduled. There was no general opposition to it. Our new scale is now 75c per hour. S. H. Crume, Secy.-Treas.

* * *

L. U. 2037.—Hattiesburg, Miss.—We wish to inform you that our movement was a success and we are now getting 75c an hour. E. B. Davis, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kans.—This is to inform you that our trade movement was a success and our new scale of 87½c an hour went into effect October 15th. Geo. Bittner, R. S.

* * *

Attention is called to the advertisement on page 4 of this and succeeding issues. The Stanley Rule & Level Company is the largest concern in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of carpenters' tools.

The list comprises a very wide variety of tools, among which are complete lines of rules, levels, planes, bit braces, screw drivers, try squares, bevels, hammers, mitre boxes, etc.

The tools they manufacture have a reputation for quality that is second to none and are fully warranted. Every carpenter whose kit contains Stanley Tools may well feel assured that he is equipped to handle with satisfaction any job offered him.

* * *

"The Clique"

What is the Clique? 'Tis a body of men who
attend every meeting, not just now
and then.
Who don't miss a meeting unless they are
sick—
These are the men that the Grouch calls the
"The Clique."

Who don't make a farce of that sacred word
"Brother,"
Who believe in the Motto to help one another;
Who never resort to a dishonest trick —
These are the men that some call "The Clique."

The men who are seldom behind in their dues,
And who from the meeting do not carry news;
Who attend to their duties, and visit the sick—
These are the men that the "Squawker" call
"The Clique."

We all should be proud of members like these,
They call them "The Clique" or whatever they
please;
They never attempt to dodge any duties,
These are "The Clique that run every Union.

But there are some people who always find
fault,
And most of this kind are not worth their
salt;
They like to start trouble, seldom will stick,
They like to put all of their work onto "The
Clique."

When you find a dear "Brother" who always
faults "Cliques,"
Who is always on hand with innumerable
kicks;
On that dear "Brother" at once keep a tab,
For, take it from me, at heart he's a "Scab."

—Geo. J. D. Kyte.

Foreign Trade Notes

Amsterdam and several other cities in Holland are reducing the working day of municipal employes from 9 hours or more to 8 hours. Simultaneously the wages of such employes in Amsterdam are being readjusted on a higher basis, the lowest annual pay for unskilled labor being $508.

* * *

In England skilled labor has the preference for all kinds of work.

* * *

Japanese factories drew over 175,000 workers from the farms during the war.

* * *

Every unemployed man in Berlin, Germany, is paid $2 a day by the Government.

* * *

Strikes by the dock workers and fisherman of Bremen Stettin and Hamburg, Germany, are in progress.

* * *

The Trade Councils in the various Australian capitals refused to nominate delegates to the Washington Labor Congress.

* * *

About 10,000 Greeks are employed in the New England textile mills.

* * *

The factories in soviet Russia have been transferred to the workers.

* * *

The South Wales Miners' Federation is considering withdrawing $250,000 of funds invested in war loans, as a protest against British intervention in Russia.

* * *

Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In nearly 20,000 factories employing not less than ten operatives each, male labor amounts to 42 per cent and female labor 58 per cent of the total.

* * *

Office men of Tokio, Japan, have formed a "Salaried Men's Union," and the first demand made by the new organization is equal division of net profits between capital and labor.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain

Equipment of an advanced type is usually specified at the outset for large office buildings and other commercial structures, where no expense is spared to make the building not merely modern, but enduring in every detail. From this as a starting point, the same practice is gradually introduced into the specifications of the better class of residences and is then in a fair way to become general. These steps have marked progress in the adoption of American Sash Chain in place of sash cord. It has come to be regarded as standard for commercial structures and new residences, the only drawback to its adoption as a replacement of broken sash cord in old residences having been the need of special pulleys. To overcome this obstacle the American Chain Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., has brought out "ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain, which is guaranteed to operate freely and smoothly over any common cord pulley. It is made of the best steel obtainable, and assembled on specially designed automatic machines. Its strength is uniform throughout.

In case of fire "ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain won't burn. It will keep the windows closed, prevent drafts and the spread of a conflagration. It is looked upon with favor by fire insurance companies.

"ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain is economical. It is practically ever-lasting — yet costs no more than common grade sash cord. The ordinary window cord, handled in hanks, is difficult to keep track of. With "ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain there is no waste. It can be cut into exact lengths, and the quantity required checked. You can hang more sash with "ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain than you can with sash cord. There is no knotting — it's all used.

It is easily handled. Packed in strong cloth bags containing 100 ft. of chain, with 20 weight fixtures — enough for five double hung sashes. Supplied in two finishes — coppered steel and special rust proof.

Roosevelt's Belief in Unionism

If I were a factory employe, a workingman on the railroads, or a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Craft Problems

Details and Suggestions On Roof Framing

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

All the timber used in roof construction should have been felled at least two years and have been at least six months out of water. Builders, but too often employ timber soaked with water, and the result after a few months is considerable shrinkage and consequent splitting from ambutting joints. This very often happens with struts and principal rafters, the first at the head and the second at the feet. A good preventive against this evil may be made by leaving the abutting joints open at the internal angle nearest the post.

All spikes used in building construction should be flat-edged and not twisted as some are, and they should be driven with the edge across the fibre of the wood and not longitudinally with the timber which would tend to split it.

With regard to bolts, when they are round, the hole made to receive them should be exactly of the same diameter as that of the bolt, and it should be driven exactly parallel to the sides of the wood that are to be parallel to the bolt. For square bolts the bolt-hole should be somewhat less than the diagonal of the bolt.

Bolts and nuts should be well greased or dipped in oil before they are used. Bolts of great length should be of sufficient diameter to resist torsion, and they should never be placed too near the end of a timber. Care should be taken that screw bolts and screws be never hammered, as the fibres of the wood are thereby torn. It is a great error to fancy that the elasticity of the wood will prevent this laceration.

Whenever it is feared that a nut may slacken by a retrograde motion, a check nut may be added, which will effectually prevent any loosening.

Iron straps and stirrups should always, before use, be heated to a blue heat and then struck over with raw linseed oil as a preventitive of rust. Our modern rolled and stamped straps and stirrup irons, have obviated the use of the foregoing, but the writer is glad to see that some of older and more experienced architects insist on its being done even on the rolled straps.

A strap 1 in. wide may be 3-16 thick, 1½ in. wide may be 5-16 thick and 2 in. wide, ⅜ thick.

Straps should be secured by lay bolts, and if the timber be not too thick, the bolts should pass through it and have good large washers. Cast iron plates and shoes are very useful to receive and to equalize the thrust from the ends of butting timbers, the first particularly where they are employed as a connecting surface between the butting ends of timbers, which from shrinkage, defect of workmanship, or otherwise may come to bear upon opposite angles, instead of the whole area of their intended connecting surfaces.

It is a very dangerous practice to hammer rolled or wrought iron straps when cold, they may get an invisible fracture.

The duties of king-posts and queen-posts are now efficiently performed by wrought-iron suspension rods and they may be of from 1 in. to 2 in. in diameter. They will pass through timbers and be secured by nuts, outwardly of three times the diameter of the bolt, when in connection with struts they may pass through the cast-iron shoe receiving the strut. We may by these means suspend the tie beam from any number of points and construct a truss of great span with little weight.

It must be remembered that it is always wise to give careful consideration to bearing joints so as to ensure the stability of the structure. The methods of joining timbers are various and they should be always constructed according to the position and strain on the connected timbers at the joints; tenon and mortise, joggle, notching, butting joints, scarfing and building, or modifications of these are the principal combinations of timbers in trusses.

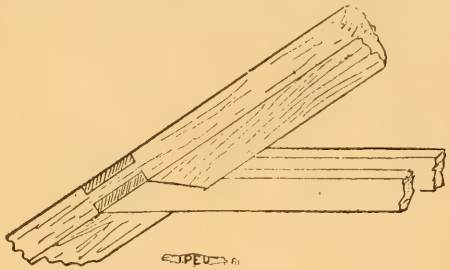
In tenon and mortise, the tenon is cut on the end of one timber and the mor-

tise is cut in the face of another to receive the tenon. In the square tenon and mortise, the thickness of a tenon is made one-third of that of the timber in which it is cut; the shoulders should be in exactly one plane and perfectly perpendicular to the axis of the timber on which the tenon is cut; by these means after shrinkage there will be obtained an equal bearing which is most desirable in case of weight on the shoulders one of which would otherwise have a tendency to split from the main timber; the size or sectional area of the mortise must be quite parallel to the axis of the timber in which it is cut; when acting by suspension but little depth is required if secured by a strap. An oak pin or bolt should be driven through mortise and tenon, the whole being bored after the joint is adjusted and this hole must be quite square with the timbers. The diameter of a pin should be one-third of the depth of the tenon from the shoulders. It is not wise to depend on pins for the strength of joints as this should result from the combinations of one timber with another and it is only for the setting up that their assistance should be required.

The tenon and mortise mentioned above is applied to joints that are at right angles or square; but the oblique or beveled joint at the feet of principal rafters demands fully as much if not more care and treatment than that described.

Let me draw attention to the fact that much more care than is usually evinced might be taken by carpenters when nailing parts of framing together, especially at the abutting ends of studding, on the top and bottom cuts of rafters and such like. As a rule I find that many of the pieces are split by careless or insufficient nailing which is done so as to split or splinter all of the stuff and lessen its holding capacity. This could be easily avoided by entering each nail more carefully. Another thing is to be sure to straighten all studding, beams and roofing timbers through from end to end so they will be set rigid and upright, in order to gain their utmost strength. If any timbers be warped they should be straightened up or bridged in some way so they will not twist more. The foregoing I would especially apply to hemlock and spruce, as many pieces are warped and need a little care.

Fig. 1 represents a joint in a truss roof on a school house at Eighty-fifth St. and Madison Ave., in the City of New York,



introduced for the purpose of preventing the principal rafters from bucklin.

Shrinkage of Timber By Seasoning

Southern yellow pine, from 18¾ in. to 18¼ in.; spruce, from 8½ in. to 8⅜ in.; American white pine, from 12 in. to 11⅞ in; cedar, from 14 in. to 13¼ in.; elm, from 11 in. to 10¾ in.; oak, from 12 in. to 11⅜ in.

Vertical Pressure On Roofs

	Lbs.
Roofs covered with corrugated iron —without boards, the pressure to the square foot is	8
Same, and plastered below rafters	18
Covered with slate laid on 1x2 in. lath	13
Same, and plastered below rafters	23
Covered with slate on 1¼ or ⅞ in. boards	16
Same, plastered below rafters	26
Shingles on 1x2 in. lath	10
Same, plastered below rafters	20
Shingles on boards	13

This table for spans not exceeding 75 feet. From 75 to 150 feet, add 4 pounds to each number.

Average Wind Pressure

Pitch in degrees.	Rise of Roof.	Pressure in Lbs.
5 degrees	1 in.	5.2
10 degrees	2 1-8 in.	9.6
15 degrees	3 1-5 in.	14.0
20 degrees	4 3-8 in.	18.3
25 degrees	5 1-2 in.	22.5
30 degrees	6 9-10 in.	26.5
35 degrees	8 2-4 in.	30.1
40 degrees	10 in.	33.4
45 degrees	12 in.	36.1
50 degrees	14 3-10 in.	38.1
55 degrees	17 1-8 in.	39.6
60 degrees	20 3-4 in.	40.0

The above table is for the pitches mostly used by architects.

Recommended mechanics are to be more particular and spend more time on the process of measuring, to note down any peculiarities that may exist in the construction and make sketches and remarks about same, especially when measuring up for new work.

When framing over openings it is essential that the plates supporting the first and second story floor beams must be trussed, and the strain carried directly over to the upright studs without resting on the cripples or headers. This trussing must be inserted over large door openings, and should a bay window occur, a lattice girder truss from 12 to 18 in. deep must be placed under the floor beams to prevent any subsidence of the plates.

Regarding the use of a ribbon, which some favor in projecting out second stories, I would say that it can be used with perfect safety if of not less than 10 in. in depth, but it is not an economical method of construction, for the reason of too much cutting of the timber and consequent waste.

Sheathing. As soon as the exterior studs are in position, the building should be sheathed with inch boards nailed diagonally so as to give additional bracing to the studs.

The roof should be sheathed with 1¼ in. boards to allow a better hold for the shingle or slate nails.

Shingling. When the cornice is set and the gutters on, the roof is sheathed, the valleys should be tinned and the flashings put around the chimneys, the tin being first carefully painted on both sides. The roof, with the exception of the valleys, is also often covered with felt or tarred paper, and the shingles are then put on, commencing at the eaves. Each shingle should be laid with three laps, according to the weather, 5 6 or 7 in. as may be required, and each should be nailed with two galvanized iron nails, one on each edge.

Clapboarding. When the roof is completed the window and door frames are inserted, and the casings or architraves nailed on. The building is then covered with prepared paper and is ready for clapboarding.

Before commencing to put on the clapboards, the water table is put in place, and it should lap 1½ in. over the foundation wall on its lower edge, and be on its upper edge so as to allow the clapboards to form a tight joint.

The clapboards are usually ½ in. thick, the width varying from 5 to 6 in. The clapboards should lap 1 in.

Care must be taken to have a tight joint between edges of the clapboards and the door and window casings. Strips of zinc are sometimes laid at the junction of the clapboards and casings, and this is particularly desirable at the top of a casing and at the caps.

Collar beams may be inserted either before or after the roof is covered, but the safest method is to cut and nail them in before the roof boards are nailed on.

The projecting ends of the attic floor beams are now sawed off and the roof is ready for cornice and covering.

Some builders set inside partitions at the same time as the outside walls, before covering in, but this hinders free movement on the floor when working, handling timbers, etc. Inside partitions should always be set first on the first floor, and then on the second floor, and so on up, thus maintaining the levelness of each. Great care must be exercised to have all door and window studs perfectly plumb, and headers perfectly level.

All nailing should be done without splitting the timber, nor should the hammer head be driven into the wood any more than necessary. This should be especially guarded against in toenailing, as too often the end of the rafter, stud, etc., is broken off and the nails have no hold whatever.

Long beams, hips and valley rafters must be kept straight from end to end by sighting them through with the eye, likewise all long studding. This is essential for the reason that the spacing must be accurate for the plasterer's lath, flooring, boarding, etc.

Balloon framed houses are a better job when sheathed or boarded diagonally. It is a little more expensive in the labor, but stiffens the whole construction.

Thirty and twenty-penny spikes, and ten-penny cut nails or wire nails are the best for nailing together the timbers of balloon framed houses.

A ladder for climbing floors can be readily made up of two sound 2x4 joists and ⅞x2 cleats or strips nailed on the edges of the joists with eight-penny nails. Steps to be spaced 12 in. apart.

Nails for Flooring and Roofing. The following table will give carpenters the proper size of nails to order for any job. The table is for ordinary widths from 3 in. to 7 in. boards:

Thickness of Floor.	Size.	Length.	RC12 No. to Lb.
⅞ in.	8-penny	2½ in.	92
1⅛ in.	10-penny	3 in.	60
1⅜ in.	12-penny	3¼ in.	44
1¾ in.	16-penny	3½ in.	32
2 in.	16-penny	3½ in.	32
2¼ in.	20-penny	4 in.	24
2½ in.	20-penny	4 in.	24
2¾ in.	20-penny	4 in.	24

How To Cut the Proper Shape for a Circular Smoke Pipe Passing Up Through a Pitched Roof

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In these days when so many frame buildings in cantonments, camps, etc., are being put up, this little wrinkle may

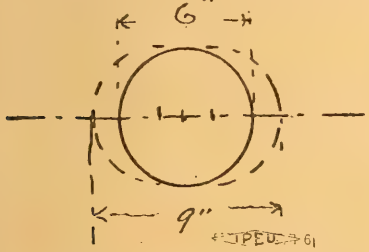


Fig. 1.—Shape of Hole.

not be out of place and useful to many.

We will assume for example, that the smoke pipe is from a coal stove and is 6 in. in diameter and the roof 45 degrees, or half pitch, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, then the hole in the roof will not be round or circular as if the roof were flat, but will be elliptic 6 in. from right to left and approximately 9 in. from front to back; this would be the neat size, but at least 1 in. more all around must be sawn out to insert a protection sleeve to avoid fire danger, so that the hole should measure at least 11 or 12x8 in. wide. A sheet iron apron is usually laid under the roofing as shown in Fig. 3 by the dotted line at least 18 or 20 in. square and the hole in this will also be elliptical.

A very simple and practical way to determine its exact shape is to lay a

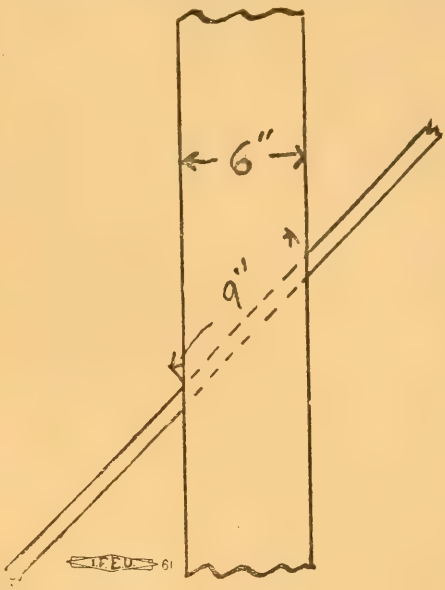


Fig. 2.—Section of Roof.

board on the ground, on the pitch and mark it on each side of the pipe with a steel square. This will give its length

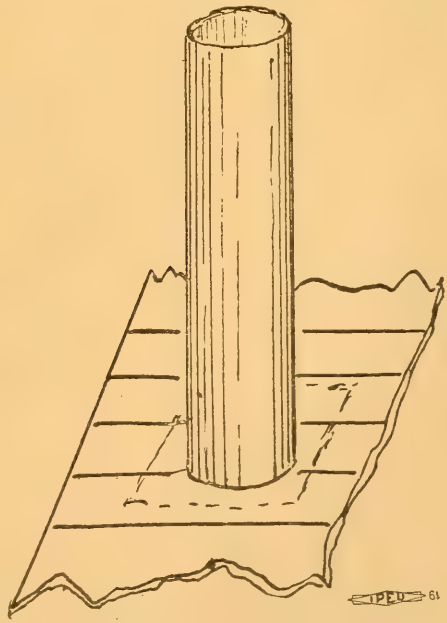


Fig. 3.—Top View of Roof.

and width at once and the hole may be struck out with the compasses, as shown in Fig. 1.

The Childrens' "See-Saw"

(By Louisa A'hmuty Nash.)

On a plank 6 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 1 in. thick, cut out a segment of a circle, beginning at each tip of the board, and occupying its whole surface.

Duplicate the above and nail the two firmly together 9 in. apart, held in place by boards of a foot long and 9 in. wide.

On each end nail on a little wooden seat — width of the board — with a rim several inches high for the back.

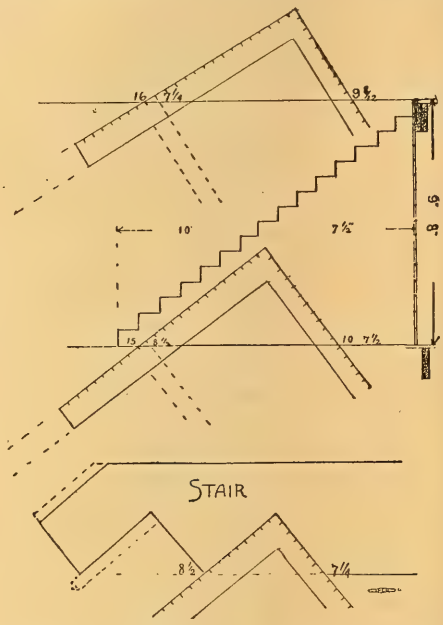
THE STEEL SQUARE AS A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

This article, I trust, has not been illustrated almost exactly the same way as many times as the first article was, although I will admit the subject of stairs has been gone over time and time again, until I suppose, some carpenters think every one ought to know all about stairs, yet I have no doubt but they have seen some fairly good carpenters that did not know quite as much about stairs as they really ought to know, and likely they will say the same about me when they read this article, and I have no doubt but I will get called on some parts of this article, but I want to assure them I am perfectly willing to take anything if I can be the means of waking up the carpenters to better conditions and I want to assure all that wish to criticise any of these articles the more the better, for I am willing to take all that it will hurt me, for the benefit a lively discussion would be to the many.

Stairs

Study the illustration and see if you can see any good points in it. Perhaps it is the last ages that the square has been used to any great extent in roof framing, but I have no doubt but the square has played a prominent part in laying off stairs for ages and ages, and we might say for all time. Now supposing we had a house with 9 foot ceiling and allowing for the size of joist and plastering it was from top of one floor to the top of the other, 9 feet, 8 in. I suppose most carpenters would get out their pencil and figure out how many risers and the width for same, and I will admit that is a very good way, and it is not



near as much of a job of figuring as the figuring of rafters. Now see how the square handles it if the distance is 9 feet, 8 in., place the square on 9 8-12 in. If you want an easy stair you will want 16 risers; place your square on 16 in. to get the width of one riser, bring the square down to 1 in. and you have as the dotted lines show, 7 ¼ twelfth or 7¼ in. with of riser. Some may say ¼ twelfth is too small a measurement to get on the square, so I will say set your compasses to 7¼ in. and take a pole the height just found and space it off, if it does not come exactly right, make the correction.

Now some may laugh and say: "Well, he had to get another tool to help him out, his old reliable square was not accurate enough." To that I reply the compasses and square always work hand in hand. While the square is a great tool, the compasses are far greater, the square only figures at a time one quarter of the circle, while the compasses encircle it completely, all in one sweep.

Now supposing the distance we wanted the stair to come out way 10 feet, 7½ in., as there is one less tread than there are risers, place your square on 15,

we have 8½ in. width for tread, on the other hand if we wanted the treads as we knew in the first place 8½ in., simply do this backwards and as 8½ is to get one tread move down to 1 in. and to 1 so is 15 to 10 feet, 7½ in., the distance the stairs comes out. A little practice and you will find the old square a great calculator.

With the figures just found, apply as of old, and cut out your stairs, always of course remember the treads nail on the top, therefore you should cut the thickness of the tread off the bottom and then you will land all right at the top.

War's Dead 7,450,000

The War Department says that the best information obtainable places the total battle deaths for all belligerents in the great war at 7,450,000, divided as follows:

Russia, 1,700,000; Germany, 1,600,000; France, 1,385,000; Great Britain, 900,000; Austria, 800,000; Italy, 330,000; Turkey, 250,000; Serbia, 125,000; Belgium, 112,000; Roumania, 100,000; Bulgaria, 100,000; United States, 48,900; Greece, 7,000; Portugal, 2,000.

Total deaths in the United States army was 112,422, and the total number of wounded Americans, 236,000. Two of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle.

The Americans fought in 13 battles for 200 days. America's cost of war to April 30th of this year was $21,850,000,000. The total armed forces, including army, navy and marine corps, was 4,800,000. The total number in the army was 4,000,000, and of these 2,086,000 went overseas. The number who fought in France was 1,390,000.

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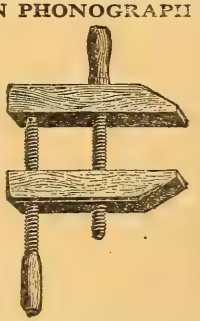

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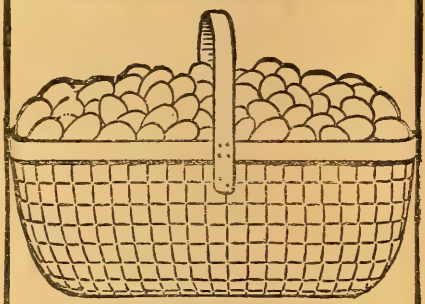

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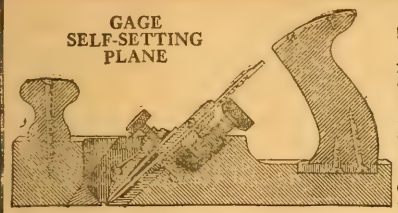

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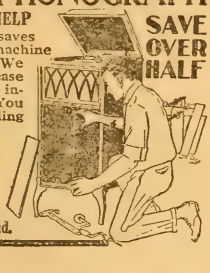

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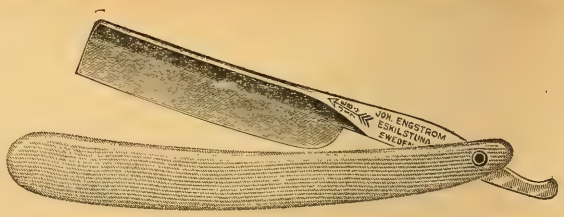

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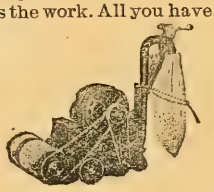

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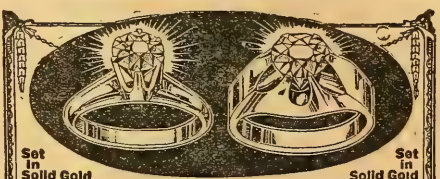

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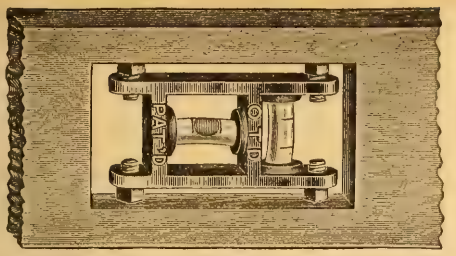

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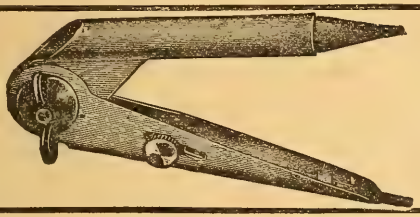

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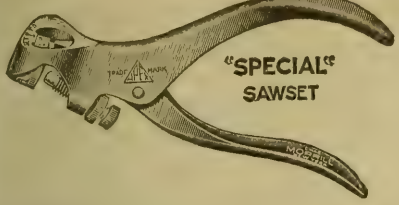

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O. Henry

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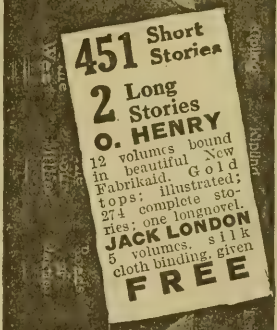
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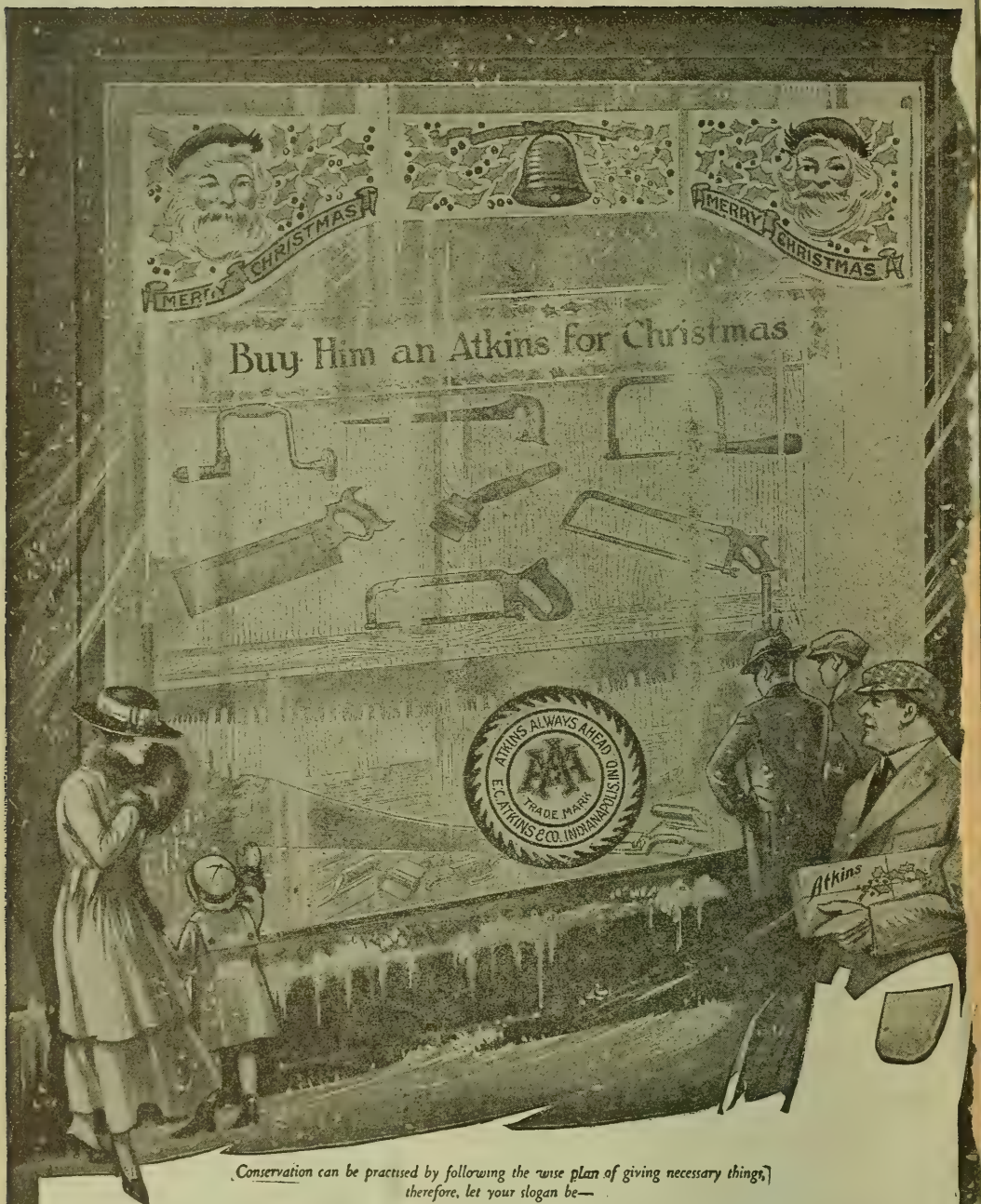
Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____



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Result *of* Referendum Vote

on the Amendment to Section 18, Paragraph "A" of the General Constitution Relative to the Holding of Future Conventions.

GENERAL OFFICE
United Brotherhood *of* Carpenters *and* Joiners *of* America
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana

Office of

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, General President

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Carpenters' Building

Indianapolis, Ind.

December 3, 1919.

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD:

Greeting: You will find herewith appended the result of the referendum vote as taken on amendment to Section 18, Paragraph "A" of the General Constitution relative to the holding of future Conventions in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.

The report of the Tabulation Committee shows that the amendment received more than the necessary two-thirds vote as required in the General Constitution, and therefore becomes a part of our General By-Laws.

Fraternally yours,

Wm L. Hutcheson

General President.

Report of Tabulating Committee

Indianapolis, Ind., November 24, 1919.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to tabulate the vote on the amendment to Section 18, Paragraph "A" of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America respectfully submit the following report:

Returns from Twelve Hundred and Five (1,205) Local Unions were sent to the General Office, of these Eleven Hundred and Eighteen (1,118) had complied with the provisions of the General Constitution.

The returns of the following Fifteen (15) Local Unions were not properly signed:
Unions 394, 402, 513, 585, 543, 1127, 1179, 1197, 1219, 1536, 1730, 1764, 1937, 2000, 2094.

The returns of the following Nine (9) Local Unions were mailed too late to be counted:
Unions 107, 148, 318, 510, 868, 1624, 1670, 1799, 2039.

The returns of the following Sixteen (16) Local Unions showed more members voted than present:

Unions 113, 363, 745, 802, 840, 1036, 1137, 1213, 1344, 1553, 1714, 1899, 1963, 1969, 2080, 2166.

The returns of the following Five (5) Local Unions not properly filled out:
Unions 101, 609, 1382, 1795, 1408.

The returns of the following Forty-two (42) Local Unions bearing no seal:
Unions 145, 172, 191, 229, 335, 340, 460, 594, 771, 795, 944, 955, 869, 1024; 1044, 1045, 1050, 1184, 1199, 1238, 1242, 1360, 1377, 1410, 1427, 1442, 1460, 1514, 1537, 1549, 1570, 1578, 1653, 1719, 1748, 1760, 1807, 1864, 1924, 1973, 2033, 2148.

The total vote of the One Thousand One Hundred and Eighteen (1,118) Local Unions in favor of the amendment was: For, 62,685; Against, 15,986.

The above vote will show that the amendment has received more than the nec essary two-thirds vote as provided for in the General Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. WHITFIELD, L. U. 430, Chairman.
W. W. DAVISON, L. U. 11, Secretary.
C. F. PLAMBECK, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
JOHN M. DEVINE, L. U. 67.
WM. J. MURTAGH, L. U. 65.

THE VOTE

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against.
1	125	90	109	6	12	222	11	...	345	113	4	482	...	125
2	280	59	110	33	4	223	...	27	346	34	...	483	96	55
4	95	...	111	20	2	226	...	863	347	23	...	484	11	...
6	24	...	112	1	75	228	25	...	348	23	...	487	22	...
7	...	343	115	77	...	230	34	5	349	116	...	488	800	1
8	...	550	117	145	...	231	185	...	350	91	...	491	23	...
9	140	...	118	40	...	232	187	...	351	22	1	492	44	...
10	299	...	119	88	10	233	17	...	352	62	...	493	75	3
11	451	...	120	37	8	234	15	...	353	39	1	499	...	23
13	75	...	121	17	...	235	16	1	356	23	...	500	42	...
15	73	4	122	300	...	236	45	...	357	42	...	504	...	65
17	22	...	124	55	...	237	57	...	359	22	452	505	15	...
18	13	55	125	59	...	239	74	...	360	44	1	506	...	26
19	151	...	126	27	...	240	12	...	361	306	...	509	17	...
20	350	...	127	21	...	241	...	42	362	75	...	510	21	...
21	16	...	128	15	...	242	208	...	364	4	46	511	5	17
22	355	...	129	84	...	243	18	...	365	21	...	512	46	...
23	...	85	131	...	481	244	28	1	366	229	3	514	60	...
24	9	...	132	69	4	245	24	...	367	24	...	515	38	3
25	42	...	133	57	...	246	609	6	368	93	...	517	51	9
26	80	1	134	480	...	250	12	...	369	65	...	518	32	...
27	97	4	136	45	...	251	17	...	370	16	...	519	116	2
28	...	20	137	25	...	252	57	1	371	...	42	523	25	...
29	149	4	138	16	...	253	9	33	372	25	...	525	35	...
30	30	...	139	4	41	254	43	...	373	22	...	526	67	...
31	...	65	140	...	8	256	16	67	374	35	20	528	...	30
33	42	58	141	99	...	257	629	...	376	95	25	530	...	23
35	...	10	142	157	5	260	39	2	377	71	1	531	94	...
36	347	150	143	120	...	261	97	...	378	24	...	532	36	...
37	25	...	144	98	...	262	144	2	379	1	49	533	25	...
38	98	...	146	109	...	263	13	...	380	20	2	534	72	2
39	4	32	149	25	...	264	201	...	383	65	6	535	7	...
41	115	...	150	25	...	265	153	...	384	160	...	536	1	11
42	...	138	151	30	...	266	100	...	386	90	...	537	38	...
43	36	...	153	1	37	269	27	...	388	100	...	538	7	1
44	59	...	154	29	...	270	...	25	390	50	1	540	50	...
47	40	...	158	132	12	271	30	...	391	39	...	541	38	...
49	...	47	160	68	2	273	38	...	393	87	...	543	49	...
52	149	...	161	140	...	274	55	...	395	35	...	544	70	...
53	85	...	162	52	...	275	100	...	396	53	...	546	44	7
55	2	103	163	25	...	276	2	190	398	...	24	547	74	1
			164	51	...	277	4	154	401	71	4	548	1	40
57	33	...	165	109	...	279	53	...	403	45	1	551	63	...
58	658	...	166	96	...	281	45	...	404	33	...	555	16	8
59	...	70	167	200	...	282	63	...	407	21	...	558	28	...
60	33	...	168	107	...	284	1	201	408	...	28	559	61	2
61	415	3	171	42	1	286	...	144	412	23	2	560	...	76
62	2	503	174	66	...	287	55	...	413	270	...	561	7	38
63	58	...	175	14	...	288	156	...	414	25	...	562	...	98
64	604	12	176	93	2	289	55	...	415	15	33	564	53	...
65	3	174	177	147	...	290	44	1	416	1	148	568	20	...
66	40	3	179	67	...	292	35	21	417	1	166	569	140	...
67	39	55	180	1	116	293	39	...	419	137	...	571	16	...
68	26	...	181	...	484	295	15	3	420	400	...	573	49	...
70	31	...	182	319	16	296	...	59	424	43	...	576	38	5
71	...	87	184	12	115	297	94	2	425	54	8	578	85	...
72	128	...	185	...	201	298	100	5	426	106	1	580	38	...
73	427	10	186	102	20	299	252	...	427	217	7	581	32	...
74	105	...	187	57	...	300	...	103	430	133	...	583	...	84
75	567	...	189	50	...	301	200	...	431	39	...	586	98	1
77	75	...	190	2	23	302	75	...	432	26	15	591	35	...
78	107	...	192	25	...	306	183	...	433	58	...	592	86	...
79	130	...	193	54	4	307	30	...	436	29	3	595	110	...
80	242	1	194	...	51	308	85	4	438	64	...	597	25	...
81	290	...	195	15	...	310	24	...	440	112	...	599	126	...
82	81	1	196	14	45	311	54	...	441	66	...	602	20	8
85	10	...	197	28	1	314	27	1	444	45	2	603	124	...
86	35	...	198	...	262	316	1	240	446	30	...	604	20	...
87	...	91	199	82	...	317	27	40	447	41	9	605	30	...
88	...	62	200	59	14	319	28	...	448	54	...	608	206	17
89	90	1	201	60	14	321	30	...	451	27	...	610	50	...
90	78	...	202	122	2	323	21	...	453	55	...	612	32	2
91	23	38	203	20	...	325	490	...	454	1100	...	614	8	...
94	106	20	206	50	...	327	27	...	455	38	...	615	73	...
95	60	15	207	50	...	328	34	...	458	16	...	622	87	27
96	92	...	209	82	...	329	75	...	459	11	...	623	53	1
97	10	4	210	25	5	330	96	...	463	29	...	624	64	...
98	109	138	211	80	...	331	1271	...	467	16	...	625	63	...
100	86	...	212	225	...	332	5	20	469	44	...	626	27	...
102	9	...	213	123	2	334	183	...	472	42	...	627	59	...
103	...	58	215	94	...	336	17	...	474	59	...	628	21	...
104	216	...	216	21	...	338	...	159	475	...	16	632	19	66
105	151	3	217	30	...	342	31	...	477	46	...	633	95	...
106	130	14	218	44	...	343	...	175	479	11	...	635	25	2
108	...	7	219	16	...	344	20	...	481	38	4	636	56	...

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
638	16	2	782	139	...	961	53	...	1129	41	...	1317	57	...
639	148	...	783	...	90	963	9	...	1132	26	...	1319	40	...
640	18	1	785	20	...	965	24	...	1133	18	...	1324	57	...
641	67	1	786	15	...	968	6	1	1136	8	...	1325	8	...
642	73	2	787	477	2	970	27	...	1140	33	...	1330	313	...
643	65	...	789	20	...	971	47	1	1142	63	...	1332	16	...
644	52	...	790	30	...	972	94	2	1143	58	...	1335	...	94
645	10	...	791	700	1	973	10	...	1144	15	...	1337	16	...
648	20	...	792	203	10	974	14	46	1146	150	...	1338	25	...
650	16	...	796	1	10	975	16	...	1147	37	...	1341	20	...
651	44	...	799	1	10	977	103	7	1148	...	40	1345	49	12
655	59	...	801	91	...	978	35	17	1149	27	...	1350	53	...
656	22	3	803	8	...	979	12	...	1151	14	...	1352	19	...
657	38	3	806	20	...	980	30	...	1156	40	...	1354	31	3
658	11	...	807	10	...	981	51	...	1164	204	...	1355	44	...
660	166	...	808	572	...	984	19	...	1166	20	...	1358	10	...
661	2	98	810	32	...	985	132	...	1167	20	...	1359	75	...
665	52	6	815	93	1	986	22	...	1168	30	...	1363	...	8
666	11	...	816	14	...	988	52	2	1171	17	2	1366	53	...
668	50	2	818	26	8	990	9	...	1172	...	121	1367	106	...
669	25	...	819	50	...	991	16	...	1173	16	...	1372	...	21
670	22	...	821	9	...	999	13	...	1174	16	...	1374	50	...
673	20	...	824	24	8	1000	3	8	1176	30	...	1375	22	11
674	58	...	829	27	...	1002	28	...	1177	8	...	1379	17	...
676	43	...	830	23	...	1003	7	...	1178	28	...	1380	11	...
677	34	...	831	16	...	1005	14	...	1181	22	...	1383	13	...
678	23	1	833	25	...	1009	9	...	1185	10	18	1384	45	...
680	41	...	835	9	...	1010	48	...	1186	56	...	1391	16	...
682	39	...	837	14	15	1014	34	8	1188	25	...	1392	44	...
683	147	...	839	7	...	1015	77	...	1193	55	...	1393	89	...
685	52	2	844	16	...	1017	63	2	1195	28	...	1397	33	...
687	45	...	845	16	9	1019	26	...	1198	30	...	1398	36	...
690	145	...	847	21	...	1021	95	...	1206	19	...	1399	...	67
691	111	...	848	19	...	1022	14	16	1207	54	...	1400	47	4
692	20	...	849	1	115	1023	34	...	1209	15	24	1401	78	...
693	23	...	850	...	10	1026	18	2	1210	54	...	1402	14	2
694	12	...	853	42	...	1027	17	...	1211	90	...	1403	24	...
696	82	...	854	1	28	1031	12	...	1212	46	...	1405	40	...
698	31	...	855	26	9	1034	20	...	1214	2	31	1406	220	...
699	20	...	857	55	...	1035	30	...	1215	15	...	1412	43	2
700	25	...	858	...	26	1040	40	...	1217	26	...	1414	10	...
705	52	...	859	68	...	1043	...	43	1220	35	...	1419	53	...
708	31	...	862	16	...	1048	43	...	1221	13	...	1420	37	...
710	128	4	865	12	...	1049	11	...	1222	33	...	1423	22	1
712	41	...	866	35	...	1051	4	749	1224	...	13	1425	48	...
713	27	33	867	...	18	1053	107	...	1226	18	...	1426	56	...
715	...	21	871	108	...	1055	2	124	1227	9	...	1434	28	...
716	65	...	877	39	...	1056	15	...	1228	11	...	1446	39	1
718	...	27	878	50	...	1058	18	10	1234	16	...	1448	12	...
719	40	...	879	85	...	1060	...	27	1236	44	...	1449	60	...
722	51	...	881	58	...	1061	21	...	1239	44	...	1450	30	10
723	98	...	884	...	36	1062	150	...	1241	...	19	1451	28	...
725	18	21	885	45	1	1065	...	29	1243	22	1	1455	8	2
726	15	...	886	8	...	1069	20	...	1245	31	1	1456	1964	...
728	21	...	887	50	...	1072	67	...	1246	6	27	1461	5	3
730	63	...	889	60	...	1073	362	25	1247	12	...	1463	...	14
733	...	13	890	23	...	1075	9	...	1248	16	2	1465	27	...
734	46	...	891	23	...	1076	20	...	1250	6	16	1467	40	...
738	...	12	893	16	...	1078	13	...	1252	76	1	1468	54	1
739	14	...	895	21	...	1079	42	...	1254	10	...	1472	...	26
740	101	...	896	12	...	1082	121	4	1255	58	...	1473	40	2
741	23	...	897	39	1	1084	6	1	1258	25	39	1477	21	...
742	104	4	898	55	...	1086	2	17	1261	16	...	1480	15	1
744	...	17	900	9	...	1088	24	...	1264	12	...	1481	26	1
746	56	...	902	17	...	1092	41	...	1268	17	15	1485	47	10
747	42	...	905	12	...	1093	28	...	1270	12	70	1486	41	...
748	14	...	910	53	4	1095	29	...	1276	14	...	1487	21	...
750	29	...	916	38	1	1096	97	...	1277	...	51	1488	17	...
751	34	...	917	...	58	1097	20	...	1278	23	...	1490	...	42
753	...	60	921	43	...	1102	48	...	1280	...	27	1491	10	1
755	57	1	922	26	2	1103	22	...	1282	27	...	1494	25	...
756	...	45	923	...	25	1105	32	...	1284	25	...	1497	26	...
757	...	27	924	21	...	1106	...	72	1286	17	...	1499	61	...
762	58	1	925	22	7	1107	66	...	1289	5	14	1500	5	14
764	160	2	926	...	35	1108	96	6	1292	150	...	1504	30	...
765	9	...	928	8	...	1110	92	12	1293	15	...	1505	22	...
767	26	...	931	68	...	1111	53	...	1294	50	3	1506	33	...
768	30	...	932	23	...	1112	17	13	1295	51	...	1515	35	...
769	47	2	936	21	...	1114	23	...	1296	5	150	1517	14	27
770	...	187	938	24	...	1115	32	...	1298	27	...	1518	42	...
773	31	...	939	14	...	1116	...	90	1300	...	14	1520	1	13
775	...	22	941	...	66	1119	24	...	1305	17	307	1524	28	...
776	18	...	943	60	4	1120	35	...	1307	62	...	1526	19	...
777	28	...	948	108	...	1121	35	...	1311	...	36	1527	23	...
778	17	10	950	44	2	1122	33	...	1312	2	55	1528	14	...
779	...	26	952	57	...	1125	82	1	1313	14	...	1532	4	13
780	71	...	958	31	3	1126	21	...	1314	33	...	1534	7	...
781	22	...	959	22	...	1128	64	1	1316	24	...	1541	24	...

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
1545	14	...	1661	39	...	1782	280	1	1911	11	...	2051	50	...
1547	17	...	1662	15	...	1783	...	13	1912	12	...	2057	26	...
1550	14	...	1665	49	1	1784	127	1	1915	42	...	2060	21	...
1551	16	...	1666	...	13	1785	37	1	1916	7	...	2066	169	...
1552	25	...	1667	...	39	1786	157	...	1920	59	1	2067	17	...
1554	9	...	1671	61	1	1796	48	...	1921	45	...	2070	32	...
1557	19	...	1672	1	52	1802	30	...	1922	152	...	2071	9	...
1560	523	7	1674	12	2	1803	49	18	1925	22	2	2072	322	...
1561	50	...	1677	42	5	1805	104	2	1934	...	72	2073	32	...
1562	17	...	1679	9	...	1806	12	...	1938	26	...	2074	17	...
1564	5	75	1681	80	4	1811	...	85	1940	26	...	2077	80	...
1566	29	...	1683	16	...	1816	9	...	1943	15	2	2083	48	...
1567	17	...	1685	7	...	1818	9	...	1946	25	...	2084	18	...
1575	20	...	1686	26	9	1820	27	1	1947	20	...	2090	438	...
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1580	18	...	1693	82	6	1829	42	...	1953	70	...	2099	...	7
1582	23	6	1694	33	...	1832	29	...	1955	85	2	2107	30	...
1584	25	...	1695	12	...	1833	22	...	1960	1	72	2108	300	...
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1593	9	...	1703	17	...	1835	74	1	1977	9	6	2111	20	...
1596	436	14	1704	61	...	1839	30	...	1978	1	33	2114	8	19
1597	1	101	1706	36	1	1841	8	...	1980	41	...	2121	11	...
1600	68	...	1707	17	...	1845	7	...	1982	10	...	2123	9	...
1601	...	14	1708	...	10	1846	195	...	1984	...	23	2128	20	...
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1607	15	...	1715	1	57	1858	8	...	1994	18	...	2136	24	...
1609	6	66	1716	51	...	1859	10	...	1995	76	...	2141	35	...
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1615	90	...	1729	75	...	1867	...	16	2001	34	...	2156	33	...
1616	40	...	1731	17	...	1868	...	76	2002	13	...	2157	45	...
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1625	11	...	1743	21	...	1877	20	...	2011	24	...	2172	55	1
1626	26	...	1746	16	...	1878	20	...	2014	...	73	2176	20	...
1629	55	...	1747	25	...	1879	32	57	2019	12	...	2184	46	...
1630	29	...	1750	326	...	1882	39	...	2021	28	...	2191	46	1
1631	62	3	1751	24	...	1885	46	3	2024	...	29	2198	32	...
1637	13	...	1753	21	...	1886	7	...	2028	20	...	2199	...	11
1638	41	...	1757	2	63	1887	6	1	2034	11	...	2200	8	2
1640	11	...	1762	37	...	1890	12	...	2035	300	...	2230	76	...
1644	14	...	1763	130	...	1895	8	...	2037	15	21	2238	10	...
1645	15	...	1765	20	...	1898	17	...	2038	104	...	2275	50	...
1649	7	...	1766	19	...	1900	35	...	2041	30	...	2276	20	...
1650	16	...	1768	16	...	1906	9	...	2042	8	...	2281	2	48
1652	14	...	1769	13	...	1907	49	9	2047	56	...	2284	30	...
1654	8	13	1773	...	26	1908	30	...	2049	25	5	2285	8	...
1659	50	...	1779	8	122	1910	50	...	2050	16	...			